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1937

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TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30th June, 1937.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 26, 1936.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1936.

No. F. 180/36-C. & G.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (9) of rule 14 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the names of the following candidates who have been declared to be elected as members of the said Council by the constituencies mentioned opposite thier respective names, are hereby published :—

Names.		*Constituencies.*
*	*	* * *
Sardar Buta Singh	..	Punjab (Sikh).
*	*	* * *

J. D. ANDERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1936.

No. D./9311-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 11th December, 1936.*

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	19,65,61,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,04,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,76,000
(a) Government*	7,65,63,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	23,67,11,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	42,74,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	5,97,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	1,89,70,000	Balances held abroad†	12,81,26,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	4,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments	6,07,29,000
		Other Assets	1,07,80,000
	43,71,15,000		43,71,15,000

*Includes £ 25,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Seventeenth day of December, 1936. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, for the week ending on the 11th day of December, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	19,65,61,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,81,40,28,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,01,05,89,000	Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000	
			Total of A		1,11,73,88,000
			B. Rupee Coin		65,91,08,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,40,93,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,01,05,89,000	Total Assets		2,01,05,89,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 55·575 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Seventeenth day of December, 1936. Deputy Governor.

The 22nd December, 1936.

No. D./9370-F.—In pursuance of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 21st December, 1936, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), to be a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Khan Bahadur Captain Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, K.B.E.

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1936.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 878.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the term of office of all the elected members of the Cantonment Boards of the Cantonments mentioned below up to the 1st April, 1937.

Cantonments.

Lahore.	Lucknow.
Agra.	Meerut.
Bareilly.	Karachi.
Cawnpore.	Hyderabad (Sind).
Dehra Dun.	Deolali.
Dinapore.	Jubbulpore.
Jhansi.	Saugor.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1936.

No. M.-955.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 19 of Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-955, dated the 12th November, 1936, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said sub-section shall apply to the area known as the Raniganj coalfield situated in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

2225 CS—832—1-1-37—SGPP Lahore.

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PART II.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 26, 1936.

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1936.

No. V-26.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 and sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, with the exception of Part IX thereof, is published, as required by section 14 of the former Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 21st March, 1937. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and extent*—

(1) These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(2) They apply (unless the contrary intention appears) to all aircraft for the time being in or over British India, provided that in the case of aircraft registered elsewhere than in British India, for the provisions of the rules relating to registration, licensing of personnel, airworthiness and log books there shall be substituted the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered.

2. *Nationality of aircraft.*—An aircraft shall be deemed to possess the nationality of the State on the register of which it is entered.

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3. *Definitions and Interpretation*—

(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"Acrobatics" means any aerial manoeuvres voluntarily accomplished other than those which are carried out in the course of normal flight;

"Aerial work aircraft" means aircraft used for an industrial or commercial purpose or any lucrative purpose other than public transport;

"Aerodrome" means any definite or limited ground or water area intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto;

"Aerodrome light" means any light exhibited at an aerodrome for the purpose of assisting the navigation or manoeuvres of an aircraft or of signalling to or from an aircraft;

"Aerodyne" means an aircraft, whose support in flight is derived dynamically from the reaction on surfaces in motion relative to the air, and includes all aeroplanes, helicopters, gyroplanes, gliders and kites;

"Aeroplane" means a mechanically driven aerodyne supported by aerodynamic reactions on surfaces remaining fixed under the same conditions of flight;

"Aerostat" means an aircraft supported in the air statically and includes all airships and balloons;

"Aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from reactions of the air, and includes balloons whether fixed or free, airships, kites, gliders and flying machines;

"Airship" means a mechanically driven aerostat, having means of directional control;

"Balloon" means and aerostat, not provided with mechanical means of propulsion;

"Contracting State" means any state which is for the time being a party to the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation signed at Paris, October 13, 1919, with the additional Protocal, signed at Paris, May 1, 1920, and any amendment which may be made thereto under the provisions of Article 34 thereof;

"Course" means the forward direction of the intersection of the plane of symmetry (supposed vertical) of an aircraft with a horizontal plane. It is defined by the angle which it makes with a meridian of origin. By extension the angle itself;

"Export" means taking out of British India;

"Flying machine" means a mechanically driven aerodyne, and includes all aeroplanes, helicopters and gyroplanes;

"Glider" means an aerodyne supported in flight by aerodynamic reactions on surfaces remaining fixed under the same conditions of flight and not provided with mechanical means of propulsion;

"Government aerodrome" means an aerodrome which is maintained by or on behalf of Government;

"Import" means bringing into British India;

"Landing area" means that part of an aerodrome reserved for the departure or landing of aircraft;

"Making way": An aircraft is said to be "making way" when under way in the air or on the surface of the water, it has a velocity relative to the air or water respectively;

"Military aircraft": includes naval, military and airforce aircraft; and every aircraft commanded by a person in naval, military or airforce service detailed for the purpose shall be deemed to be a military aircraft;

"Normal flight" means flight comprising climbing, horizontal flight, turning and descending: provided, however, that it does not entail abrupt variations in height or in the attitude of the aircraft;

"On the surface of the water": An aircraft is deemed to be "on the surface of the water" so long as any portion of it is in contact with the water;

"Passenger aircraft", "mail aircraft" and "goods aircraft" means aircraft which effect public transport of passengers, mails or goods respectively;

"Personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the commander, pilot, navigator, engineer, and all other members of the crew;

"Private aircraft" means all aircraft other than aerial work aircraft or public transport aircraft;

"Prohibited area" means an area over which the navigation of aircraft is prohibited under rule 12.

"Public transport" means all carriage of persons or things effected by aircraft for a remuneration of any nature whatsoever, and all carriage of persons or things effected by aircraft without such remuneration if the carriage is effected by an air transport undertaking;

"Public transport aircraft" means an aircraft which effects public transport;

"State aircraft" includes military aircraft and aircraft exclusively employed in State service, such as posts, customs, police;

"Subsequent aircraft" means an aircraft which is constructed in accordance with the design and specification of a type of aircraft, which has been approved or accepted by the Governor-General in Council for the issue of a certificate of airworthiness;

"Take off" includes all the successive positions of an aerodyne from the moment it moves from rest until the moment of starting normal flight;

"To land" is the action under normal conditions of making contact with the ground or a solid platform or water by an aircraft equipped for this purpose;

"Under way": An aircraft is said to be "under way" when, being in the air or on the surface of the water, it is not moored to the ground or to any fixed object on land or on the water;

"Under control": An aircraft is said to be "under control" when it is able to manoeuvre as required by these Rules;

"Visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

(2) Any power or duty conferred or imposed by these rules on the Governor-General in Council may be exercised or discharged by the Governor-General in Council or by any person authorized by him in that behalf.

PART II.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

4. *Use and operation of aircraft.*—No person shall use or operate or assist in using or operating an aircraft save in accordance with these rules.

5. *Registration and nationality and registration marks.*—No person shall fly, or assist in flying any aircraft unless—

(a) it has been registered, and

(b) it bears its nationality and registration marks and the name and residence of the owner affixed or painted thereon in accordance with rule 37, or, in the case of foreign aircraft, in accordance with the regulations of the State in which it is registered.

Provided that the prohibition imposed by this rule shall not apply to aircraft flown in accordance with the special permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council and subject to any conditions and limitations which may be specified in such permission.

6. *Licensing of Personnel.*—Every aircraft shall carry and be operated by the personnel prescribed in Part V of these rules and such personnel shall be licensed in the manner prescribed in that Part.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to an aircraft flown by a person under instruction or undergoing tests for the purpose of obtaining or renewing a pilot's licence if—

(a) the aircraft is flown within 3 miles of a licensed aerodrome or a Government aerodrome,

(b) the aircraft carries no passengers, and

(c) prior notice of the flight and of the purpose of the flight is given to the person in charge of the aerodrome from which the flight is made.

7. *Documents to be carried in aircraft.*—

(1) No person in charge of any public transport aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless the following documents are carried on board the aircraft, namely :—

(i) the certificate of registration,

(ii) the licences of the personnel,

(iii) the certificate of airworthiness,

(iv) the journey log book in case where the keeping of a journey log book is prescribed in Part IX,

(v) the working copies of the aircraft and engine log books prescribed by Part IX, whenever the aircraft leaves its normal station,

(vi) where radio telegraph apparatus is carried in the aircraft, the permit or licence issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, under which such apparatus is carried.

Provided that where a licence or other document has been submitted to a competent authority under these Rules for renewal or other action that fact shall be deemed a valid excuse for its non-carriage on board the aircraft.

(2) No person in charge of any aircraft engaged in international navigation shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless the documents mentioned in clauses (i) to (vi) of sub-rule (1) of this rule, and the following further documents are carried on board the aircraft, namely :—

(i) the aircraft and engine log books,

(ii) where the aircraft carries passengers, a list of their names showing their places of origin and destinations,

(iii) where the aircraft carries goods, air consignment notes and manifest in respect thereof.

8. *Carriage of explosives and arms.*—No person in, or in charge of, an aircraft shall carry or permit to be carried therein, any explosive, articles of a highly inflammable nature, arms, ammunition, or military stores other than :—

(a) such explosives or other articles as may be required for and are not kept for any other purpose than the working or handling of aircraft ; and

(b) subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules made thereunder, and subject to such further restrictions as may be imposed by the owner of the aircraft regarding their carriage, such arms and ammunition as may reasonably be required for the private use of any person, either as personal luggage or as freight ;

Provided that the said articles, when carried in a passenger aircraft shall be placed in a receptacle or receptacles not accessible to the passengers.

9. *Radio-telegraph Apparatus*—

(1) No person shall operate radio-transmitting apparatus in any aircraft registered in British India unless he is the holder of a licence of the prescribed type issued in accordance with the provisions of Part V.

(2) Radio transmitting apparatus carried in aircraft shall be operated under the conditions defined by the International Tele-communication Convention (Madrid 1932) and the general radio communication

regulations annexed thereto as far as these apply and shall be operated only during the hours in which such operation is permitted by the Governor-General in Council.

(3) Aircraft registered in British India shall be fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus in accordance with the provisions of Part VII and such apparatus shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of Part VII by personnel licensed in accordance with the provisions of Part V.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall exempt any person from those provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the rules made thereunder which require that radio-telegraph apparatus shall be licensed.

10. *Mails.*—No person shall carry mails or allow mails to be carried in any aircraft except with the consent in writing of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

11. *Aerodromes.*—(1) No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft carrying passengers for hire or reward shall use any place for a series of landings and departures and no pilot or person in charge of any aircraft employed on a scheduled air transport service, shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an aerodrome licensed or approved for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of Part XI of these Rules.

(2) No person being the proprietor of an aerodrome other than an aerodome mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this Rule shall permit the aerodrome to be used in contravention of that sub-rule.

(3) No person other than the occupant of an aircraft manoeuvring in accordance with these rules may enter upon the landing area of an approved or licensed aerodrome without the consent of the person in charge of the aerodrome.

12. *Prohibited areas*—

(1) No person shall fly or assist in flying an aircraft over any of the areas specified in Schedule I save in accordance with the conditions specified in that Schedule.

(2) Every pilot, who when flying an aircraft, finds himself above a prohibited area in contravention of sub-rule (1), shall, as soon as he is aware of the fact, give the signal of distress specified in rule 106, and shall land the aircraft as soon as possible outside the prohibited area at one of the nearest aerodromes in British India.

Provided that he shall not, unless compelled by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, fly further into the prohibited area nor commence to descend while still above the prohibited area.

(3) When the signals prescribed in rule 108 are given, the pilot of the aircraft shall immediately change his course and fly away from the prohibited area.

(4) When the signals prescribed in rule 109 are given, the pilot shall immediately give the signal referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule and land the aircraft in accordance with that sub-rule.

13. *Photography from aircraft.*—No person shall take, or cause or permit to be taken from an aircraft any photograph of a prohibited area or of any part thereof, or of any object therein.

14. *Aerial work and public transport reserved for certain aircraft.*—No aircraft registered in accordance with Part IV in Category B shall be used as an aerial work aircraft or as a public transport aircraft, and Governor-General in Council may from time to time impose restrictions on the performance of aerial work or public transport by aircraft other than those registered in accordance with Part IV in Category A, and such restrictions shall be deemed to have been effectively imposed if they have been notified in writing to the owner or operator of such aircraft or by notification in the *Gazette of India.*

15. *Conditions to be complied with by aircraft in flight.*—No aircraft engaged in international navigation, passenger aircraft, goods aircraft or mail aircraft, and no aircraft let out for hire for the purpose of being flown by the hirer, shall be flown unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :—

(*i*) the aircraft shall be certified as airworthy and shall be maintained in airworthy condition in accordance with the provisions of Part VI or

(in the case of an aircraft not registered in British India) in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered ;

(*ii*) all the terms or conditions on which the certificate of airworthiness was granted shall be duly complied with ;

(*iii*) the aircraft shall carry on board its certificate of airworthiness and any other certificates prescribed by Part VI, or by the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered which it is required to carry on board. The certificate of airworthiness shall be carried in the pocket of the journey log book ;

(*iv*) the aircraft shall be fitted with and shall have in working order such instruments and equipment as are prescribed in Part VI for an aircraft of that class or description.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing and subject to such conditions as may be contained in the order, exempt any aircraft from the operation of this rule.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, aircraft let out on payment for instructional or other purposes by a flying club or flying school to a member or pupil thereof shall be deemed to be let out for hire.

16. *Rules of the Air.*—Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air as contained in Part XII, and shall take all such steps as are practicable to secure that when the aircraft is in flight or is being manoeuvred on the land or water, the windows, wind screens or side screens of the aircraft through which the pilot obtains his view forward or sideways are maintained in such condition as not to obscure his view.

17. *Production of licences, etc.*—Any licence, certificate, log book or document granted or required to be maintained under these rules shall, on demand, for the purpose of inspection, by any magistrate, police officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, any gazetted officer of the Civil Aviation Department, or any other person authorized by the Governor-General in Council by special or general order in writing in this behalf, be produced by the licensee or, in the case of an aircraft or of a licensed aerodrome, by the owner, hirer or person in charge thereof.

Provided that any such licence, certificate, log book, or document relating to an aircraft or its personnel which is not by these Rules required to be carried in the aircraft shall be produced within seven days of the making of the demand.

18. *Prevention of flights in contravention of the rules*—

(1) An authority authorized under Section 8 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, to detain aircraft may do so by the issue of a written direction to the pilot or other person for the time being in charge of the aircraft to be detained, or by taking such other steps as may be necessary to make the detention effective. If an aircraft detained by a person so authorized is housed or kept at a Government aerodrome the housing or picketing charges normally applicable shall be payable in respect of the whole period during which it is detained.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of any direction given under this rule shall, without prejudice to any other penalty he may incur, be deemed to have acted in contravention of these Rules.

19. *Cancellation, suspension or endorsement of licences and certificates*—

(1) Where any person is convicted of a contravention of or failure to comply with these rules in respect of any aircraft the Governor-General in Council may cancel or suspend any certificate of registration granted under these Rules relating to that aircraft.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may cancel or suspend any certificate relating to the airworthiness of an aircraft granted under these Rules if he is satisfied that reasonable doubt exists as to the safety of the aircraft in question or of the type to which the aircraft in question belongs and may vary the conditions attached to any such certificate if he is satisfied that those conditions may properly be relaxed or that reasonable doubt exists whether those conditions afford a sufficient margin of safety.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may cancel, suspend or endorse any certificate or licence granted under these Rules if he is

satisfied that there is sufficient ground for so doing and may suspend any such certificate or licence temporarily during the investigation of any matter forming a ground for action under this sub-rule.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may cancel or vary any particulars entered by him or under his authority in any licence or certificate granted or in any journey log book issued under these Rules.

(5) The Governor-General in Council may require the holder of any licence, certificate or other document granted or issued under these rules or any person having possession or custody of such licence, certificate or document to surrender the same to him for cancellation, suspension, endorsement or variation and any person failing to comply with any such requirement within a reasonable time shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these Rules.

20. *Certain rules not applicable to gliders and kites.*—Rules 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 25 shall not apply to gliders, and rules 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 19 and the rules in Part III, with the exception of rule 26 in so far as it relates to the dropping of articles from aircraft, shall not apply to kites.

PART III.—GENERAL SAFETY CONDITIONS.

21. *Dangerous flying.*—No person shall fly any aircraft in such circumstances as, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings or for any other reason, to cause unnecessary danger to any person or property.

22. *Flying over cities, etc.*—No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown over any city, town, village site or other populous area except at such altitude which in no case shall be less than 1,000 feet, as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city, town, village site or other populous area in the event of an emergency.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from a licensed aerodrome or a Government aerodrome.

23. *Acrobatics*—

(1) No person shall use any aircraft for acrobatics—

(*a*) when flying over any city, town, village site or populous area ; or

(*b*) when flying over any meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request for such flying has been made in writing by the promoters of such assembly.

(2) When an aircraft is used for acrobatics—

(*a*) it shall be flown by a licensed pilot, or, if it is flown by a person for the purpose of qualifying for a licence under these Rules, such person shall be accompanied by a licensed pilot instructor ;

(*b*) if passengers are carried, whether the carriage is public transport or not, their previous consent to the performance of acrobatics shall be obtained in writing;

(*c*) the pilot or person in charge of the aircraft shall satisfy himself before commencing the flight that every person carried in the aircraft, is properly secured by safety belts ; and

(*d*) the acrobatics shall be concluded at a height above the ground not less than 2,000 feet, or such lower altitude as the Governor-General in Council may permit by special order in writing.

24. *Prohibition of intoxicated persons entering aircraft.*—No person acting as, or carried in an aircraft for the purpose of acting as, pilot, commander, navigator, engineer or operating member of the crew thereof, shall, while so acting or carried, be in a state of intoxication or in a state in which, by reason of his having taken or used any sedative, narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation, his capacity so to act is impaired ; and no other person while in a state of intoxication shall enter or be in any aircraft.

25. *Smoking in aircraft*—

(1) The owner of every aircraft registered in British India which is provided with a certificate of airworthiness shall cause to be exhibited in a prominent place in the aircraft a notice stating where and to what extent smoking is prohibited or permitted therein.

(2) A notice permitting smoking in such aircraft may be exhibited therein only if smoking in the aircraft is permitted by the certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft or by the direction of the Governor-General in Council and only in accordance with the conditions relating, to smoking contained in such certificate or direction.

(3) No person shall smoke in any aircraft registered in British India which is provided with a certificate of airworthiness unless a notice permitting smoking is exhibited in the aircraft, and any person smoking shall comply with all the terms of such notice.

26. *Parachute descents and dropping of articles.*—No person shall, except in a case of emergency, descend by means of a parachute from an aircraft and no person shall drop or cause or permit to be dropped from an aircraft any article, whether attached to a parachute or not, unless the descent is made or the article is dropped in accordance with and subject to any conditions or limitations contained in a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council in writing in that behalf.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be taken to prevent the dropping of—

(*a*) ballast which is not prohibited by the provisions of Rule 114;

(*b*) message bags, smoke producing or other apparatus or materials dropped for the purpose of navigating an aircraft or communicating messages from an aircraft, subject to the observance of such precautions as to the nature of the articles dropped and the place of dropping as will avoid risk of injuring persons or property on the ground;

(*c*) separate sheets of paper containing printed matter in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police is first obtained in each case.

27. *Carriage of persons in unauthorised parts of aircraft.*—No person shall at any time be carried on the wings or undercarriage of the aircraft or on or in any other part thereof which is not designed for the accommodation of the personnel or passengers, or on or in anything attached externally to the aircraft.

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing in this rule shall prevent a person having temporary access—

(*i*) to any part of the aircraft for the purpose of executing repairs to the aircraft or adjusting the machinery or equipment thereof or for the purpose of doing anything which may be necessary for the safety of the aircraft or persons or goods carried therein; or

(*ii*) to any part of the aircraft in which goods or stores are being carried and to which proper means of access is provided; and

(*b*) a person may be carried on or in any part of the aircraft, or anything attached thereto, with the permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council and subject to any conditions which may be specified in such permission.

28. *Prohibition on persons under seventeen having sole control of aircraft.*—No person, being under seventeen years of age, shall have sole control of an aircraft in motion, and no person shall cause or permit any other person to have sole control of an aircraft in motion unless he knows or has reasonable cause to believe such other person to have attained the age of seventeen years.

29. *Acts likely to imperil the safety of aircraft.*—No person shall interfere with the pilot or with a member of the operating crew of an aircraft, or tamper with the aircraft or its equipment or conduct himself in a disorderly manner in an aircraft or commit any act likely to imperil the safety of an aircraft or its passengers or crew.

PART IV.—REGISTRATION AND MARKING OF AIRCRAFT.

30. *Certificate of Registration*—

(1) The authority empowered to register aircraft and to grant certificates of registration in British India shall be the Governor-General in Council.

(2) An aircraft may be registered in British India in one or other of the following Categories, namely :—

(*a*) *Category A*.—If the aircraft is wholly owned either—

(*i*) by British subjects or persons under His Majesty's protection, or

(*ii*) by a company or corporation registered within and having its principal place of business within His Majesty's dominions; and

(*b*) *Category B*.—If the aircraft is wholly owned either—

(*i*) by subjects of foreign countries resident in or carrying on business in British India, or

(*ii*) by a company or corporation registered elsewhere than within His Majesty's dominions and carrying on business in British India.

(3) No aircraft in respect of which the conditions required in sub-rule (2) are not satisfied, and no aircraft which is already validly registered in another country, shall be registered in British India.

31. *Nature of application*—

(1) Every application for a certificate of registration shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) such particulars relating to the aircraft as may be required ;

(*b*) the fee prescribed in rule 35, which fee shall be returned if the application is not granted ;

(*c*) in the case of aircraft imported by air, a certificate signed by a Chief Customs Officer or Customs-Collector that the customs duty leviable in respect of it has been paid. Such certificate shall state the type and manufacturer's number of the aircraft and engine, and if the aircraft has been registered elsewhere, its registration markings.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of registration may be required to produce proof of the truth of the statements contained in his application.

32. *Aircraft imported by air*.—When an application is made for the registration of an aircraft before its import into India for the purpose of the import of the aircraft by air, a temporary certificate of registration will, subject to the conditions of the proviso to rule 30, be granted by the Governor-General in Council on the owner of the aircraft complying with clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 31. Such temporary certificate. shall be valid only until the first landing of the aircraft at a Customs aerodrome in British India, when the certificate shall be delivered by the the pilot or other person in charge to the local Aerodrome Officer. Thereafter, on production by or on behalf of the owner of the aircraft of the certificate mentioned in clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 31, the certificate of registration shall be granted by the Governor General in Council.

Provided that if an aircraft in respect of which a temporary certificate of registration has been issued is imported otherwise than by air, such temporary certificate shall cease to be valid on the date of import of the aircraft, and the temporary certificate shall forthwith be delivered by the owner to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, and thereafter the certificate of registration, as required by rule 30, shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council.

33. *Change in ownership*.—In the event of any change in the ownership of a registered aircraft, or if a registered aircraft ceases to be owned wholly either by persons or by a company or corporation fulfilling the conditions set out in rule 30, then—

(1) the registered owner of the aircraft shall forthwith notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India of such change of ownership or, as the case may be, that the aircraft has ceased to be so owned as aforesaid and

(2) the registration and the certificate thereof shall lapse as from the date of such change of ownership, or the date on which the aircraft ceased to be so owned.

34. *Aircraft destroyed or withdrawn from use*.—When a registered aircraft has been destroyed or permanently withdrawn from use, the registered owner shall as soon as possible notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India accordingly, and the registration and the certificate thereof shall lapse as from the date of such notification.

35. *Registration Fees*.—A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable in respect of a certificate of registration.

Provided that where the aircraft has been previously registered in British India and the Governor-General in Council is satisfied—

(*a*) that the certificate of registration last issued in respect of the aircraft lapsed by reason of the sale of the aircraft by the registered owner; and

(*b*) that the registered owner of the aircraft immediately before the sale was the constructor thereof or a dealer in aircraft; and

(*c*) that the aircraft has not been flown since a certificate of registration was last issued in respect thereof, except for the purpose of—

(*i*) an experiment or test carried out in the ordinary course of construction or in order to obtain a certificate of airworthiness ; or

(*ii*) a demonstration to a prospective purchaser ; or

(*iii*) delivering the aircraft to a purchaser ;

a fee of rupees four only shall be payable.

36. *Register of aircraft*.—The register of aircraft registered in India shall be open to inspection by members of the public at such times and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

87. *Nationality and Registration Marks : how to be affixed —*

(1) The nationality mark of an aircraft registered in India shall be the capital letters VT in Roman characters, and the registration mark shall be a group assigned by the Governor-General in Council of three capital letters in Roman characters.

(2) The nationality and registration marks shall be painted on the aircraft in the following manner :—

(a) *Aerostats.*—In the case of airships the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross-section so as to appear on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the letters on the sides.

In the case of balloons the marks shall appear twice near the maximum horizontal circumference of a spherical balloon and shall be placed as far as possible from one another and, on a non-spherical balloon, near the maximum cross-section on both sides immediately above the rigging band on the points of attachment of the basket suspension cables.

In the case of all aerostats, the side marks shall be visible both from the sides and from the ground.

(b) *Aeroplanes.*—The marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the main plane structure and once on the upper surface of the main plane structure, the top of the letters to be towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage or of the body between the main planes and the tail planes.

(c) *Gyroplanes.*—The marks shall be painted on each side of the fuselage or of the body.

(d) *Other aerodynes.*—The marks shall be painted in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(3) The marks shall be of such a colour in relation to the colour of the background on which they are painted as will render them clearly legible at a distance of not less than 250 yards in a clear atmosphere.

(4) The height of the letters of the nationality and registration marks need not exceed eight feet. Subject as aforesaid, the height of the marks shall be as follows :—

(a) *Aerostats.*—In the case of airships the height of the marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the perimeter of the airship at the maximum cross-section.

In the case of balloons the height of the marks shall be equal to at least one-fifteenth of the maximum horizontal circumference of a spherical balloon and to at least one-twelfth of the perimeter of a non-spherical balloon at the maximum cross-section.

(b) *Aeroplanes.*—The height of the marks on the wings shall be four-fifths of the depth of the wings. On the fuselage or on the body, the height of the marks shall be four-fifths of the greatest depth of the narrowest part of that portion of the fuselage or body on which the marks are painted.

(c) *Gyroplanes.*—The height of the marks shall be four-fifths of the greatest depth of the narrowest part of the portion of the fuselage or body on which the marks are painted.

(d) *Other aerodynes.*—The marks shall be of such a height as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(5) As nearly as the constructional features of the aircraft admit—

(a) the width of the letters shall be two-thirds of their height ;

(b) the thickness of the letters shall be one-sixth of their height ; and

(c) except as provided in sub-rule (6) a space equal to one-half the width of the letters shall be left between the letters.

The letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size.

(6) A hyphen of a length equal to the width of one of the letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(7) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage, taking into consideration the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall always be kept clean and visible.

(8) The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or basket or to the fuselage, in a prominent position, a metal plate which shall be of stainless steel and

shall be inscribed with the names and residence of the owner and the marks of nationality and registration.

PART V—PERSONNEL OF AIRCRAFT.

38. *Personnel to be carried in flying machines*—Subject to the provisions of rule 6, every flying machine registered in British India shall comply with such of the following requirements in respect of the personnel which it carries and by which it is operated as are applicable to the class of flying machine to which it belongs :—

(1) *Private pilot.*—Every private flying machine shall be flown by a person holding a Private Pilot's licence (" A " licence) or a Public Transport Pilot's licence (" B " licence) issued in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (3) respectively of rule 41.

Provided that a flying machine, which is carrying a passenger or passengers other than a person licensed to give instruction in flying in accordance with sub-rule (3) of this rule, may not be flown by a person holding only a Private Pilot's licence (" A " licence) unless he has had not less than 50 hours solo flying experience or has a certificate from a licensed pilot instructor that he is considered sufficiently qualified for the purpose and has previously flown a flying machine of the same type and has satisfactorily completed 3 landings and 3 take-offs therein.

(2) *Public Transport or aerial work pilot.*—Every public transport or aerial work flying machine shall be flown by a person holding a Public Transport Pilot's licence ("B" licence) issued in accordance with sub-rule (3) of rule 41.

Provided that within British India, such flying machine, when flying by day and when not employed on a regular scheduled air service may be flown by a person holding an " A " licence which has been specially endorsed in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 41 (" A-1 " licence).

Provided further that such flying machine may be flown at any time or place within British India by the holder of a " B " licence or of an " A-1 " licence if the holder of a " B " licence endorsed for the particular type of flying machine is in the cockpit and is able to take control of the flying machine.

Provided further that a flying machine, the property of or being used by a duly constituted flying club, carrying a member of the club otherwise than for the purpose of instructing such member in flying, shall not, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed to be flown for public transport notwithstanding that payment may be made to the flying club for such carriage, unless payment is made either directly or indirectly to the pilot of the flying machine or the pilot of the flying machine is a paid employee of the flying club in which case the aircraft shall be deemed to be flown for public transport.

(3) *Pilot instructor.*—Every flying machine which is being used for the purpose of giving instruction in piloting shall carry, except when flown solo by a pupil under instruction, a person holding a " B " licence, which has been specially endorsed for instructional purposes in accordance with sub-rule (4) of rule 41, and no other person may impart, for a numuneration of any nature whatsoever, instruction in piloting flying machines.

Provided that the holder of a "B" licence which has not been so endorsed may, when acting as assistant to a licensed pilot instructor, impart such instruction but shall in no case authorise a person under instruction to perform his first solo flight nor give instruction in any form of acrobatics.

Explanation.—A person acting as assistant to a licensed pilot instructor shall not cease to be considered as so acting by reason only of the absence of the pilot instructor, if such absence does not exceed seven consecutive days; but where such absence exceeds seven consecutive days, he shall not continue so to act without a written authorisation from the Governor-General in Council.

(4) *Second Class Navigator.*—Every flying machine used for international public transport and having to fly without landing—

(*i*) by day, more than 100 miles over inhabited regions, or more than 100 miles but not more than 600 miles entirely over the high seas or uninhabited regions, or

(ii) by night, more than 15 miles but not more than 600 miles,

shall have on board a navigator holding a second or first class navigator's licence.

(5) *First Class Navigator.*—Every flying machine used for international public transport and having to fly without landing—

(i) by day, more than 600 miles entirely over the high seas or uninhabited regions, or

(ii) by night, more than 600 miles,

shall have on board a navigator holding a first class navigator's licence.

(6) *Pilot or other member of crew as Navigator.*—(a) In either of the following cases, namely—

(i) when the pilot of a flying machine, required by sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) of this rule to carry a navigator, himself holds a navigator's licence of the required class and there is on board a second pilot capable of flying the machine in case of need,

(ii) when there is on board such flying machine a member of the crew additional to the pilot who holds such navigator's licence,

a navigator shall not be required to be carried in addition to such pilot or member of the crew.

(b) When the pilot of a flying machine, required by sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) of this rule to carry a navigator, himself holds a navigator's licence of the required class but there is on board no second pilot capable of flying the machine in case of need, a navigator holding a licence of the required class shall be carried in addition to the pilot except in the case of—

(i) nightflights over routes suitably marked and recognised as such by the competent authorities,

(ii) day flights over inhabited regions,

(iii) day flights of not more than six hundred miles over the high seas or uninhabited regions.

(7) In sub-rules (4), (5) and (6) of this rule—

(i) " uninhabited region " means a region where, in consequence of the sparsity of the population, and of the absence of natural landmarks or of the insufficiency of the maps, the difficulties of navigation are similar to those met with over the high seas ;

(ii) " night " means the period commencing one hour after sunset and terminating one hour before sunrise ;

(iii) " flight over the high seas " means a flight in the course of which an aircraft finds itself over the sea at a distance of more than 50 miles from the nearest point of the coast.

(8) *Radio-telegraph Operator's Licence.*—An aircraft which is required by these Rules to carry radio-telegraph apparatus shall carry, in addition to the pilot and whether or not it participates in the international service of public correspondence, a person holding either a first class or a second class radio-telegraph operator's licence issued in accordance with this part to operate radio-telegraph apparatus on aircraft.

(9) *Radio-telephone Operator.*—An aircraft which is required by these Rules to carry radio-telegraph apparatus and which communicates by radio-telephony, shall carry a person holding a first class radio-telegraph operator's licence.

Provided that an aircraft, which carries radio-telephone apparatus and which communicates solely by radio-telephony, may carry, instead of a person holding a first class radio-telegraph operator's licence, a radio-telephone operator licenced in accordance with this Part to operate radio-telephone apparatus on aircraft.

39. *Licensing authority.*—The authority by which the licences referred to in rule 38 may be granted, renewed or varied shall be the Governor-General in Council who may withhold the grant or renewal of a licence if for any reason he considers it desirable to do so.

40. *Signature of licence holder.*—On the issue of a licence to an applicant he shall forthwith sign his name on the licence as the holder thereof with his ordinary signature.

41. *Proofs of competency.*—Applicants for licences shall be required to produce proofs of having the following practical experience and of having passed satisfactorily the following tests and examinations :—

(1) *Private Pilot's Licence* (" *A* " *Licence*).—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section A of Schedule II.

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests and may be exempted from the medical examination on production of a certificate from a Royal Air Force Medical Officer that he is fit for flying duties and is up to the standard required for an " A " licence ;

(*b*) a person to whom a licence of a corresponding or higher class has been granted by the competent authority in a contracting State may be exempted from all or any of the flying tests and from subjects (*a*) and (*b*) of the technical examination, and may, if he is the holder of a current licence be exempted from the medical examination ;

(*c*) a licence may be issued for all types of flying machines or endorsed for one or more types only ;

(2) *Pilot's licence endorsed for limited transport of goods and passengers within India* (" *A-1* " *Licence*).—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section B of Schedule II.

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests and from the technical examination on flying machines, engines, instruments and elementary navigation, specified in section B of Schedule II ; and an examination by a Royal Air Force Medical Officer at which the candidate was passed fit for full flying duties may be accepted in lieu of the medical examination ;

(*b*) the requirements in respect of flying experience may be varied by the Governor-General in a case where the flying experience of the applicant is in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council substantially the equivalent of the flying experience specified in section B of Schedule II ;

(*c*) such licence shall be endorsed for such types of flying machine only as the candidate has produced proof of his competence to fly.

(3) *Public Transport Pilot's Licence* (" *B* " *Licence*).—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section C of Schedule II.

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests (but not from any of the required flying experience) and from the technical examination on flying machines engines and instruments specified in Section C of Schedule II ; and an examination by a Royal Air Force Medical Officer at which the candidate was passed fit for full flying duties may be accepted in lieu of the medical examination ;

(*b*) a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the competent authority in any one of His Majesty's dominions may be exempted from all or any of the flying tests, and from subjects (*a*) to (*f*) inclusive of the technical examination, and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination ;

(*c*) the requirements in respect of flying experience may be varied by the Governor-General in Council in a case where in his opinion the flying experience of the applicant is substantially the equivalent of that specified in Section C of Schedule II;

(*d*) such licence shall be issued for such types of flying machine only as the candidate has produced proof of his competence to fly, provided that for industrial purposes, other than public transport, a licence may be issued for any or all types of flying machines.

(4) *Public Transport Pilot's Licence, endorsed for instructional purposes (Pilot Instructor's Licence).*—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section D of Schedule II.

(5) *Navigator's Licence, 1st class and 2nd class*—Flying Experience, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section E of Schedule II.

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licences a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the competent authority in any one of His Majesty's dominions, may be exempted from the technical examination and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination.

(6) *Radio-telegraph Operator's Licences*—

(*a*) *First Class Licence*—

Flying Experience and Medical Examination.—As laid down in Section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a first class certificate of competency as a wireless operator issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, India, or of such other certificate of proficiency as a wireless operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in lieu thereof.

(*b*) *Second Class Licence*—

Flying Experience and Medical Examination.—As laid down in Section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a second class certificate of competency as a wireless operator issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, or of such other certificate of proficiency as a wireless operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, in lieu thereof.

(*c*) *Radio-telephone Operator's Licence*—

Flying Experience and Medical Examnation.—As laid down in section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a certificate of proficiency as radio-telephone operator issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, which has been specially endorsed for air operations, or of such other certificate of proficiency as a radio-telephone operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, in lieu thereof.

Provided that a candidate for a radio-telegraph operator's licence who has not had the required air experience may be granted a provisional licence for a period not exceeding one year in order to enable him to acquire the necessary air experience.

42. *Periods of validity of licences* :—

(1) The licences may be granted, and on each occasion of renewal may be renewed, for any period not exceeding the periods shown below :—

(*a*) Pilot's "A" Licence.—Twelve months.	
(*b*) Pilot's "A-1" Licence. (*c*) Pilot's "B" Licence. (*d*) Pilot Instructor's Licence.	Six months in the case of a licence granted to a male. Four months in the case of a licence granted to a female.
(*e*) Navigator's Licence. (*f*) Radio-telegraph Operator's Licence.	Twenty-four months.

(2) The holder of a licence shall, in any one of the following circumstances, be required to undergo a fresh medical examination, wholly or in part, and to produce a certificate of medical fitness as a condition of the licence remaining valid, namely :—

(*i*) in the event of sickness involving incapacity for a period of twenty days or more for the work for which he is licensed ; or

(*ii*) in the event of an accident occurring otherwise than during the performance of such work and involving the same incapacity ; or

(*iii*) in the event of an accident occurring during the performance of such work and involving injury ; or

(*iv*) if the holder of a licence has performed a total of 125 hours' flying in the capacity of pilot of a flying machine within any period of thirty consecutive days since his last medical examination under these Rules.

43. *Renewal of licences.*—Licences may be renewed for the periods specified in rule 42 on production of proof of recent flying experience and after the passing of the medical examination as laid down in Schedule II.

Provided that in the case of a member of the operating crew of an aircraft engaged in public transport or aerial work, who is on duty in a region distant from official centres, the medical examination may exceptionally at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council be deferred for two consecutive periods of three months each on condition that such member obtains locally in each case and forwards to the Director of Civil Aviation in India a favourable medical certificate furnished by a medical practitioner who possesses qualifications entitling him to inclusion in the Medical Register of Great Britain.

Provided further that the holder of any licence may be required before the renewal of the licence to satisfy all or any of the requirements which are applicable on the first grant of a licence of the same class.

Provided further that in the case of pilot's licence the Governor-General in Council may, when renewing the licence restrict the types of aircraft for which the licence is endorsed to those on which he is satisfied that the holder of the licence has had recent reasonable flying experience.

44. *Aircraft not registered in British India.*—An aircraft not registered in British India shall carry the personnel prescribed by the laws of the State in which it *is registered* and such personnel shall be licensed in accordance with the laws of that State.

45. *Validation of foreign licences.*—When a licence has been granted by the duly competent authority in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India or in any foreign State and is for the time being in force the Governor General in Council may, subject to such conditions and limitations and for such periods as he shall think fit, confer on such licence the same validity for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in British India as if it had been granted under these Rules and a licence so validated shall be subject to the provisions of rule 19.

46. *Renewal, variation or validation of licences outside British India.*—If a licence granted under these rules is varied or renewed in conformity with the provisions of these rules, or if a licence is validated for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in British India in conformity with the provisions of rule 45, by an authority outside British India specified by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, such variation, renewal or validation shall have effect in British India as though the licence had been varied, renewed or validated by a person authorised in this behalf under sub-rule (2) of rule 3.

47. *Age of applicants.*—Licences shall not be granted to applicants who at the time of qualification do not comply with the following conditions :—

(*a*) An applicant for a Pilot's "A" Licence shall have attained the age of 17 years.

(*b*) An applicant for a Pilot's "A-1" Licence or for a Pilot's "B" Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years and shall not be more than 45 years of age.

(*c*) An applicant for a Navigator's Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years and shall not be more than 50 years of age.

(*d*) An applicant for a Radio-telegraph Operator's Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years.

Provided that, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, a relaxation may be made as regards the upper age limit :—

(*i*) in the case of an applicant for a Pilot's "A-1" Licence or for a Pilot's "B" Licence, if prior to the date of his application he has been in service as pilot of a State flying machine, or

(*ii*) in the case of an applicant for a navigator's licence, if up to the date of his application he has been in service as an operative member of the crew of an aircraft.

48. *Fees.*—The following fees shall be payable in respect of the issue, validaton or renewal of licences or the issue of duplicate licences and the tests and examinatioins laid down in Rules 41 to 48 :—

Fees.

——	Flying Test.	Official Technical Examination (if required).	Official Medical Examination. For issue of licence.	Official Medical Examination. For renewal of licence or if required under sub-rule (2) of rule 42	Licence.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pilot's "A" Licence ..		5	16	8	5
Pilot's "A-1" Licence ..	*	20	32	16	5
Pilot's "B" Licence ..	*	30	32	16	5
Pilot Instructor's Licence ..	*	10	32	16	5
Navigator's Licence, 1st Class	..	75	32	16	5
Navigator's Licence, 2nd Class	..	30	32	16	5
Wireless Operator's Licence ..	--	..	16	8	5

*For all flying tests the candidate shall be required to provide the aircraft and pay all charges incurred thereby, and in addition he shall pay, when an official examiner is carried on board during the flying test, a fee at the rate of Rs. 10 for each hour or part of an hour so flown.

Provided that an applicant for the issue or renewal of a Pilot's "A-1" or Pilot's "B" Licence who is required to undergo some part only of the technical examination shall pay a fee of Rs. 10 in respect of each group of subjects as shown in Schedule II in which he is examined, and an applicant for the variation of such a licence by the addition of a type of aircraft not already endorsed on the licence shall, if required to be examined on that type of aircraft, pay a fee of Rs. 5.

Provided further that in any other case when an applicant is required to undergo some part only of the technical examination, the fee may be reduced by such amount as the Governor-General in Council may think proper in the circumstances of the case.

(2) An application for any licence or for the renewal or validation of any licence shall be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for the sum necessary to cover all the fees payable, except the fees for the official medical examination and the fees for the official examiner for a flying test if not a Government servant which shall be payable direct to the examiner.

(3) When in any case the licence is not issued or renewed or validated, the Governor-General in Council may refund to the applicant such proportion of the sum paid as represents the cost of any examination not carried out or any licence not issued.

PART VI.—AIRWORTHINESS.

49. *Standard af airworthiness.*—A certificate of airworthiness may be issued by the Governor-General in Council in respect of any flying machine which complies with the minimum standards of airworthiness prescribed in the United Kingdom in respect of design, materials, methods of construction and equipment, and the owner of a flying machine in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is required by these Rules, or is applied for or issued shall submit such evidence relating thereto and shall submit to such inspection and tests of the flying machine as may be required by the Governor-General in Council.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, in respect of any flying machine or class of flying machines, from time to time prescribe modifications of the standard and such modified standard shall be complied with as a condition of the issue or remaining in force of a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the flying machine or class of flying machines.

Acceptance of foreign standards.—The Governor-General in Council may, in respect of any flying machine, accept as evidence of compliance with the condition of rule 49 a valid certificate of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities in any other part

of His Majesty's Dominions or in any foreign country, provided it is shown to his satisfaction that the conditions on which such certificate of airworthiness was granted are substantially equivalent to the conditions on which a certificate of airworthiness is granted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

51. *Categories and Sub-divisions.*—A certificate of airworthiness may be issued in respect of one or more of the categories any sub-divisions of flying machines specified in Section A of Schedule III and the operations of the flying machine shall be restricted to those authrorized for the categories to which the certificate of airworthiness extends.

52. *Instruments and equipment—minimum.*—A certificate of airworthiness shall not be granted in respect of any flying machine which is not equipped with the following instruments and equipment, which shall be in working order, namely :—

Air speed indicator.

Altimeter.

Revolution indicator.

Such gauges as may be considered necessary by the Governor-General in Council for the particular installation.

Safety belts or harness for the pilot and for each person carried in an open cockpit.

In amphibian flying machines and in flying machines fitted with a retractable undercarriage—

Indicator of position of landing wheels.

53. *Instruments and equipment for flight.*—Every flying machine which is required by these rules to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness shall, when flying, be fitted or quipped with the instruments and equipment specified in Section B of Schedule III according to the circumstances of the flight and the fuel and oil used for the flight shall be of a grade specified for the particular installation. The instruments and equipment shall be of types approved by the Governor-General in Council, they shall be installed in a manner approved by him and shall be maintained in working order.

54. *Weight.*—Every flying machine which is required by these Rules to be certified as airworthy shall be weighed and marked in accordance with the provisions of Section C of Schedule III.

55. *Period of validity of certificates of airworthiness.*—A certificate of airworthiness shall be valid for a period of one year from the date on which the flying machine was passed for the issue of the certificate.

Provided that in the case of damage to the flying machine such as renders it unsafe for flight, or of failure to carry out the inspection prescribed in these Rules, or of failure to carry out any compulsory modification directed by the Governor-General in Council, or of incorporation of any modification which has not been approved by the Governor-General in Council, the certificate shall cease to be valid until the flying machine has been repaired or modified as the case may be and inspected and certified as required by these Rules.

56. *Renewal of certificates of airworthiness.*—The Governor-General in Council may renew any certificate of airworthiness for such further period (not exceeding one year at a time) as he may think fit, and may for this purpose require the flying machine to be overhauled, inspected and certified in accordance with rule 57, and in addition may require the flying machine to be inspected by a person authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council and/or tested in flight, and the owner of the aircraft shall give all necessary facilities for such inspection and test.

57. *Periodical overhaul.*—Every flying machine required by these rules to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness, and every engine of such flying machine shall be periodically overhauled and after every such overhaul, and after the completion of any repairs to or modification of the flying machine or engine, the flying machine shall be inspected and certified in accordance with the provisions of Section E of Schedule III by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61.

58. *Modifications.*—(1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council considers modifications to a flying machine, in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force, to be necessary for safety, he may require such modifications to be carried out as a condition of the certificate of airworthiness remaining in force.

Such modifications may be notified in a general notice to aircraft owners and ground engineers or in a special notice to the owner of a particular aircraft.

(2) If modifications (including changes of equipment or its installation) which affect the safety of the flying machine are carried out in a flying machine in respect of

which a certificate of airworthiness is in force then until the modifications have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, the flying machine shall not fly except in so far as under these Rules it might fly if it had no certificate of airworthiness.

(3) Any such modifications shall be carried out by methods approved by the Governor-General in Council and shall be inspected by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61, who shall certify the modification in the form and manner laid down in Section E of Schedule III.

59. *Maintenance standards and accessories.*—The Governor-General in Council may, where it appears to him to be desirable, prescribe maintenance standards as a result of the technical operation of the aircraft, and conditions of use of accessories to the flying machine or engine.

60. *Daily inspection.*—(1) A public transport flying machine effecting public transport shall not commence any flight unless it has, within the preceding 24 hours, been inspected and certified as safe for flight in accordance with these Rules by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61.

Provided that if any such flying machine not carrying passengers for hire or reward on a regular scheduled air service is absent from its usual station, whether by reason of delay or otherwise, for a longer period than 24 hours, it may proceed on its journey if, at the time of commencement of a flight, it has not performed more than 12 hours flying and a period of more than four days has not intervened, since it was last so inspected and certified.

Provided further that no such flying machine shall commence any flight if, since such inspection, it has suffered any damage or revealed any defect which would render the machine unsafe for flight and which could not, in accordance with ordinary aeronautical practice, be remedied by the pilot or crew.

(2) The certificate required by sub-rule (1) of this Rule shall be given in the form and manner specified in Section D of Schedule III.

(3) The pilot or commander of every flying machine shall before commencing any flight satisfy himself that :—

(*a*) having regard to the performance of the aircraft, the extent to which it is loaded, and the prevailing condition sufficient length of run is available to effect a safe take off and the line of flight in the take off direction is not obstructed, and that

(*b*) the flying machine is safe for flight according to the circumstances of the flight as laid down in Section D of Schedule III.

61. *Licensing of Ground Engineers*—

(1) For the purpose of rules 57, 58 and 60 the Governor-General in Council may grant licences as Ground Engineers in the following categories to persons who satisfy the requirements as to practical experience, examination and tests laid down in Section F of Schedule III, namely :—

Category A.—Inspection of aircraft before flight.

Category B.—Inspection of aircraft during construction or overhaul.

Category C.—Inspection of aero-engines before flight.

Category D.—Inspection of aero-engines during construction or overhaul.

Category X.—Inspection, construction, insatllation and/or repair of aircraft instruments, accessories and equipment ; special duties as may be specified in the licence.

(2) A Ground Engineer's licence shall not be granted to a person who has not attained the age of 21 years.

(3) Licences shall remain valid, unless cancelled or suspended, for the periods specified therein, subject to a maximum period of twelve months in each case, and may thereafter be renewed by the Governor-General in Council. A candidate for the renewal of a licence may be required to undergo further examinations and tests as a condition of the renewal of the licence.

(4) A Ground Engineer licensed in a particular category shall be competent to deal only with the matters specified in sub-rule (1) against the category in which he is licensed.

(5) A licence granted under this rule shall specify the type or types of aircraft, aero-engines, instruments, accessories or equipment which the licensee is competent to deal with, and may contain restrictions limiting he

competence to deal with any particular class of work, and the Governor-General in Council may at any time vary such specifications or restrictions.

(6) Any licence granted under this rule may be cancelled, suspended or endorsed by the Governor-General in Council after investigation where it appears to him that —

(a) the holder of such licence has performed work, or granted a certificate in respect of work, which has not been performed in a careful and competent manner, or

(b) the holder of such licence has granted a certificate in respect of any matter which he is not licensed to deal with,

(c) it is undesirable for any other reason that the holder of such licence should continue to exercise the functions of a Ground Engineer.

(7) The Governor-General in Council may withhold the grant or renewal of a licence if for any reason he considers it desirable to do so.

62. *Fees*—

(1) The following fees shall be payable in respect of the issue, or renewal of certificates of airworthiness and Ground Engineers' licences and duplicate certificates and licences and the inspections, tests and examinations required by this Part of these Rules.

Certificates of Airworthiness.

(a) Issue or renewal of Certificate, including such inspections as may be required by the Governor-General in Council ;—

Aerodynes.

	Rs.
Maximum permissible weight of 2,500 lbs. or less	50
Maximum permissible weight over 2,500 lbs. but not more than 5,000 lbs. ..	75
Maximum permissible weight over 5,000 lbs. but not more than 10,000 lbs. ..	100
Maximum permissible weight over 10,000 lbs. but not more than 20,000 lbs. ..	200
Maximum permissible weight over 20,000 lbs.	300
(b) Issue of certificate without inspection (rule 50)	10
(c) Issue of duplicate certificate	5

Ground Engineers' Licences.

For the licence—

	Rs.
Issue, renewal or issue of duplicate licence	5

For each separate technical examination—

When required, on issue, renewal or extension —

	Rs.
(i) One category	10
(ii) Two categories	15
(iii) Each additional category	5
(iv) Additions of types of aircraft, engines, instruments, accessories or equipment to those already endorsed on the licence for each category in which additions are required	5

(2) When, in view of the candidate's experience and competence, it is decided to dispense with the whole or a part of the technical examination, the fee may be waived or reduced by such amount as the Governor-General in Council thinks fit.

(3) An application for a licence or certificate or for the renewal or extension of a licence or certificate shall be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for the sum necessary to cover all the fees payable, but when, in any case, the licence or certificate is not issued, renewed or extended, the Governor-General in Council may refund to the applicant such proportion of the sum paid as represents the cost of any examination or inspection not carried out or any licence or certificate not issued.

PART VII.—RADIO-TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

63. *Aircraft for which apparatus is obligatory.*—Every public transport aircraft registered in British India, which is capable, according to its certificate of airworthiness, of carrying ten or more persons including the crew, shall, when used in international air navigation or on a regular air transport service operating in British India be equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus of a type approved by the Governor-General in Council capable of sending and receiving communications by radio-telegraphy or radio-telephony, and installed bonded and screened in a manner approved by the Governor-General in Council.

64. *Suspension of Rules.*—The application of the rules in this Part may be suspended when owing to the lack of radio-telegraph organisations available for air traffic in a particular region the employment of ra dio-telegraph apparatus on board aircraft would serve no useful purpose.

PART VIII.—AIR-ROUTE BEACONS, AERODROMES LIGHTS AND FALSE LIGHTS.

65. *Air-route beacons and aerodrome lights.* -(1) No air-route beacon or aerodrome light shall be established or maintained within British India, nor shall the character of the light exhibited therefrom be altered, except with the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council, and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

(2) No person shall wilfully or negligently injure or interfere with any air-route beacon or aerodrome light, established or maintained with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, or any light exhibited therefrom.

66. *False lights.*—(1) Whenever in British India any light is exhibited—

(a) in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome or an air-route beacon so as to be liable to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon ; or

(b) which by reason of its liability to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon is calculated to endanger the safety of aircraft ; or

(c) which being in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, is liable by reason of its glare to endanger the safety of aircraft arriving at or departing from the aerodrome ;

the Governor-General in Council may serve a notice upon the owner or person in possession of the place where the light is exhibited or upon the person having charge of the light, directing that owner or person within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to take effectual means for extinguishing or for effectually screening the light and for preventing for the future the exhibition of any similar light.

(2) The notice may be served either personally or by post, or by affixing the same in some conspicuous place near to the light to which the notice relates.

(3) An owner or person on whom a notice under sub-rule (1) has been served shall, in the absence of reasonable cause, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, comply with the directions contained in the notice.

(4) If any owner or person on whom a notice under this rule is served, neglects for a period of seven days do extinguish or effectually to screen the light mentioned in the notice, the Governor-General in Council may enter upon the place where the light is and forthwith extinguish the same, doing no unnecessary damage, and may recover the expenses incurred by him in so doing from the owner or person on whom the notice has been served.

PART IX.—LOG BOOKS.

67. (1) The following log books shall be kept in respect of aircraft registered in British India, namely :—

(a) for every aircraft an aircraft log book and an engine log book and where more than one engine is fitted, a separate log book for each engine ;

(b) in addition, for every public transport aircraft (except where such aircraft does not leave the vicinity of its starting place and returns without landing elsewhere to its starting place) and for every aircraft engaged in international navigation, a journey log book.

(2) The log books shall be kept up to date in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(3) The journey log book shall be issued by the Governor-General in Council ; other log books shall be in the form required by the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The log books shall be preserved for two years fro the date of the last entry therein.

(5) No person shall destroy, mutilate, alter or render illegible any log book or any entry made therein, or wilfully make or procure or assist in the making of any false or fraudulent entry in or omission from any log book.

PART X.—INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS.

68. In this Part the expression " serious structural damage " in relation to an aircraft means :—

(i) the telescoping or breaking apart of the fuselage ; or

(ii) the breaking of a main spar ; or

(iii) the breaking of any part of the controls ; or

(iv) damage by fire to any part of the aircraft.

69. *Notification of accidents.*—(1) When an accident, in which any aircraft is involved, occurs in or over British India, and such accident involves death or personal injury to any person, whether carried in the aircraft or not, or serious structural damage to the aircraft, or is suspected to have been caused or contributed to by the failure in the air of any part of the aircraft, the pilot, or, if the pilot is incapacited by injury, the owner or, if the owner is not present or is incapacitated by injury, the hirer of the aircraft shall—

(*a*) send notice thereof by telegram to the Director of Civil Aviation in India ; and

(*b*) give information to the District Magistrate and the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

(2) The notice and information shall be sent as soon as possible and by the best available means and in any case within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the accident.

(3) The notice to the Director of Civil Aviation in India shall contain the following information :—

(*i*) the nationality and the registration marks of the aircraft ;

(*ii*) the name of the owner and hirer (if any) of the aircraft ;

(*iii*) the name of the pilot of the aircraft.

(*iv*) the place where the accident took place ;

(*v*) the date and time when the accident took place ;

(*vi*) the nature of the accident ;

(*vii*) a brief statement of the extent of damage to the aircraft, and

(*viii*) whether death or personal injury was caused by the accident, and, if so, to whom.

70. *Report on accidents.*—The pilot or owner of an aircraft which has been involved in an accident, whether notifiable under rule 69 or not, shall, if required by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, submit to the Director, a written report on such accident in such form as he may prescribe.

71. *Removal of wreckage.*—(1) In the case of an accident which is notifiable under rule 69 and which involves serious structural damage, or in any other case in which the Director of Civil Aviation in India gives notice to the owner or other person in charge of the aircraft to this effect, the aircraft shall not, except under the authority of the Director of Civil Aviation in India, be removed or otherwise interfered with.

Provided that subject to compliance with the provisions of rule 61 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, in so far as they may be applicable :—

(*i*) if the aircraft is wrecked on water, the aircraft or any parts or contents thereof may be removed to such extent as may be necessary for bringing it or them to a place of safety ;

(*ii*) the aircraft or any parts or contents thereof may be removed or interfered with so far as may be necessary for the purpose of extricating persons or animals, preventing the destruction of the aircraft or its contents by fire or other cause or preventing any danger or obstruction to the public; and

(*iii*) goods, mails or passengers' baggage may be removed from the aircraft under the supervision of the pilot, a member of the crew, an official of the operating company, an officer of police, a Magistrate, or an officer of the Civil Aviation Directorate, and, in the absence of any such person, mails may be removed under the supervision of an officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and passengers' baggage by the owner or owners thereof.

(2) The Director of Civil Aviation in India may authorise any person, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of any investigation under these rules, to take measures for the preservation of any aircraft involved in an accident, and such person may thereupon have access to, examine, or otherwise deal with the aircraft.

72. *Inspector's Investigation.*—(1) The Director of Civil Aviation in India may order the investigation of any accident, whether or not such accident is one notice whereof is required to be given under these rules, and may by general or special order appoint any person (hereinafter referred to as an Inspector of Accidents) for the purpose of carrying out such investigation.

(2) The investigation shall be conducted in such manner that if a charge is made or is likely to be made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of being

present and of making any statement, or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf.

(3) The Inspector of Accidents shall make a report to the Director of Civil Aviation in India stating all relevant facts with regard to the accident and his findings with regard to the causes of the accident and adding any recommendations which he may think fit to make with a view to the avoidance of similar accidents in future.

73. *Powers of Inspector.*—For the purpose of such investigation an Inspector of Accidents shall have power :—

(*a*) by summons under his hand to require the attendance of any person whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose and to require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*b*) to require any such person to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination;

(*c*) to require and enforce the production of all books, papers, documents and material objects which he considers important for such purpose;

(*d*) to have access to and examine any aircraft concerned in the accident, the place where the accident occurred, or any other place the entry upon and examination of which appears to the Inspector requisite for the purposes of the investigation.

74. *Inspector's fee.*—When a person other than an officer of Government is appointed to investigate an accident, he may be granted such fee and expenses as may be determined by the Governor-General in Council.

75. *Formal Investigation.*—Where it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of an accident, he may, whether or not an Inspector's investigation has taken place, by order direct a formal investigation to be held; and with respect to any such formal investigation the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) The Governor-General in Council shall appoint a competent person, in these rules referred to as "the Court" to hold the investigation, and may appoint one or more persons possessing legal, aeronautical, engineering, or other special knowledge to act as assessors, and may direct that the Court and the assessors shall receive such remuneration as he may determine.

(2) The Court shall hold the investigation in open court in such manner and under such conditions as the Court may think most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident and enabling the Court to make the report hereinafter mentioned.

(3) (*i*) The Court shall have, for the purpose of the investigation, all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and without prejudice to those powers the Court may—

(*a*) enter and inspect, or authorise any person to enter and inspect, any place or building, the entry or inspection whereof appears to the Court requisite for the purposes of the investigation;

(*b*) by summons, require the attendance as witnesses of all such persons as the Court thinks fit to call and examine, and require such persons to answer any question or furnish any information or produce any books, papers, documents and material objects which the Court may consider relevant;

(*c*) administer an oath to any such witness, or require any witness to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

(*ii*) The assessors shall have the same powers of entry and inspection as the Court.

(4) The investigation shall be conducted in such manner that, if a charge is made or likely to be made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of being present and of making any statement or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf.

(5) Every person attending as a witness before the Court shall be allowed such expenses as the Court may consider reasonable. Provided that, in the case of the owner or hirer of any aircraft concerned in the accident and of any persons in his employment or of any other person concerned in the accident, any such expenses may be disallowed if the Court, in its discretion, so directs.

(6) The Court shall make a report to the Governor-General in Council stating its findings as to the causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof, and adding any observations and recommendations which the Court thinks fit to make with a view to the preservation of life and the avoidance of similar accidents in future, including a recommendation for the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate issued under these Rules.

(7) The assessors (if any) shall either sign the report, with or without reservations, or state in writing their dissent therefrom and their reasons for such dissent, and such reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) shall be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council with the report. The Governor-General in Council may cause any such report and reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) to be made public, wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit.

76. *Obstruction of proceedings.*—(1) A person shall not obstruct or impede the Court or an Inspector of Accidents or an assessor or any person acting under the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of any powers or duties under the rules in this Part.

(2) A person shall not without reasonable excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) fail to comply with any summons or requisition of a Court or an Inspector of Accidents holding an investigation under the rules in this part.

77. *Saving.*—Nothing in this Part shall limit the power of the Governor-General in Council with regard to the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate issued under these Rules.

PART XI.—AERODROMES.

78. *Government aerodromes.*—A Government aerodrome shall not be open to use by any member of the public save to such extent, if any, and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may determine.

79. *Places other than Government aerodromes.*—A place in British India other than a Government aerodrome shall not be used as a regular place of landing and departure by a scheduled air transport service or for a series of landings and departures by any aircraft carrying passengers for hire or reward unless it has been licensed for the purpose, or save in accordance with the conditions, if any, of such licence.

80. *Licensed aerodromes.*—An aerodrome shall be licensed by the Governor-General in Council in one of the following categories, namely :—

(*a*) for public use ;

(*b*) for private use ;

that is to say, for use by the licensee and by individuals specifically authorised by him.

81. *Public aerodromes.*—Every aerodrome which is licensed for public use or which is open to use by aircraft registered in India upon payment of charges shall to the same extent and upon the same conditions be open to use by aircraft possessing the nationality of a contracting State. Every such aerodrome shall at all reasonable times be open to use by any aircraft in the service of His Majesty.

82. *Tariff charges.*—At every aerodrome referred to in rule 81 there shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place a single tariff of charges, including charges for landing and length of stay, which shall not exceed the charges specified in, and shall be leviable in accordance with the provisions contained in Section B of Schedule V, and such tariff shall be applicable alike to all aircraft registered in India or in any contracting State.

83. *Qualification of licensee.*—A licence for an aerodrome shall not be granted to any person or corporation other than—

(*a*) a British subject or person under His Majesty's protection, or

(*b*) a company or corporation registered and having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions.

84. *Period of validity of licence.*—An aerodrome licence may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, and on each occasion of renewal may be renewed for any period not exceeding twelve months.

85. *Classification of aerodromes.*—An aerodrome may be licensed for all types of aircraft or for certain specified types or classes of aircraft and the licence may specify the conditions on which the aerodrome may be used.

86. (1) *Conditions governing the grant of a licence.*—A licence shall not be granted in respect of any place which does not satisfy the requirements specified in Part A of Schedule V.

(2) While a licence is in force no alterations to the landing area or to the buildings or other structures on the aerodrome which may affect the safety of aircraft shall be undertaken save with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council. Application for such approval shall be addressed to the Director of Civil Aviation in India and shall be accompanied by full particulars with plans of any such alterations including alterations to surrounding obstructions which may affect the safety of aircraft.

(3) The necessary approval may be granted or withheld and if granted may be granted subject to such conditions (including conditions involving a revision of the original conditions of licence) as the Governor-General in Council may think fit.

(4) If any alteration of the nature referred to in sub-rule (2) is undertaken without the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council the licence may be cancelled.

(5) The licensee shall maintain the aerodrome in a fit state for use by aircraft and adequately marked to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council during the whole period of the currency of the licence where this exceeds a period of three months and shall, if the aerodrome becomes unserviceable, immediately notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India by telegraph.

87. *Fees.*—The fees chargeable for the grant or renewal of a licence for an aerodrome shall be—

	Rs.
(1) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period not exceeding three months	15
(2) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period exceeding three months but not exceeding six months	20
(3) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months	30

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is necessary or expedient before the grant or renewal of the licence, for the aerodrome in question to be inspected by an officer of Government or other person authorised by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, an additional fee of Rs. 30 shall be chargeable for the inspection, and the applicant shall also be required to pay the travelling expenses of the inspecting officer.

PART XII.—RULES OF THE AIR.

SECTION I.—RULES AS TO LIGHTS AND DAY MARKINGS.

General.

88. *Obligation to display the required lights.*—The rules concerning lights to be displayed by aircraft shall be complied within all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

89. *Angular limits of lights.*—The angular limits of the lights referred to in this Part shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course and as shewn diagrammatically in Schedule IV.

90. *Failure of lights, etc.*—(1) In the event of the failure of any light which is required by these Rules to be displayed by aircraft in flight, the aircraft concerned shall, if the light cannot be repaired or replaced in flight, land as soon as it can do so without danger.

(2) Where, owing to the difficulty of producing lamps to meet the requirements of these Rules as regards sector lights, an overlap of those lights is unavoidable, the overlap shall be as small as possible ; there shall be no sector in which no light is visible.

91. *Savings.*—Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional signal or station lights for military aircraft or for aircraft in group formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly published.

92. *Flying machines. In the air or on land aerodromes.*—(1) Every flying machine in the air or on the landing area of a land aerodrome shall display the following lights, that is to say :—

(a) on the right side, a green light, fixed so as to show an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the right ;

(b) on the left side, a red light, fixed so as to show an unbroken light, visible at a distance of at least 5 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the left ;

(c) at the rear, a white light, fixed as to show astern an unbroken light, visible at a distance of at least 3 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 140° formed by two vertical planes bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) In a case where, in order to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights shall be so limited that only one can be seen at a time.

(3) In the case of a flying machine with a maximum span of less than 65 feet, the lights required by this rule may be combined in one or more lamps, placed centrally, provided that the requirements of sub rules (1) and (2) as to colour and visibility are complied with.

93. *Under way on the surface of the water.*—Every flying machine under way on the surface of the water shall display lights in accordance with the following sub rules :—

(1) If it is under control and is not being towed, it shall display the lights required by rule 92, and in addition, forward, a white light fixed so as to show forward an unbroken light visible, at a distance of at least 3 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) If it is being towed, it shall display the lights required by rule 92.

(3) If it is not under control, it shall display two red lights placed where they can best be seen, one vertically over the other, not less than 3 feet apart, and both being visible, so far as practicable, all round the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles, and it shall also display—

(a) if making way, the lights required by rule 92 ; or

(b) if not making way, the light required by sub-rule (1) (c) of rule 92.

(4) If it is touring another aerodyne, it shall display the lights specified in sub-rule (1) and in addition, forward, two white lights placed where they can best be seen, one vertically over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and visible at a distance of at least 3 miles in a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

94. *At anchor or moored on the surface of the water.*—Every flying machine whether at anchor or moored on the surface of the water shall display lights in accordance with the following sub-rules, namely :—

(1) In every case, it shall display forward centrally where it can best be seen, a white light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

(2) In a case where the length of the flying machine is 150 feet or upwards, it shall display, in addition to any other light required by this rule, a white light, at or near its stern at a lower height than the forward light mentioned in sub-rule (1), and visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

(3) In a case where the maximum span of the flying machine is 150 feet or upwards, it shall display, in addition to any other light required by this rule, a white light on each side placed in such a manner as to demarcate the maximum lateral dimension of the flying machine and visible, so far as practicable, all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

95. *Gliders.*—In all cases in which flying machines are required by these rules to display lights, a glider shall display a red light visible, so far as practicable, in all directions.

Balloons and Kites.

96. *Free Ballons.*—A free balloon shall display a red light placed not less than 15 or more than 30 feet below the basket and visible, so far as practicable, in all directions at a distance of at least 2 miles.

97. *Captive balloons and kites.*—In the case of a captive balloon or kite, lights shall be displayed in accordance with the following sub-rules, namely :—

(1) when flown at an altitude exceeding 180 feet above the ground, or at any altitude if it is less than 3 miles from an aerodrome or from a recognised

air-route the balloon or kite shall display a white light placed 12 feet vertically above a red light, these lights being visible so far as practicable in all directions at a distance of at least 2 miles, the upper white light being placed not less than 15 or more than 30 feet below the basket, or, if there is no basket, below the lowest part of the balloon or kite;

(2) in addition, from the mooring cable of the balloon or kite there shall be displayed at intervals of 1,000 feet measured from the said group of two lights, similar groups of two lights, one white and one red, and if the lowest group of lights is obscured by clouds, an additional group shall be displayed below the cloud base;

(3) in addition, the position of the object to which the balloon or kite is moored on the ground shall be marked by a group of three flashing lights, arranged on a horizontal plane at the apexes of a triangle approximately equilateral and measuring at least 75 feet on each side; the side of this triangle, perpendicular to the horizontal projection of the cable, shall be delimited by two red lights the third light shall be a green light placed opposite the direction of the cable.

98. *Day markings for captive balloons.*—By day, the mooring cable of a captive balloon shall have attached to it at intervals of not more than 600 feet measured from the basket (or, if there is no basket, from the lowest part of the balloon) tubular streamers, not less than 8 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length, and marked with alternate bands of white and red 18 inches in width.

99. *Day markings for kites.*—By day, the mooring cable of a kite shall be marked, either in the manner required by rule 98 in the case of a captive balloon, or by streamers of stout paper attached to the cable at intervals of 300 feet measured from the lowest part of the kite, such streamers being not lass than 30 inches in length and one foot in width in their widest part and marked with alternate bands of white and red 4 inches wide.

Airships.

100. *Under way*—

(1) Except as provided in rule 101 an airship when under way shall display the following lights, namely:—

(a) forward, a white light fixed so as to show forward an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry;

(b) on the right side, a green light fixed so as to show an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the right;

(c) on the left side, a red light fixed so as to show an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead and the other is directed to the left;

(d) at the rear, a white light fixed so as to show astern an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 3 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 140° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) In a case where, in order to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of those lights shall be so limited that only one can be seen at a time.

101. *Not under control.*—(1) An airship which is under way and which is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, or which is being towed, shall display the following lights, namely:—

(a) the forward and rear lights required by clauses (a) and (d), of sub-rule (1) of rule 100;

(b) in addition, below the airship, two red lights, one placed vertically below the other 12 feet apart, the upper light being 25 feet below the control car, and both being visible so far as practicable in all directions at a distance of not less than two miles;

(c) in addition, if making way but not otherwise, the side lights required by clauses (b) and (c) of sub rule (1) of rule 100.

(2) By day, an airship in the circumstances mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule shall display two black balls or shapes each at least 2 feet in diameter, one placed vertically below the other twelve feet apart, and both being visible so far as practicable in all directions.

Where necessary in order to comply with this requirement, the said group of two black balls or shapes may be duplicated.

102. *Moored.*—(1) An airship when moored to a mooring mast shall display at or near the rear a white light visible, so far as practicable, in all directions at a distance of at least 3 miles.

(2) An airship, when moored to the ground or the surface of the water by a cable shall display, forward, the white light required by clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 100, and at the rear, the white light required by clause (d) of that sub-rule and in addition, the airship and its mooring cable shall be lighted or marked in accordance with such of the provisions of rules 97 and 98 as are applicable in the case of a captive balloon.

(3) An airship while picking up its moorings, although considered as being under way and not being under control, shall, however, display only the lights specified in rule 100 until it is finally made fast.

SECTION II.—RULES AS TO SIGNALS.

103. *Landing at night*—

(1) An aircraft wishing to land at night, without being compelled to do so, on an aerodrome having a ground control shall before landing ask permission by a signal made either by radio-telegraphy or radio-telephony or with a lamp or a projector other than the navigation lights or with any sound apparatus. The visual signal, sent by international Morse Code, shall be composed of the last three letters of the registration group of the aircraft.

(2) Permission to land will be given by radio-telegraphy or radio-telephony or by visual signal by the same three-letter sign from the ground, made with a green light and followed by intermittent signals of the same colour.

(3) In the case of a flying machine which has alighted at night on a water aerodrome having a control, permission to proceed to the normal arrival point shall be given by signals similar to those specified in sub-rule (2), except that they shall be made with a white light.

(4) The firing of a red pyro-technical light or the display of a red flare from the ground shall be taken as an instruction that aircraft are not to land.

(5) An aircraft compelled to land at night shall before landing make with its navigation lights a series of short and intermittent flashes.

104. *Taking off*—At night on an aerodrome having a ground control, permission for an aircraft to move on to the landing area or to take off shall be given by directing respectively an intermittent or continuous white luminous beam at the aircraft. The display of a red signal lamp directed at the aircraft shall be taken as an instruction that the aircraft is not to move or take off.

By day similar control may be exercised by the same signals or by white and red flags when the conditions of traffic necessitate it.

105. *Call signs*—In making or receiving signals by radio-telegraphy or other methods of communication, except by visual signals when the Morse Code is not being used, every aircraft shall use as its call sign the complete group of five-letters which constitutes its nationality and registration marks, preceded, in the case of a signal by radio-telephony, by the name of the owner of the aircraft.

Provided that after communication has been established by means of such call sign the aircraft may employ an abridged call sign consisting—

(a) in the case of radio-telegraphy, of the first and last letters of the complete call sign of five-letters;

(b) in the case of radio-telephony of the whole or part of the name of the owner of the aircraft followed by the last two letters of the complete call sign of five-letters.

Provided further that nothing in this rule shall affect that special provisions as to signals laid down in rules 103 and 104 and 106 to 110.

106. *Distress and emergency signals—*

(1) When aircraft is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requires immediate assistance, the following shall be the signals of distress to be used or displayed, either together or separately :—

(*a*) the international distress signal S O S, by means of visual or radio-telegraphic signals ;

(*b*) the international distress call " MAY DAY " (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression " m'aider ") by means of radio-telephony ;

(*c*) the international code flag signal of distress, indicated by N C ;

(*d*) the distant signal, consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball ;

(*e*) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus ;

(*f*) a signal, consisting of a succession of red pyro-technical lights fired at short intervals.

(2) (*a*) When an aircraft has a message to send stating that it is in difficulties and about to land compulsorily but does not require immediate assistance, it shall preface its call with three repetitions of the urgency signal PAN.

(*b*) When the signal PAN is received from an aircraft without any message following, it shall signify that the aircraft has been compelled to land and is unable to transmit its intended message owing to the rapidity of the landing, but does not require immediate assistance.

(*c*) When the signal PAN is sent by radio telegraphy, the three letters shall be well separated so that the signals AN are not transformed into one signal P.

(3) When an aircraft or other radio-electric station has a very urgent message to send concerning the safety of the aircraft, or of any person on board, or of any ship, aircraft, vehicle or person within range of assistance, it shall, for the purpose of indicating the urgency of the message, preface its call in the case of visual signalling, with a display of a succession of green pyro-technical lights or a succession of green flashes made with day light signalling apparatus, and, in the case of radio-telegraphy, with three repetitions of the group XXX, the letters of each group being clearly separated from the letters of the successive group

(4) None of the urgency signals mentioned in sub-rules (2) and (3) may be transmitted from an aircraft except with the authority of the commander or person responsible for the aircraft.

107. *Safety Signals.*—When an aircraft or other radio-telegraph station has a message to send concerning the safety of navigation or containing important information relative to meteorological warning messages, it shall in the case of radio-telephony preface its call-sign with three repetitions of the word SECURITE pronounced " SAYCUREETAY " and, in the case of radio-telegraphy, transmit three repetitions of the group TTT (transmitted with the letters well separated) followed by the word DE and three repetitions of its call-sign.

108. *Aircraft in the vicinity of prohibited areas.*—To warn an aircraft that it is in the vicinity of a prohibited area and should change its course the following signals shall if radio-electric communications is not possible with the aircraft, be used :—

(*a*) By day : three projectiles discharged at intervals of 10 seconds, each showing, on bursting, orange smoke, the location of the burst indicating the direction the aircraft should follow.

(*b*) By night : three projectiles discharged at intervals of 10 seconds, each showing, on bursting, orange lights or stars, the location of the burst indicating the direction the aircraft should follow.

109. *Aircraft required to land.*—To require an aircraft to land, the following signals shall be used :—

(*a*) By day : three projectiles discharged at intervals of 10 seconds, each showing on bursting black smoke.

(*b*) By night : three projectiles discharged at intervals of 10 seconds, each showing on bursting white lights or stars.

In addition, when necessary to distinguish among several the aircraft which is to land, a whitelight which shall be flashed intermittently shall be directed towards that aircraft.

110. *Fog and mist.*—(1) In the event of fog or mist rendering aerodromes invisible, their presence may be indicated by a balloon acting as an aerial buoy and/or other approved means.

(2) In fog, mist, falling snow or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall made the following sound signals, namely :—

(a) If not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds duration with an interval of about one second between them.

(b) If at anchor or moored, the rapid ringing of an efficient bell or gong for about five seconds at intervals of not more than one minute.

SECTION III.—GENERAL RULES FOR AIR TRAFFIC.

111. *General—*

(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 120, flying machines shall always give way to gliders and to balloons, fixed or free, and to airships, and airships shall always give way to gliders and to balloons, whether fixed or free.

(2) An airship, when not under its own control, shall for the purpose of the provisions of this Section be classed as a free balloon.

(3) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist, or other conditions of bad visibility shall proceed with caution having careful regard to the existing circumstances.

Every aircraft when flying beneath clouds shall always do so, so far as it is safe and practicable, at such a distance below the clouds as will enable it readily to see and be seen.

(4) To facilitate compliance with the rules in this Section the pilot of a flying machine shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be placed either in the plane of symmetry of the flying machine or on the left hand side of the plane of symmetry.

112. *Risk of collision—*

(1) Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing and angle of elevation of an approaching aircraft. If neither the bearing nor the angle of elevation appreciably change, such risk shall be deemed to exist.

(2) The term "risk of collision" shall include all risk of accident due to undue proximity of other aircraft. Every aircraft that is required by these rules to give way to another to avoid collision shall keep a safe distance, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(3) While observing the rules regarding risk of collision contained in sub-rules (1) and (2), a mechanically-driven aircraft must always manoeuvre according to the rules contained in the following sub-rules as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would pass at a distance of less than 200 yards from any part of another aircraft.

(4) When two mechanically-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to the right.

(5) When two mechanically-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own right side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(6) An aircraft overtaking another shall keep out of the way of the over-taken aircraft by altering its own course to the right and must not pass by diving.

Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than 110 degrees from ahead of the latter, *i.e.*, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's side lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft, and no

subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of these rules, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward or abaft the direction mentioned above from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(7) Where by any of these rules one of the two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, the aircraft having the right of way finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way aircraft alone, it shall take such action as will best serve to avert collision.

(8) Every aircraft which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other and shall not pass by diving.

(9) No aircraft on land or water about to ascend shall attempt to take off until there is no risk of collision with alighting aircraft or with other aircraft on or in the vicinity of the landing area.

113. *Risk of collision on air traffic routes*—In order to obviate the increased risk of collision which exists on air traffic routes, the following sub-rules shall, so far as it is safe and practicable, be observed when flying on or in the vicinity of such routes, namely :—

(1) Every aircraft when flying by compass along the straight line (thumb line) joining two points on an air traffic route in common use, shall keep such line at least 500 yards on its left.

(2) Every aircraft following an air traffic route, which has been officially recognised, shall keep such route at least 300 yards on its left.

(3) Every aircraft which, in the vicinity of a route frequented by aircraft, is following a line of land marks such as a road, railway, river, canal or coastline, etc., shall keep such line of landmarks at least 300 yards on its left.

(4) An aircraft shall not fly keeping any of the lines or routes above referred to on its right, except at a distance therefrom sufficient to avoid aircraft following such lines or routes in accordance with these rules.

(5) When crossing one of these lines or routes above referred to, an aircraft shall cross it at right angles as rapidly as possible and as high as reasonably practicable.

(6) In the case of flights in group formation the aircraft of the leader of the group shall be responsible for leading the flight in such a manner that every aircraft in the group can comply with the above sub-rules.

SECTION IV.—BALLAST.

114. The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

SECTION V.—SPECIAL RULES FOR AIR TRAFFIC ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF AERODROMES OPEN TO PUBLIC USE.

115. *Circuits.*—If a flying machine or glider starting from, or about to land at an aerodrome makes a circuit or partial circuit, the turning—

(a) in the case of a land aerodrome, must be made clear of the landing area and must be left-handed (anti-clockwise) so that during the circuit the landing area shall always be on its left ; and

(b) in the case of a water aerodrome, must be left-handed (anti-clockwise).

116. *Minimum flying altitude*—

(1) Subject to the provisions of any special order by the Governor General in Council in writing in force with respect to any particular aerodrome, a flying machine or glider shall not fly over the landing area of an aerodrome of a lower height than 6,000 feet, in the case of a land

aerodrome, or 2,000 feet in the case of a water aerodrome, except when departing therefrom or landing thereat.

(2) Every flying machine or glider flying outside the landing area of an aerodrome at a distance of less than 2 miles from the nearest point of that area shall, unless it is flying at a greater height than 6,000 feet, in the case of a land aerodrome, or 2,000 feet in the case of a water aerodrome, keep the landing area on its left.

117. *Acrobatic landings, etc.*—Acrobatic landings are prohibited at aerodromes. Except with the written permission of the authority in charge of the aerodrome which shall not be given unless there is no risk of interference with other aircraft and except in accordance with the conditions specified in such permission, flying machines and gliders are prohibited from engaging in acrobatics in the vicinity of aerodromes at a distance of less than 2 miles from the nearest point of the perimeter of the aerodromes unless they are flying at a greater height than 6,000 feet.

118. *Ground Signals (Day).*—

(1) By day at every aerodrome the direction of the wind at the landing area shall be clearly indicated by a landing T, wind sleeve, smoke producing wind indicator or other recognised method.

(2) Where a landing T, is used it shall be placed so that the shaft of the T lies along the direction of the wind and the cross arm lies across the windward end of the shaft.

(3) If there is no wind, the landing T, if used, shall be fixed in the direction in which landings or departures are to be made.

(4) The fact that there is no wind and that the landing T is fixed as aforesaid may be indicated by a ball mounted on a mast on the signal area and clearly visible both to aircraft in flight and to those manoeuvring on the landing area.

(5) If the bad state of the landing area at any land aerodrome requires precautions to be observed in landing, that fact may be indicated by a red square panel partly covered by yellow triangular panels so as to show a red isosceles triangle no side of which measures less than ten feet.

(6) If an aerodrome is temporarily closed to aircraft owing to special circumstances, that fact may be indicated by a red square panel with the diagonals thereof covered by yellow rectangular panels arranged in the form of an X.

(7) Where a red panel is used for the purpose of this rule—

(*a*) it shall be placed horizontally and as near as practicable to the landing T or wind sleeve; and

(*b*) each side of the panel shall measure at least ten feet.

119. *Direction of take off or landing.*—Every flying machine or glider when taking off from or landing on an aerodrome shall do so upwind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit, or in the event of there being no wind. In the latter case, the flying machine or glider, when taking off or landing, shall do so in the direction indicated by an appropriate signal, or if there is a landing T, in the direction indicated by that T.

120. *Aircraft approaching to land*—

(1) Aircraft about to land on an aerodrome shall be given free way.

(2) In the case of two flying machines or two gliders approaching an aerodrome for the purpose of landing the flying machine or glider, as the case may be, flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the flying machine or glider at the lower height, and shall as regards landing observe the provisions of sub-rules (6) and (7) of rule 112 for passing.

121. *Aircraft taking off.*—At night no aircraft shall move on to the landing area of an aerodrome having a ground control nor proceed to take off except in accordance with the signals specified in rule 104.

By day this rule may be applied at the discretion of the authority in charge of the aerodrome.

122. *Requirements at land aerodromes*—

(1) At every land aerodrome the following requirements shall be complied with, namely :—

(*a*) Along the perimeter and at the approaches to the hangers a neutral zone, shall be set apart for aircraft manœuvring on the ground

(b) The landing area shall be as large as possible ;

(c) Every flying machine or glider, when landing or taking off, shall do so in conformity with the provisions of rule 119, and shall leave clear on its left any flying machine or glider which has already landed or which is taking off or about to take off ;

(d) Every flying machine or glider moving on the ground in the landing area shall do so in the direction of landing :

Provided that on aerodromes approved by the Governor-General in Council for the purpose, flying machines and gliders moving on the ground may be authorised to cross the landing area subject to regulations approved by the Governor General in Council.

(2) By way of exception to the general rule laid down in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) at land aerodromes, the landing area may be regarded as divided into two approximately equal zones, by a vertical plane bearing in the direction of landing described in rule 119. For an observer facing in the direction of landing, the zone on the right shall be reserved for landings, and the zone on the left for departures.

(3) The land aerodromes to which sub-rule (2) applies shall be indicated by a full white star of five points, placed flat on the ground in the centre of the landing area. The lines joining the points of the star shall form a regular pentagon of such a size that it may be inscribed in a circle the diameter of which is not less than 15 yards.

(4) At land aerodromes marked in accordance with sub-rule (3), a flying machine or glider when landing shall do so in conformity with rule 119, in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose, but leaving clear on its left any other flying machine or glider which has already landed, and a flying machine or glider when taking off shall do so in conformity with rule 119, in the left part of the zone reserved for that purpose, but leaving clear on its left any other flying machines or gliders which are at rest on the ground.

123. *Requirements at water aerodromes.*—At every water aerodrome the following requirements shall be complied with—

(1) A flying machine or glider which has landed shall give way to a flying machine or glider landing or about to take off ;

(2) Every flying machine or glider when landing or taking off shall do so in conformity with the provisions of rule 119, leaving clear on its left any flying machine or glider which has already landed and leaving as much space as possible on its right for another flying machine or glider to land or take off ;

(3) A flying machine or glider which has landed shall, before proceeding towards the normal arrival point, slow down to a speed at which it can easily be manoeuvred on the water :

Provided that if the aerodrome has a "control", a flying machine or glider which has landed at night shall come to rest and await the signal referred to in sub-rule (3) of rule 108 before proceeding towards the normal arrival point.

(4) In proceeding towards the normal arrival point, a flying machine or glider shall turn to the left and approach that point without crossing the landing area.

124. *Land aerodromes by night.*—At every land aerodrome while night landings or departures thereat are expected, the following requirements shall be complied with :—

(1) The aerodrome shall be defined as accurately as possible by red lights placed on the perimeter and on any obstacles on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome ;

(2) The direction of landing shall as far as possible be indicated by a luminous T, or failing this by three white lights forming an isosceles triangle, the base of which shall be about 200 yards long, and the height of which shall be at least twice as long as the base ;

(3) The white lights aforesaid shall be so placed that a flying machine will land in the direction leading from the middle of the base line to the apex of the triangle ;

(4) The base line shall indicate the place where a flying machine should come into contact with the ground, and the apex shall indicate the point before reaching which it should come to rest.

(5) In addition the landing area may be illuminated by a floodlight ;

(6) In substitution for the lights specified in sub-rule (2), (3) and (4) the direction and position of landing may be indicated by flares or lights placed on the landing area in the form of an L, the long arm of the L being parallel to the wind direction and the short arm being at the wind-ward end of the long arm as indicated diagramatically in Schedule IV. A flying machine or glider shall land between the long arm and the flare marking the extremity of the short arm.

(7) Flying machines and gliders shall take off in the direction and position indicated in this rule for landings.

125. *Water aerodromes by night.*—At every water aerodrome while night landings or departures thereat are expected the following requirements shall be complied with, namely :—

(1) The aerodrome shall be defined and lighted in the manner most appropriate to local conditions.

(2) If possible the direction of the wind at the landing area shall be clearly indicated by one of the recognised methods.

126. *Fixed balloons, kites and moored airships.*—No fixed balloon, kite, or moored airship shall be elevated in the vicinity of any aerodrome without the special authorisation of the proprietor of such aerodrome except in the cases provided for in rule 110.

127. *Obstacles on and in the vicinity of aerodromes.*—Suitable signals by day and red lights by night shall be placed on all obstacles on an aerodrome which are dangerous to flying by reason of their not being readily visible, and, so far as possible on all such obstacles within 1,000 yards of an aerodrome.

128. *Exemptions.*—The Governor General in Council may by a special order in writing in this behalf temporarily suspend the application of all of any or the rules contained in this Section with reference to any aerodrome in British India which is open to public use. Where any such order is for the time being in force with respect to any aerodrome, there shall be placed horizontally in that aerodrome, near to the signal which indicates the direction of the wind, a red square panel, each side of which shall measure at least ten feet in length and the sides of which shall be marked at night by red lights.

SECTION V.—GENERAL.

129. *Regulations for Preventing Collision at Sea.*—Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and for the purpose of these regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel, but shall only carry the lights specified in this Part, and not those specified for steam-vessels in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, and shall not use, except as specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 106 and rule 110, or be deemed to hear the sound signals specified in the above-mentioned Regulations.

130. *Neglect in the use of lights or signals, etc.*—Nothing in the rules of this Part shall exonerate any aircraft, or the owner, pilot or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect in the use of lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air, or by the special circumstances of the case.

131. *Misuse of Signals and lights*—

(1) No signal or light prescribed in this Part shall be used or displayed for any other purpose than that ascribed to it in this Part and no signal or light shall be used or displayed at or in the vicinity of any aerodrome which might be mistaken for a signal or light prescribed in this Part.

(2) No person shall knowingly make, without lawful authority any naval, military or air force signal.

132. *Observance of the rules in sections III and V.*—In conforming with the rules laid down in Section III, Section V and rule 129—

(1) due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from those rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger ; and

(2) in particular it shall be borne in mind that steam vessels in narrow channels are not able to manœuvre so as to avoid collision with aircraft.

133. *Special orders relative to navigation of aircraft in the immediate vicinity of an aerodrome.*—Nothing in the rules of this Part shall interfere with the operation of any special rule or rules approved by the Governor General in Council and published relative

to navigation of aircraft in the immediate vicinity of any aerodrome or other place and it shall be obligatory on all owners, pilots, or crews of aircraft to obey such rules.

PART XIII—GENERAL.

134. *Inspection.*—Any person authorised by the Governor-General in Council by special or general order in writing in this behalf may—

(a) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(b) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory or place in which aircraft or parts of aircraft or aero engines or parts of aero engines are being manufactured, overhauled, repaired or assembled and inspect any such factory or place, aircraft, aero engines o. parts and any drawings relating to such aircraf, aero engines or parts;

(c) at any time inspect any flying machine which is required by these rules to be certified as airworthy or in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force;

(d) enter inspect and search any aircraft for the purpose of securing compliance with any of these rules.

135. *Forgery, etc., of documents*—

No person shall fraudulently lend any such licence or certificate issued under these Rules or allow it to be used by any other person.

136. *Foreign Military Aricraft.*—No person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign military aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council, and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission.

137. *Obstruction of authorised p rsons*—No person shall voluntarily obstruct any person acting in the exercise of his powers or in the discharge of his duties under these rules.

138. *General power to exempt*—The Governor General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules, either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

139. *Penalties*—(1) Any person contravening any of these rules shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), be punishable to the extent laid down in Schedule VI to these rules.

(2) It shall be a defence to any proceedings for contravention, of, or failure to comply with these rules if the contravention or failure is proved to have been due to accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause; and it shall be a defence to any proceedings under these rules against the owner, hirer, operater, pilot or commander of any aircraft that the alleged contravention took place without his actual fault or privity.

SCHEDULE II.

Areas over which flight by aircraft is prohibited.

(See rule 12.)

Area.	Extent of prohibition.
(1) The area included within a radius of one mile from the Towers of Silence of Malabar Hill, Bombay. (2) The North-West Frontier Province and the Political Agencies and tribal areas under the charge of the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General. (3) All territory in British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency Territories comprised within the following areas.— (a) The District of Zhob .. (b) That part of the Districts of Sibi and Loralai lying to the north of the parallel of latitude passing through Kach. (c) The Quetta-Pishin District with the exception of territory lying to the south and east of the railway line from Kach through Bostan and Quetta to Spezand, and with the exception of territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from Quetta railway station. (d) That part of the District of Chagai lying to the north of the railway line from Spezand through Nushki and Dalbandin to Duzdap and all territory lying south of the railway within 20 miles of the Persia-Baluchistan Frontier.	Absolute.

Note.—These area are shown on a map which may be obtained on application to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla,/New Delhi.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 41.)

Proofs of Competency, Tests and Examinations for the Issue and Renewal of Licences to Aircraft Personnel.

Personnel.

The qualifications of which proofs are required from applicants for licences or renewal of licences are as set out below :—

SECTION A.—PRIVATE PILOT'S LICENCE ("A" LICENCE) (FLYING MACHINES).

1. *Flying Experience.*—An applicant for the grant of a licence or the renewal of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out, during the six months immediately preceding the date of the application, not less than five hours solo flying.

2. *Flying Tests.*—(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiners :—

(*a*) Tests for altitude and gliding flight ; Two fights each finishing with a glide, the engines being completely throttled down at not less than 2,000 feet above the landing area. The landings shall be made without reopening the throttle and within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the official examiners of the test.

(*b*) Test of skill : A flight around two posts (or buoys situated 500 yards apart making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water, without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by —

(*i*) finally closing the throttle of the engine at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water) ;

(*ii*) finally stopping the flying machine without the use of brakes within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(*v*) Spinning test : A left hand and right hand spin. During this test the examiner shall be on board. The test shall be undertaken at such a height that normal flight is resumed after the spin at a height of not less than 2,000 feet above the ground.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not had the recent flying experience laid down in paragraph 1 of this Section shall carry out the following tests to the satisfication of the examiner :—

(*a*) Test of skill : Three figure of eight turns in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(*b*) Landing test : Three landings, finally stopping the aircraft on each occasion without the use of brakes within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the applicant before starting.

(3) An applicant for the addition to his licence of a different type of aircraft may be required to carry out any of the foregoing tests and shall normally be required to carry out the landing test detailed in sub-paragraph (2) (*b*).

3. *Technical Examination.*—An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects :—

(*a*) Rules as to Lights and Signals ; General Rules for Air Traffic ; Special Rules for Air Traffic on land in the vicinity of aerodromes open to Public use.

(*b*) International Air Legislation, with particular reference to the obligations of a pilot in international flights.

(*c*) General knowledge of, in so far as they affect the responsibilities of a pilot the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934) and Notices to Airmen.

4. *Medical Examination.*—

(1) The medical examination shall be carried out by a medical practitioner who possesses qualifications entitling him to inclusion in the Medical Register of Great Britain, and who may be the applicant's usual medical attendant. Such examination shall be conducted in accordance with such form as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council and a copy of

that form, completed as required, shall be forwarded by the medical officer to the Director of Civil Aviation, Simla/Delhi, by whom copies of the form will be supplied on demand.

(2) The medical examination shall be based upon the following requirements of mental and physical fitness :—

(a) Good family and personal history, with particular reference to nervous stability, as to which information shall be given in a statement made and signed by the applicant and satisfactory to the medical examiner.

(b) *General surgical examination.*—The applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the safe handling of a private flying machine under ordinary conditions. Palpation of the abdomen and abdominal viscera, particularly the pyloric, vesicular duodenal and appendicular regions, whenever it reveals any swelling or distinct pain, must be completed by a radioscopic and radiographic examination.

Any anatomical lesion in the walls of any part whatever of the digestive tube any stricture of its calibre, any calculus or foreign body any peritoneal lesion, established by clinical or laboratory examinations, will entail rejection. Exception may be made for spasmodic strictures not accompanied by other troubles and for ptoses compensated by a good abdominal musculature.

An applicant who has undergone a surgical intervention in the biliary passages or the digestive tube, except appendicitis, involving a total or partial excision or a diversion of any of these organs, shall be declared unfit unless a period of two years has elapsed since the surgical intervention and the effects of the operation are not deemed liable to cause sudden incapacity in the air, or an attestation made by a surgeon, having knowledge of the nature of the disease which necessitated the operation, certifies that no immediate or future consequences are to be feared.

Diseases of the liver (including those of the biliary passages) and of the pancreas will in cases where it is deemed necessary be verified by laboratory examination, particularly by radiography as well as by an examination of the blood and of the urine and shall entail rejection only if they afford indication of the existence of a calculus, tumour or lesion involving a persistent impairment of function of these organs.

(c) *General Medical Examination.*—The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. He must possess heart, lungs and nervous system in a state to withstand the effects of altitude. He must be free from kidney disease, and must not be present any clinical sign of syphilis, nor have any cardiac lesion.

(d) *Eye Examination.*—The applicant must possess, with correction by glasses, if necessary, a visual acuity equal to at least 80 per cent. of the normal visual acuity for each eye taken separately, or 90 per cent. for one eye and 70 per cent. for the other, the visual acuity being measured by means of standard test types powerfully illuminated in such manner that the light does not shine directly in the eyes of the examinee. Binocular vision, ocular poise, the field of vision of each eye and colour perception must be normal. With regard to colour perception, a candidate suffering from daltonism may, however, be accepted on condition that his licence is made valid only for flight by day, that is to say, between sunrise and sunset.

(e) *Ear Examination.*—The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess an auditory acuity not less than that corresponding with the perception of the whispered voice at one meter. The vestibular mechanism must be intact and not hyper-sensitive. It must be equal on both sides.

(f) *Nose, Throat and Mouth Examination.*—The applicant must possess free tubular air entry on both sides.

Provided that a person who does not satisfy the whole of the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, so far as such requirements are concerned, as eligible for the renewal of a licence, or for the issue of a licence if he has previously been found medically fit for flying.

Provided also that a person who does not satisfy all the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted as eligible for the issue of a licence subject to such limitations as the Governor-General in Council may impose and on the condition that the licence shall in no case be valid for flight outside India.

(3) The medical examination shall take place before the commencement of flying instruction in the case of an application for the issue of a licence, and, in the case of an application for renewal of a licence, not earlier than 15 days before the date of expiry of the validity of the licence.

(4) Every applicant who presents himself to undergo the medical examination required for the issue or renewal of a licence must furnish to the medical examiner a declaration signed by him stating whether he has previously undergone such a medical examination, and with what result. A false declaration may entail the cancellation of any licence issued or renewed to the applicant as the result of the examination.

SECTION B.—PILOT'S "A. 1" LICENCE (FLYING MACHINES).

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) An applicant for the original endorsement of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the two years preceding the date of application not less than 100 hours solo flying (including not less than 30 landings) of which not less than 15 hours shall have been performed during the preceding six months, and of which not less than 25 hours shall consist of cross country flights.

Provided that, except in a case where the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the experience of the applicant as a pilot is sufficiently long and varied as to constitute equivalent experience, an applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of a type of fl ing machine fitted with two or more engines, shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out not less than 10 hours flying on a multi-engined flying machine either as first pilot or as second pilot.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of the endorsement of his licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the preceding six months not less than 10 hours solo flying.

2. *Flying Tests*—

(1) An applicant for the original endorsement of a licence shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiner :—

(*a*) Single-engined flying machines—General flying for half an hour with an examiner on board and including three landings.

(*b*) Multi-engined flying machines—General flying for half an hour with an examiner on board, during which the aircraft shall be flown with each engine in turn completely throttled down and during which three landings shall be made. Part of this flying shall be carried out with the aircraft light and part with the aircraft fully loaded.

(*c*) A cross country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles with an examiner on board and including three forced landings at points selected by the examiner. During this flight a height of 6,500 feet shall be maintained for a total period of an hour. The applicant will at the time of departure be informed of his route and furnished with the appropriate map. The examiner will judge whether the route has been correctly followed.

(2) An applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of an additional type of flying machine shall be required to carry out to the satisfaction of the examiner three landings with the aircraft light and three landings with the aircraft fully loaded.

Provided that an applicant for the addition to the endorsement on his licence for the first time of a type of flying machine with two or more engines shall be required to carry out the general flying test specified in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not had the recent flying experience specified in clause (*a*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 shall be required to carry out the general flying tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph and may also be required to carry out the other tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

3. *Technical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for the issue of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects :—

Group I.

(*a*) Flying machines : Theoretical knowledge of the laws of resistance of the air especially as concerns its effect on main plane structure, tail unit and airscrew ; functions of the different parts of flying machines and of the controls. Assembling of flying machines and their parts. Practical tests on rigging. Centre of gravity and loading. Principles of inspection and tests.

(*b* Engines : General knowledge of internal combustion engines and the functions of the component parts ; general knowledge of the construction, assembling, adjustment and characteristics of aero engines ; fuel and oil consumption and effect on range of aircraft ; principles of inspection and tests. Causes of the faulty running of engines and of breakdown ; practical tests in running repairs.

(*c*) Instruments : Principles and use of instruments prescribed for flying machines.

Group II.

(*d*) As set out in paragraph 3 of Section A of this Schedule for an applicant for Pilot's "A" licence.

(*e*) Elementary Navigation ; Map reading and use of maps, care, use and compensation of the compass, determination of position and drift.

(2) The examination in flying machines and engines will have reference to the particular types of flying machines or engines which are to be endorsed on the licence. The applicant may be required to undergo a further examination with reference to other types of flying machines and engines before the licence is endorsed for such other types.

(3) An applicant who fails to pass in any group shall be permitted to reappear not more than twice for examination in that group.

Provided that an applicant who does not pass in all groups of the technical examination within a period of six months from the date of the first examination shall be required to undergo the complete examination again.

4. *Medical Examination.*—The medical examination shall be based on the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of section C of this schedule for an applicant for Pilot's "B" Licence.

SECTION C—PILOT'S "B" LICENCE (FLYING MACHINES).

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) (*a*) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the three years preceding the date of application not less than 200 hours solo flying (including not less than 30 landings) of which not less than 15 hours shall have been performed during the preceding six months, and of which not less than five hours shall have been performed by night.

(*b*) The applicant's flying experience shall include a minimum of 75 hours cross country flying, of which at least 5 hours shall consist of cross country flights carried out at night.

(*c*) Except in a case where the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the experience of the applicant as a pilot is sufficiently long and varied as to constitute equivalent experience, an applicant for a licence in respect of a type of flying machine fitted with two or more engines shall be required to produce evidence of having included in the flying experience specified in this sub-paragraph not less than 10 hours solo flying on a multi-engined flying machine.

Provided that flying experience as the holder of an "A.1" licence while employed as second pilot in a flying machine fitted with dual control employed in air transport operations may be accepted in lieu of the solo flying experience specified in this paragraph but each hour of such experience shall count as half-an-hour of solo flying experience.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the preceding six months not less than 10 hours solo flying.

2. *Flying tests—*

(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiners :—

(*a*) ***Altitude, gliding flight, skill and spinning tests.***—The same tests as are laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2 of section A of this Schedule for a Pilot's "A" Licence.

Provided that of such tests an applicant who is in possession of a valid Pilot's "A" Licence shall be required to pass the spinning test only.

(*b*) ***Tests of navigation.***—Two cross country or oversea flights of at least 200 miles each. As regards one of these, the flight shall be made in the same aircraft within four hours, shall include two obligatory landings (when the machine must come to rest at points, other than the point of departure, fixed beforehand by the examiners) and shall terminate with a landing at the point of departure. During this flight a height of at least 6,500 feet shall be maintained for a total period of one hour. Provided that an applicant who is in possession of valid Pilot's "A. 1" Licence may be exempted from this flight. On the second flight the examiner shall be on board and three forced landings shall be made at points selected by the examiner.

As regards both flights the applicant will at the time of departure be informed of his route and furnished with the appropriate map. The examiners will judge whether the route has been correctly followed.

(*c*) *General Flying—*

(*i*) ***Single-engined flying machines.***—General flying for about half-an-hour with an examiner on board and including three landings.

(*ii*) ***Multi-engined flying machines.***—General flying for half-an-hour with an examiner on board during which the aircraft shall be flown with each engine in turn completely throttled down and during which three landings shall be made. Part of this flying shall be carried out with the aircraft light and part with the aircraft fully loaded.

(*b*) *Night flight—*

(*i*) A night flight of at least one hour carried out away from the aerodrome of departure at a height of at least 1,500 feet.

(*ii*) Three landings of which at least two shall be made without the aid of a floodlight. Flares on the landing area may used.

These flights shall be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise, on a dark night. The aircraft used for these tests shall be equipped with approved lighting equipment for effecting night landings.

(*e*) ***Blind flying.***—A flight of not less than one hour in duration in the course which the applicant, under the supervision of an examiner appointed by the Governor-General in Council, shall without exterior view satisfactorily perform the following operations :—

(*a*) Calculate and fly at least three different courses of not less than 15 miles each on directions given by the examiner stating the point of departure and point to be flown to.

(*b*) Carry out all ordinary manœuvres and enter and recover from a spin.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may at his discretion exempt from this test an applicant who produces satisfactory evidence of having had experience in or of having completed a recognised course of training in instrument flying.

(2) An applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of an additional type of flying machine shall be required to carry out, to the satisfaction of the examiner three landings with the aircraft light and three landings with the aircraft fully loaded.

Provided that an applicant for the addition to his licence for the first time of a type of flying machine with two or more engines shall be required to carry out the general flying test prescribed in clause (c) (ii) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) (i) An applicant for the renewal of a licence, who has not had the recent flying experience specified in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of this section, shall be required to carry out the general flying test laid down in clause (c) (i) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, but may be required to carry out any of the other tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(ii) An applicant for the renewal of a licence whose total night flying experience does not exceed 30 hours shall be required te pass the test laid down in clause (d) (ii) of sub-paragraph 1 of this paragraph.

3. *Technical Examination—*

(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects :—

Group I.

(a) *Fly machines.*—Theoretical knowledge of the laws of resistance of the air especially as concerns its effect on main plain structure, tail unit and airscrew ; functions of the different parts of the flying machine and of the controls. Assembling of flying machines and their parts. Practical tests on rigging. Centre of gravity and loading. Principles of inspection and tests.

(b) *Engines.*—General knowledge of internal combustion engines and the functions of the component parts, general knowledge of the construction, assembling, adjustment and characteristics of aero engines ; fuel and oil consumption and effect on range of aircraft ; principles of inspection and tests. Causes of the faulty running of engines and of breakdown ; practical tests in running repairs.

(c) *Instruments.*—Principles and use of instruments prescribed for flying machines, including blind flying instruments.

Provided that an applicant who is in possession of a valid Pilot's "A.1" Licence may be exempted from the examination in the subjects mentioned in this Group.

Group II.

(d) *Elementary Navigation.*—Map reading and use of maps ; compass, care, use and compensation ; principles of dead reckoning navigation and the instruments in common use ; principles of navigation by radio-goniometry.

(e) Rules as to Lights and Signals ; General Rules for Air Traffic ; Special Rules for Air Traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to Public Use ; Rules for Preventing Collisions at sea.

(f) Practical knowledge of the special conditions of air traffic and of international air legislation. General knowledge, in so far as they affect the responsibilities of a pilot, of the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934) and Notices to Airmen.

Group III.

(g) *Elementary Meteorology—*

(2) The examination in flying machines and engines will have reference to the particular types of flying machines or engines which are to be endorsed on the licence. The applicant may be required to undergo a further examination with reference to other types of flying machines and engines before the licence is endorsed for such other types.

(3) An applicant who fails to pass in any of the groups shall be permitted to reappear not more than twice for examination in those groups.

Provided that an applicant who does not pass in all groups of the technical examination within a period of six months from the date of the first examination shall be required to undergo to complette examination again.

4. *Medical Examination.—*

(1) The medical examination shall be conducted by medical officers specially approved for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council and shall be based on the following requirements of mental and physical fitness :—

(*a*) Preliminary :—The applicant must have the complete use of his four limbs, must not be completely deprived of the use of either eye and must be free from any active or latent, acute or chronic, medical or surgical, disability, or infection. He must be free from any injury or wound which would entail any degree of functional incapacity which might interfere with the safe handling of aircraft at any altitude even in the case of prolonged or difficult flight. He must be completely free from hernia, must not suffer from any detectable sensory lesion, and must be free from a history of morbid mental or nervous trouble.

The applicant will be questioned concerning his family and personal history.

(*b*) Examination of the Nervous system : The examination of the nervous system of the applicant shall comprise a full inquiry into family and personal history. The information obtained shall be given in a statement made and signed by the applicant and accompanied, if possible, by a certificate in regard especially to losses of consciousness, fits and convulsions of all kinds, from the applicant's ordinary medical adviser or a responsible person who has known him for a long time. This statement and this certificate must be deemed satisfactory by the examining medical officer. The applicant must not present any mental or trophic impairment, pathological tremor, or presumptive evidence of latent epilepsy. Motility, sensibility, tendinous, cutaneous and pupillary reflexes, co-ordination of movements and cerebellar functions, must be normal. An exception may be made for local peripheral trouble due to accidental section of a nerve branch.

Fractures of the cranium involving the internal table of the cranial box, even without apparent impairment, will entail temporary unfitness during a period of two years from the date of the fracture. Any presumed nervous syphilis will entail rejection, unless the non-existence of such an impairment is proved by an examination of the blood and an examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, made with the consent of the applicant.

(*c*) *General Surgical examination.*—The requirements of this examination shall be the same as those laid down in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A for an applicant for a Pilot's "A" licence, with the addition that the applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury, nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the safe handling of a flying machine at any altitude even in the case of prolonged or difficult flight.

(*d*) *General Medical Examination.*—The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His muscular power must be adequate for handling of the types of aircraft he will have to pilot or the apparatus he is to use. He must not have any signs of aneurism of the large arterial trunks, nor have any cardiac lesion, even if well compensated ; the heart must be normal, with normal function, and only respiratory arrhythimia, increase of pulse rate from excitement of exercise and a general slow pulse not associated with auriculo-ventricular dissociation will be allowed. The applicant must not suffer from any acute disability of the lungs, nor possess any cicatricial lesion of the lungs, and must be free from tuberculosis capable of being diagnosed by the usual clinical methods, from tracheo-bronchial disease of the glands, and from pulmonary emphysema, even if slight. However, with regard to the maintenance of the applicant's efficiency, pulmonary emphysema will entail rejection only when the pulmonary capacity falls below three and half litres at rest after full exhalation and inhalation and when the duration

of the breath holding falls at rest below fifty seconds, or only forty seconds if the candidate is less than 5 feet or is of the female sex. In addition, each examination shall include a radioscopic record in doubtful clinical cases. When the examination of the spleen and of the ganglionic tracts reveals hypertrophy of these organs the candidate shall be declared unfit unless a hematological examination has shown that it is not a case of an original impairment of the hemotopoietic organs. Hemoglobinary, hemophily and purpuras shall also entail rejection, unless hematological examination shows that it is a case of only transitory impairment. The applicant must not present any signs of organic disease of the kidneys ; these latters must be insensitive to palpation and of normal size. Renal ptosis will entail rejection ; this rule, however, will not apply as regards the maintenance of efficiency if no functional trouble is involved. The urine must not contain any pathological element. Affections of the urinary passages and of the genital organs, even blennorrhoea, may entail temporary or definite unfitness, an exception being allowed as regards the maintenance of efficiency in the case of tuberculous orchi-epididymitis in its mild and localised form.

Applicants of the female sex must present a normal uterus and appendages. Cases in which surgical intervention has taken place will be considered individually. Any presumed pregnancy will entail rejection. Following confinement or miscarriage, the holder of a licence will be allowed to resume her air duties only after having undergone a fresh medical examination.

The applicant must not present any clinical signs of syphilis. Dysentery shall be considered as an acute disease ; provided that a presumption of dysenteric infection shall entail rejection, unless the medical examiner considers that the clinical phenomena have disappeared.

(e) *Eye examination.*—The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. Binocular vision occular poise, the field of vision of each eye and colour perception must be normal.

He must possess, without correction by glasses, visual acuity equal to at least 80 per cent. of the normal visual acuity for each eye taken separately, or 90 per cent. for one eye and 70 per cent. for the other, the visual acuity being measured by means of standard test types powerfully illuminated in such a manner that the light does not shine directly into the eyes of the examinee.

(f) *Ear examination.*—The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess an auditory acuity not less than corresponding with the normal perception of 64 virbrations per second, 256 virbrations per second and 4,096 virbration per second, the forks being held perpendicularly to the ground one centimetre from the auditory tube. The vestibular mechanism must be intact and not hypersensitive ; it must be equal on both sides.

(g) *Nose, Throat and Mouth Examination.*—The applicant must possess free nasal and tubal air entry on both sides and must not suffer from serious, acute or chronic affections of the buccal cavity or upper respiratory tract.

Provided that a person who does not satisfy the whole of the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, as far as such requirements are concerned as eligible for the renewal of a licence, or for the issue of a licence if he has previously been found medically fit for flying in accordance with the above requirements.

Provided further that a person who does not satisfy all the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, so far as such requirements are concerned, as eligible for the issue of the licence subject to such limitations as the Governor-General in Council may impose and on the condition that the licence shall in no case be valid for flight outside India.

(2) In the case of an application for renewal of a licence the medical examination shall take place not earlier than 15 days before the date of expiry of the validity of the licence.

(3) Every applicant who presents himself to undergo the medical examination required for the issue or renewal of a licence must furnish to the medical examiner a declaration signed by him stating whether he has previously undergone such a medical examination and with what result. A false declaration may entail the cancellation of any licence issued or renewed to the applicant as the result of the examination.

SECTION D.—PILOT INSTRUCTOR'S LICENCE.

1. *Flying Experience* :—

(1) An applicant for the issue of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out not less than 500 hours solo flying, which shall be, to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not given at least 50 hours flying tuition in the preceding 12 months, shall be required to pass the flying tests prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Section.

2. *Flying Tests*.—An applicant shall carry out such practical flying tests as may be required by the Governor-General in Council or produce evidence of such qualifications as a pilot instructor as may be considered equivalent. The tests will include a demonstration by the candidate as instructor and the examiner as pupil.

3. *Technical Examination*.—An applicant shall undergo such technical examination in the principles of flying instruction as may be required by the Governor-General in Council or produce evidence of such qualifications as a pilot instructor as may be considered equivalent. The examination will include a demonstration by the candidate of his ability to lecture on any subject of examination for the Pilot's "B" licence, and will test the candidate's knowledge of the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934) and of Notices to Airmen with particular reference to the training and licensing of pilots and the responsibilities of a pilot instructor.

4. *Medical Examination*.—The medical examination shall be based on the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of Section C, of this Schedule for a Pilot's "B" Licence.

SECTION E.—NAVIGATOR'S LICENCE.

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) An applicant for a second class licence shall be required to produce evidence of having had at least two years air experience, during which at least 300 hours shall have been spent in the air.

(2) An applicant for a first class licence shall be required to produce evidence of having had at least four years air experience, during which at least 600 hours shall have been spent in the air, not less than 100 hours of this being experience of navigation in the air, of which not less than 15 hours shall have been obtained in connection with cross country flights made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

(3) In this paragraph the expression "air experience" means experience as an operative member of the crew of an aircraft.

2. *Technical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for a second class licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiners an examination on the following subjects :—

(*a*) Form of the earth; its divisions and their notation; mathematical calculation of the various elements by plane trigonometry to obtain course and distance.

(*b*) Maps and charts; how to read and use them; practical properties of different projections used in aviation.

(*c*) Compasses, their construction, use and adjustment; elementary principles of earth's magnetism.

(*d*) Flight by dead reckoning; with the use of instruments for the measurement and calculation of the elements of the triangle of velocities.

(*e*) Navigation by radiogoniometry; methods of fixing the position of an aircraft with the application of the necessary corrections.

(*f*) International air legislation; regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea; publications for the assistance of navigators.

(*g*) Signalling; semaphore, flashing, and international code flags.

(h) Meteorology ; knowledge of meteorological elements and observations ; arrangements for the issue of meteorological reports for aviation, principles of forecasting ; construction and interpretation of synoptic charts ; climatology.

(2) An applicant for a first class licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiners an examination on the following subjects :—

(a) Form of the earth as in (1) (a) with the addition of mathematical calculation of various elements by spherical trigonometry (great circle courses and distances).

(b) Maps and charts ; as in (1) (b) with the addition of the principles of construction of the different projections used in aviation.

(c) Tides : elementary theory and prediction by the aid of tables.

(d) Compasses, as in sub-paragraph (1) (c) ; more advanced knowledge.

(e) Flight by dead reckoning, as in sub-paragraph (1) (d).

(f) Navigation by radiogoniometry, as in (1) (e).

(g) International air legislation, etc., as in sub-paragraph (1) (f).

(h) Signalling, as in sub-paragraph (1) (g).

(i) Astronomical navigation ; various methods of fixing the position of an aircraft, with the use and care of tables, diagrams, and instruments for the solution of this problem ; knowledge of the mathematics involved.

(j) Meteorology, as in sub-paragraph (1) (h) ; more advanced knowledge.

(3) The arrangement of subjects detailed in this paragraph is not necessarily that adopted in the examination where two or more subjects may be grouped into one paper. The examination is usually written but is accompanied by oral and practical tests.

(3) *Medical Examination.*—The medical examination shall be based upon the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of Section A of this Schedule for a Pilot's "A" Licence with the following modifications :—

(1) *General surgical examination.*—The applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the performance of his duties. The remaining conditions for this examination shall be the same as those set out in clause (b) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A.

(2) *General Medical Examination.*—The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which might interfere with the performance of his duties. The remaining conditions for this examination shall be the same as those set out in clause (c) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A.

(3) *Eye Examination.*—The requirements in respect of visual acuity must be satisfied without correction by glasses.

SECTION F.—RADIO-TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S LICENCES.

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) For the original grant of a licence, the applicant shall be required to produce evidence of having had the following minimum air experience while performing satisfactorily in an aircraft the duties of a radio-telegraph operator :—

(a) Radio-telephone licence—ten hours as a radio-telephone operator.

(b) Second Class licence—twenty hours } Other than as a radio-telephone operator.
(c) First Class licence—seventy hours. }

(2) For the renewal of a licence, the applicant shall be required to produce evidence of having had, during the two years immediately preceding the date of application, the air experience specified in sub-rule (1) for the original grant of the licence.

2. *Medical Examination* :—

(1) An applicant for a licence shall be required to undergo a medical examination, by medical officers specially approved for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council. This examination shall be based on the requirements set out in paragraph 4 of Section A, of this Schedule, with the following modifications, namely :—

(a) Normal colour perception shall not be required ;

(b) Binocular vision and ocular poise may be subnormal;

(c) Visual acuity may be reduced for the two eyes with correction by glasses to a total of 50 per cent. of the normal visual acuity, it being admitted that one eye may be entirely lacking.

(2) Special attention shall be paid to the following requirements :—

(a) freedom of nasal air passage ;
(b) patency of Eustachian tubes ;
(c) absence of active otitis media ; absence of ceruminous or epidermal plugs ;
(d) perception of the whispered voice at seven feet or more for each ear ;
(e) perfect perception of air vibrations between 512 and 2,048 ;
(f) absence of symptoms of serious labyrinthine disorder (vertigo, vomiting, loss of balance) whether spontaneous or easily evoked.

SECTION G.—GENERAL.

1. The evidence normally required as proof of flying experience shall consist of the production of a Pilot's Log Book certified by a responsible authority, or of a certified extract therefrom in the prescribed form. Such flying experience shall be to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Flight by night for the purpose of this Schedule, except where otherwise stated, means flight performed between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

3. A cross country flight for the purpose of this Schedule means a flight of not less than 100 miles from the ærodrome from which the flight started, whether over land or sea.

4. In each flying test, unless otherwise specified, the candidate shall be alone in the flying machine.

5. The flying tests specified in Sections A to D, respectively shall be carried out within a maximum period of two months, and together with the technical examinations specified in these Sections shall be completed within a period of six months preceding the date of issue of the licence.

The flying tests may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice. They shall be witnessed by at least two properly accredited examiners who will hand over the official reports to the proper authorities.

The official reports shall give full details of the flights, especially of the landings. The candidates shall furnish, before each test, proof of identity, which the examiners have the right to demand.

A barograph shall be carried on all height tests, and the graph signed by the two examiners shall be attached to their report.

6. All landings carried out in the course of the flying tests specified in Sections A to D, respectively shall be normal three point landings to the satisfaction of the examiner.

7. (1) Application for the grant of licences should be made to the Director of Civil Aviation, Simla/Delhi by whom all the necessary forms will be supplied on demand.

(2) Such applications should be accompanied by—

(a) three unmounted photographs of the applicant's head uncovered, the image of the head measuring approximately $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$;

(b) the necessary medical certificates, and examiner's reports where these have not been sent direct ;

(c) the treasury receipt for the payment of the fee due.

8. An applicant who fails in any subject of the technical examinations specified in Sections A to D will not be permitted to appear for re-examination for a period of 3 months or such lesser period as may be intimated by the examiner or by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

SCHEDULE III.

(See Part VI.)

DETAILED CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE ISSUE, VALIDITY AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE OF AIRWORTHINESS, AND GROUND ENGINEERS' LICENCES, SECTION A.

Classification of Flying Machines.

1. Every flying machine for which a certificate of airworthiness is granted will be classified on such certificate as belonging to one of the following categories and one or more of the following sub-divisions :—

(1) *Normal Category* :—

***Sub-division* (a).**—Passenger machines.

Sub-division (b).—Mail machines.

Sub-division (c).—Goods machines.

Sub-division (d).—Aerial work machines.

Sub-division (e).—Private machines.

(2) *Special Category* :—

Sub-division (f).—Racing or record machines.

"Racing or record machines" are machines which are specially intended or arranged for the purpose of sporting or technical performances, to the exclusion of all other uses.

Sub-division (g).—Research or experimental machines.

"Research or experimental machines" are machines which are specially intended or arranged for the purpose of experimenting in flight with new apparatus, to the exclusion of all other uses.

(3) *Acrobatic Category* ;—

Sub-divisions (a) to (g) in the two preceding categories.

Notes.—(*i*) An aerial work machine may be limited by the certificate of airworthiness to specific purposes for which it is designed or equipped.

(*ii*) Machines in the Normal Category must not be flown at indicated air speeds greatly in excess of the indicated air speed corresponding to steady horizontal flight at the international number of revolutions per minute, as specified in the certificate of airworthiness, at the rated altitude of the engine (s) and must in no circumstances be flown at speeds greater than 50 per cent. in excess of this speed. They are limited to normal flight.

(*iii*) The conditions of flight for machines in the Special Category will be determined for each individual machine on its merits. Flights of such machines may, as a precautionary measure, be limited to certain areas and to certain periods.

(*iv*) Machines in the Acrobatic Category are not restricted as to the indicated air speed at which they may be flown and are not limited to normal flight.

(*v*) The Category in which a flying machine may be given a certificate of airworthiness depends upon its load factors, its performance and its equipment.

2. A flying machine which is classified in any sub-division in the Normal or Special Category may be used for any of the sub-divisions which follow in those categories, and a flying machine which is classified in any sub-division in the Acrobatic Category may be used for any of the sub-divisions which follow in that category, provided in each case that while being so used all the conditions (including those relating to the equipment and operation of the machine) applicable to the sub-division concerned are complied with.

SECTION B.

Instruments and equipment to be carried by flying machines.

1. The following are the instruments and equipment required in the circumstances detailed to be carried when flying by flying machines which are required to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness :—

(1) In all flying machines ;—

(*a*) For all flights ;—

The instruments specified in rule 52, in addition :—

Hand fire extinguisher in each main compartment carrying personnel.

(*b*) For flights which extend beyond a radius of 3 miles from the point of departure ;—

Equipment, as required by the circumstances of the case, for making the signals prescribed in these Rules.

(*c*) For flights any part of which takes place between sunset and sunrise :—

Navigation lights. Illumination for instruments and equipment.

(2) In public transport flying machines, in addition :—

(d) For flights which extend beyond a radius of 20 miles from the point of departure :—

Compass.

Watch.

Map or maps to cover the whole route of the proposed flight.

Turn Indicator, Sensitive Altimeter, when radio-telegraph apparatus is carried. Pitch Indicator	for machines operating on a regular scheduled air service.

(e) For flights at any poin of which the machine is more than 10 miles from the nearest land :—

Life belt for each person on board.

(f) For flights any part of which takes place between the hours of sunset and sunrise observed respectively at the ground level of the region flown over and at at any point of which the machine is more than 3 miles from the nearest lighted aerodrome approved for night flying :—

Approved lighting equipment for effecting night landings.

(g) For flights on which a licensed navigator is required, by Part V of these rules, to be carried :—

Drift Indicator, for machines with seating accommodation, as shewn in the certificate of airworthiness, for more than five persons.

Chart table. Navigator instruments. Navigator s air speed ind cator. Navigator's altimeter. Navigator's compass.	As may be required by the duties and location of the navigator.

Note.—The rules with regard to carriage of radio-telegraph apparatus are given in Parts II and VII.

(h) For flights over uninhabited or sparsely inhabited regions :—

Two days supply of water and food for each person on board.

SECTION C.

Weighing and marking of flying machines.

1. Every flying machine shall be weighed :—

(a) before a certificate of airworthiness is issued in respect thereof ; and

(b) at such times af er the issue of a certificate of airworthiness as the Governor-General in Council may require.

2. Every flying machine for which a certificate of airworthiness is for the time being in force shall bear clearly painted upon it in a prominent position :—

(a) its weight empty (including water in radiators), as ascertained at its last previous weighing ; and

(b) the maximum total weight authorised for it, as shown for the time bein in its certificate of airworthiness ;

and shall carry displayed in a prominent position inside it a weight schedule showing what items of equipment (if any) are included in the " weight empty (including water in radiators) " as painted on it.

SECTION D.

Inspection of aircraft before flight.

1. *Conditions of inspection.*—The inspection of a flying machine required by rule 60 shall be in accordance with the following provisions :—

(a) Inspection of the flying machine (including its instruments and equipment, but exclusive of engine or engines and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto) shall be carried out by a ground engineer licensed in Category A in respect of aircraft of the type in question.

(b) Inspection of the engine or engines and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto shall be carried out by a ground engineer licensed in Category C in respect of engines of the type or types in question.

(c) The whole of the inspection may be carried out by the same ground engineer, provided that he is licensed both in Category A and in Category C in respect of aircraft and engines of the types in question.

2. *Form of ground engineer's certificate.*—The certificate of the ground engineer required by rule 60 (2) shall be made out in duplicate in the following form :—

Certificate of safety for flight.

Aircraft Type

Nationality and Registration Marks

(a) I hereby certify that I have this day inspected the above aircraft [including its instruments and equipment, but exclusive of the engine (s) and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto], and that I am satisfied that it is safe in every way for flight, provided that the conditions of loading specified in the certificate of airworthiness are complied with.

(Signed)

Ground Engineer ; Licence No.

Category

Date

Time

(b) And I hereby certify that I have this day inspected the engine (s) and engine installation (including the instruments relating thereto) of the above aircraft and that I am satisfied that they are in every way fit for flight.

(Signed)

Ground Engineer ; Licence No.

Category

Date

Time

3. *Pilot's inspection.*—The inspection of flying machine required by rule 60 (3) shall be such as to satisfy the pilot or commander of the flying machine on the points enumerated hereunder :—

(a) The aircraft is equipped with the prescribed instruments and equipment.

(b) The controls of the machine are working freely in the correct sense, and the engines are giving their correct revolutions.

(c) The aircraft is satisfactorily loaded with respect to total load and distribution of load as specified in the certificate of airworthiness, with such modification as may be necessitated by the conditions of the proposed flight.

(d) The view of the pilot is not interfered with by any obstruction not forming part of the structure of the aircraft.

(e) Sufficient fuel, oil and water are on board for the purpose of the proposed flight.

(f) The aircraft, engines, instruments and equipment have been certified by a ground engineer holding the appropriate licence as fit in every way for the proposed flight, in accordance with rule 60.

4. *Load sheet.*—In the case of a public transport flying machine effecting public transport on a regular air service, a load sheet shall be completed by the person superintending the loading and such load sheet shall be submitted to the pilot or commander for the purpose of satisfying himself that the condition set out in paragraph (3) (c) of this Section have been complied with.

5. *Disposal of certificates.*—Of the copies of the certificates referred to in this Section, one copy shall be retained by the owner or operator of the aircraft, and one copy shall be carried in the journey log book until replaced by a further certificate issued under this section. The load sheet shall be kept by the owner or operator of the aircraft. Certificates and load sheets shall be kept for six months from the date of their completion.

SECTION E.

Inspection of aircraft and aero-engines after overhaul, repair, etc.

1. *Conditions of Inspection.*—When any flying machine which is required by these Rules to be certified as airworthy or in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness has been issued by the Governor-General in Council or the engine(s) of such flying

machine is overhauled, repaired or modified, or when any part thereof is replaced, the aircraft shall not fly again, except in so far as under these Rules it might fly if it had no certificate of airworthiness, unless and until the following conditions have been complied with :—

(1) The work shall be completed in all essential respects in accordance with (*a*) the approved type design in conformity with which the aircraft or engine was constructed including any modifications to that design or to the aircraft or engine which may have been required or approved by the Governor-General in Council, or in accordance with (*b*) a repair scheme which has been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The materials used shall be not inferior to those authorized for the type de ign in conformity with which the aircraft or engine was constructed.

(3) The work shall be inspected in accordance with the provisions respecting inspection of subsequent aircraft or engines applicable to the case.

(4) A certificate in the form set out in paragraph 3 of this Section, shall be obtained:

Provided that in the case of repairs where it is not reasonably practicable to comply with the above requirements, whether by reason of particulars of the type design not being avai able or otherwise, a temporary repair may be made for the purpose of enabling the aircraft to proceed directly to the nearest place at which a repair complying with the above requirements can be carried out, and, if the pilot is satisfied that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, such repair is adequate for the purpose, the aircraft may then proceed to fly to such place :

Provided further that if it is proposed that such temporary repair shall remain in service, it shall be treated as a modification requiring the approval of the Governor-General in Council and until such approval has been obtained the aircraft shall not fly except as specified in the preceding proviso or in so far as under these Rules it might fly if it had no certificate of airworthiness.

2. *Inspection Requirements.*—The following conditions shall be complied with in the inspection of flying machines or engines during construction (including overhaul, repair, modification, or replacements), namely :—

(1) All materials used in the construction of the aircraft or engine shall be in accordance with the approved specification for the first aircraft or engine constructed of that particular type, and such material shall be adequately identified as being of the approved specification or shall be proved to comply with such specification by suitable examination, sampling and testing.

(2) The constructor's inspecting staff shall stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of all parts approved by them for incorporation in the aircraft or engine in such a way that the person so approving each such part can subsequently be identified.

(3) Only parts which have been approved in accordance with sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph may be issued to the workshops for assembly into the aircraft or engine.

(4) The constructor shall maintain an efficient process inspection during the work of assembly, and record the progress of such inspection for each component. Every component shall be finally inspected and approved by a qualified member of his inspection staff, who shall mark the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified as the person having so approved it and he shall also sign the inspection record.

(5) Operations such as heat treatment of steels and nonferrous metals, seasoning and conversion of timber, glueing of important parts, doping, welding, whitemetalling, brazing and soldering shall be carried out by methods approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The constructor shall ensure that all components and parts obtained from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions.

(7) The constructor shall ensure that all engines fitted in the aircraft have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions and

have passed satisfactory tests. The constructor shall provide adequate facilities for these tests.

(8) The constructor shall ensure that the instruments and equipment fitted in accordance with Section B of this Schedule have been manufactured and any repairs thereto executed in accordance with approved specifications.

(9) The aircraft constructor shall ensure by suitable inspection that all engines, instruments and parts (including wiring for electrical equipment and radio telegraph apparatus) which are fitted into the aircraft are so installed as to function correctly. The persons responsible for such inspection shall be indicated by signatures on the inspection record referred to in sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph.

3. *Form of Certificate.*—The certificate referred to in condition (4) of paragraph 1 of this Section shall be appended to the written particulars of the overhaul, repair, modification or replacement to which it relates, and shall be in the following form :—

I hereby certify that in carrying out the overhaul, repair, modification, replacement, specified above all the conditions required for the inspection of subsequent aircraft (aero-engines) during construction which are applicable to this aircraft (aero-engine) have been complied with.

Signed

Designation

Date

4. *Persons authorised to give certificates.*—The certificate referred to in condition (4) of paragraph 1 shall be signed by a ground engineer qualified under the terms and conditions of his licence to carry out or inspect the overhaul, repair, modification, or replacement to which the certificate relates, or by a person authorised by a firm or company approved by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, or where the overhaul, epair, or replacement has been carried out at a Royal Air Force workshop by Royal Air Force personnel by the officer in charge of that workshop.

5. *Ground engineers authorised to inspect.*—The categories of ground engineers who are authorised to inspect overhauls, replacements, modifications and repairs are as follows :—

(a) Inspection of flying machines, excluding engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category L in respect of aircraft of the type in question.

(b) Inspection of engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category D in respect of engines of the type in question.

(c) Inspection of instruments, equipment and accessories of aircraft and engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category X in respect of the type of instrument, equipment or accessory in question.

6. *Disposal of certificates.*—The certificate referred to in condition (4) of paragraph 1 shall, when it relates to the aircraft exclusive of the engine or engines, be written in the aircraft log book, or, when it relates to the engine or engines, be written in the engine log book, or, when it relates to instruments, equipment and accessories, in the aircraft or engine log book as may be most appropriate. Provided that if the appropriate log book is not at the place where the overhaul, repair, modification or replacement is carried out, the certificate may be given separately, but shall be pasted in the log book as soon as practicable and shall be kept with the working copy of the log book until so pasted.

7. *Inspection after damage.*—When structural damage which materially impairs its safety occurs to an aircraft in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is required by these Rules, the aircraft shall not again fly until the damage has been repaired and a certificate has been obtained in accordance with this section.

8. *Defective parts.*—When any part of an aircraft, an aero-engine, or an instrument or equipment of an aircraft is revealed by inspection to be defective, the Governor-General in Council may require it to be delivered to a person authorised by him in this behalf for examination, and on a request being made by the owner such part shall be eturned to him after examination.

SECTION F.

Ground Engineers' Licences. Qualifying Tests and Examinations.

1. *Practical experience required.*—(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence under rule 61 shall normally be required to satisfy the examiner appointed or approved by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf that he has the qualifications and has had the practical experience detailed below for the appropriate category of licence :—

Category A.—Not less than two years on aircraft maintenance or construction and maintenance.

Category B.—Not less than two years on aircraft construction, including overhaul and the testing of materials used in aircraft construction, and not less than four years in all on aircraft construction and maintenance. The applicant must be the holder of a licence in Category A.

Category C.—Not less than two years on aero-engine maintenance or construction and maintenance.

Category D.—Not less than two years on aero-engine construction, including overhaul and the testing of materials used in aero-engine construction, and not less than four years in all on aero engine construction and maintenance. The applicant must be the holder of a licence in Category C.

Category X.—Such practical experience of the particular work of which the licence is required as in the opinion of the authorised examiners will enable the candidate to perform satisfactorily the duties for which the licence is required.

(2) A shorter period of practical experience than that specified may be accepted as sufficient on proof that the candidate has otherwise acquired adequate engineering experience which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of aircraft, aero-engines, instruments, accessories or equipment as the case may require.

(3) A candidate whose experience is limited to particular types of construction methods of overhaul or materials may be granted a licence restricted to those particular types of construction, methods of overhaul or materials.

Provided that an applicant for such a restricted licence in Category B or D shall have had not less than one year's experience in the complete overhaul or construction and overhaul of aircraft or aero-engines *as the case may be* and not less than three years' experience in all in aircraft construction overhaul *and* maintenance, or aero-engine construction, overhaul *and* maintenance, as the case may be, and shall if an applicant for a B licence have held an A licence for one year, and if an applicant for a D licence have held a C licence for one year.

2. (*a*) *Technical examination.*—An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiner an examination in the subjects detailed below for the appropriate category of licence :—

For all Categories.

Duties and responsibilities of a ground engineer; approved materials and distribution procedure; procedure regarding modifications; forms and procedure regarding certificates and log book entries; prescribed equipment of aircraft; general principles of engineering practice.

Category A.

Inspection of aircraft before flight.

Elementary theory of flight as applied to rigging;

Erection and inspection of aircraft and adjustment of flying controls;

Inspection for wear and tear and inspection after accident;

Methods of carrying out repairs, replacements and modifications permitted under Category A;

Common defects of aircraft components;

Fitting and inspection of airscrews;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of air speed indicators and altimeters ;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of various types of turn indicators and electrical equipment ;

Erection, truing and inspection of hulls and/or floats.

Category B.

Inspection of aircraft during construction or overhual.

The subjects for Category A, and in addition :—

Processes of manufacture, inspection, testing and identification of aircraft materials and parts ;

Methods of repair, assembly, inspection and testing of aircraft components and complete aircraft.

Category C.

Inspection of aero-engines before flight.

Principles of internal combustion engines ;

Constructional details of types of aero-engines ;

Top overhaul ; methods, common defects and permissible allowances for wear and distortion ;

Clearances and tolerances, use of measuring instruments, and knowledge of principles of expansion of metals ;

System of carburation, ignition and lubrication ;

Detection and correction of running defects ;

Installation of engines and inspection of installation and engine controls ;

Fitting and inspection of airscrews ;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of aero-engine instruments ;

Routine inspection and testing of aero-engines preparatory to flight.

Category D.

Inspection of aero-engines during construction or complete overhaul.

The subjects of Category C, and in addition :—

Processes of manufacture, inspection, testing and identification of aero-engine materials and parts ;

Methods of repair, assembly, inspection and testing of aero-engine components and complete aero-engines.

Note.—In the case of restricted B and D licences such portions of the appropriate syllabus may be omitted as the examiner thinks fit.

Category X.

One or more of the following subjects according to the purpose for which the licence is required :—

(1) Repair, overhaul and testing of magnetos.
(2) Repair, overhaul, testing and calibration of aircraft and aero-engine instruments.
(3) Inspection, packing and maintenance of parachutes.
(4) Installation and compensation of compasses in aircraft.
(5) Construction and repair by welding.

(*b*) The examiners may require a candidate to undergo a practical test in any of the subjects of examination.

(*c*) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not, since the issue of the licence, been employed on the work for which the licence was issued may be required to undergo re-examination as a condition of the renewal of the licence.

SECTION G.

General.

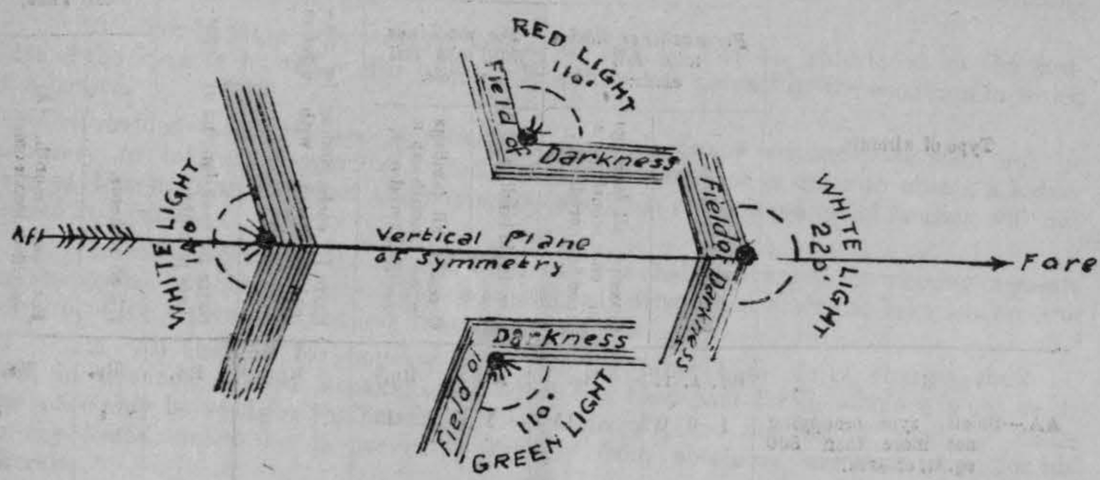
1. Application for the issue or renewal of certificates of airworthiness and ground engineers' licences should be made to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla/New Delhi, by whom all the necessary forms will be supplied on demand, and by whom instructions will be issued as to the place and time of inspection or examination and as to further information or evidence required for the purpose of the issue of the certificate or licence.

2. The detailed syllabus of examination for ground engineers will be supplied by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla/New Delhi, on demand.

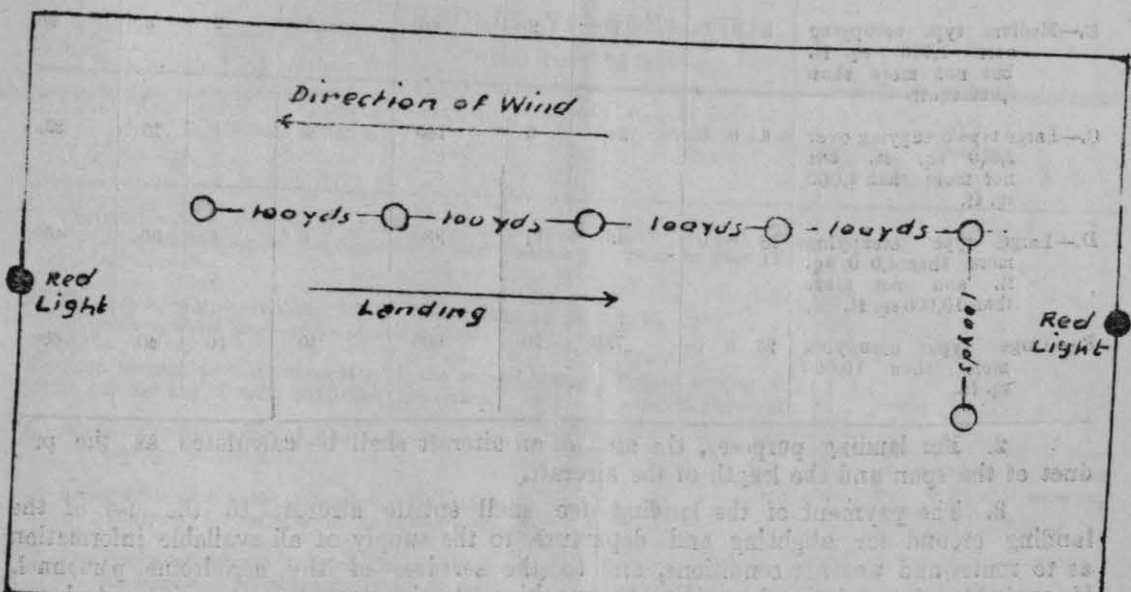
SCHEDULE IV.

DIAGRAMS.

1. *Navigation Lights.*—angular limits, as prescribed in rule 89.



2. *Landing flares*—direction and position as prescribed in sub-rule (6) of rule 124.



SCHEDULE V.

(See rules 86 and 82.)

AERODROMES.

Section A.—Requisites to grant of licence.

1. The landing area shall be of adequate dimensions for the type of aircraft in respect of which the licence is required, having regard to the altitude of the ground and the nature of surrounding obstructions.

2. The landing area shall be sufficiently level and smooth to present no danger to aircraft landing or taking off, and sufficiently firm in the conditions in which it is to be used to withstand the weight of the aircraft to be used.

3. The landing area shall be adequately marked with boundary marks and such bad ground or other markings as may be considered encessary by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

4. For an aerodrome to be used for night flying, the following equipment shall be provided, namely—boundary lights, obstruction lights, illuminated wind indicator, and either flares or floodlight.

5. The direction of the wind shall be clearly indicated by one or more of the recognised methods approved by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

6. For an aerodrome open to public use such international signals shall be displayed as may be specified by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

Section B.—Tariff of landing and housing charges at Government Aerodromes.

1. The charges for landing and housing of aircraft, other than airships, at Government aerodromes shall be as follows :—

Type of aircraft.	LANDING FEES.						HOUSING FEES (EXCLUDING LANDING FEES).	
	For machines fitted with tail skids.		*For machines fitted with tail wheels.*					
	For single landing.	Covering all landings in one month at a specified aerodrome.	For single landing.	Covering all landings in one month at a specified aerodrome,	Extra for each landing for machines fitted with wireless Telegraph.	Extra for each lancing or departure at night.	Up to 24 hours.	For one month. (At a specified aerodrome).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AA.—Small type occupying not more than 500 sq. ft. of area.	1 0 0	15	1	15	2	2	1	15
A.—Small type occupying more than 500 sq. ft. but not more than 1,000 sq. ft.	1 8 0	25	1	15	2	2	2	30
B.—Medium type occupying over 1,000 sq. ft. but not more than 2,000 sq. ft.	3 0 0	90	2	60	2	2	6	90
C.—Large type occupying over 2,000 sq. ft. but not more than 4,000 sq. ft.	8 0 0	240	6	180	5	5	15	225
D.—Large type occupying more than 4,0 0 sq. ft. and not more than 10,000 sq. ft.	15 0 0	450	11	330	5	5	30	450
E.—Large type occupying more than 10,000 sq. ft.	25 0 0	750	20	600	10	10	40	600

2. For landing purposes, the area of an aircraft shall be calculated as the product of the span and the length of the aircraft.

3. The payment of the landing fee shall entitle aircraft to the use of the landing ground for alighting and departure, to the supply of all available information as to routes and weather conditions, and to the services of the aerodrome personnel, if available, for assisting in guiding the machine, starting propellers, carrying petrol and oil, etc.

4. Any flight, of which prior notice is given to the Aerodrome Officer, and which is undertaken solely for the purpose of ascertaining the serviceability in the air of the engine or engines, air frame or equipment of the aircraft flown, shall be deemed to be a test flight and exempt from the levy of a landing fee.

5. The extra fee for each landing or departure at night will be levied only when personnel are required to attend, or flares or other lighting apparatus are used.

6. In lieu of the extra fee for each landing or departure at night the person by whom such fee is payable may at his option pay a charge of Rs. 5 per half hour or part thereof for a succession of landings or departures performed by a single user of the aircraft concerned.

7. In respect of an aircraft fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus, in lieu of the extra fee for each landing, and in addition to the standard landing fee, a person by whom such fee is payable may at his option pay a monthly charge at the following rates :—

Class.	Rs.
AA	30
A	30
B	30
C	75
D	75
E	150

8. When an aerodrome is used temporarily for repeated landings daily charge equivalent to five times the charge for a single landing for the class of aircraft concerned shall be levied in respect of each aircraft subject to a maximum total charge in the first or any subsequent period of 30 consecutive days included in the period during which the aerodrome is so used or in any further period of less than 30 days so included equivalent to the monthly charge set out in paragraph 1.

9. All charges for landing shall be paid either at the time of or immediately after the use of the landing ground.

10. For housing purposes, the area of an aircraft shall be calculated as the product of the span or overall width and the length of the aircraft in the condition in which it is housed.

Provided that with the approval of the aerodrome authority it shall not be necessary to fold the supporting surfaces of a flying machine in order to obtain a reduction of the housing fee when there is space available and the period of housing will not exceed 24 hours.

11. 50 per cent. of the standard housing fees shall be charged for mooring aircraft in the open, but this charge shall be made only after an aircraft has been left on the aerodrome for a period of not less than six hours.

12. All charges for housing and mooring other than daily charges shall be paid in advance. When housing space which has been paid for in advance is not used, the space may be used for the housing of other aircraft, and no refund shall be made to the lessee unless he is prevented thereby from obtaining accommodation for his aircraft.

13. Special rates for long periods may be fixed on application to the Director of Civil Aviation, in cases in which a number of aircraft are housed or where extensive use is made of facilities over a long period.

SCHEDULE VI—PENALTIES.

(See rule 151).

Nature of offence.	Relevant Rule or Rules.	Penalty.
1. *Registration and marking of aircraft.*—Contravention of rules relating to the registration and marking of aircraft.	Rule 5 and the rules in Part IV.	
2. *Documents.*—Contravention of the rules relating to carriage and production of documents.	7, 17, 19 ..	
3. *Radio telegraphy.*—Contravention of the rules relating to the use of radio-telegraph apparatus.	Rule 9 and the rules in Part VII.	
4. *Mails.*—Contravention of the rule relating to the carriage of mails.	10	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or a fine not exceeding Rs. 250 or both. (items 1–7)
5. *Aerial work and public transport.*—Unauthorised use of aircraft for aerial work or public transport.	14	
6. *Log Books.*—Contravention of the rules governing the issue and maintenance of log books.	67	
7. *Aircraft accidents.*—Failure to notify or submit reports on accidents.	69, 70 ..	
8. *Aerodrome.*—Contravention of the rules relating to aerodromes.	Rule 11 and the rules in Part XI.	
9. *Conditions under which aircraft may be flown.*—*A. Personnel.*—Contravention of the rules relating to personnel.	Rule 6 and the rules in Part V.	
B. Airworthiness.—Contravention of the rules relating to airworthiness.	Rule 15 and the rules in Part VI.	
10. *Rules of the air.*—Contravention of the rules of the air.	Rule 16 and the rules in Part XII.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months or a fine nor exceeding Rs. 500 or both. (items 8–13)
11. *Detention of aircraft.*—Acts in contravention of any authorised direction given for the detention of an aircraft.	Rule 18 (2) ..	
12. *General safety conditions.*—Contravention of the rules relating to general safety conditions.	The rules in Part III.	
13. *Air Route beacons, etc.*—Contravention of the rules relating to the supply, supervision and control of the air route beacons, aerodrome lights and lights at or in the neighbourhood of aerodromes or air routes.	The rules in Part VIII.	

Nature of offence.	Relevant Rule or Rules.	Penalty.
14. *Prohibited carriage*.—Unauthorised carriage on aircraft of certain articles.	8	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or a fine not exceeding Rs, 1,000 or both.
15. *Prohibited areas*.—Unauthorised flight over or photography of areas prohibited to aircraft.	12, 13 ..	
16. *Entry and departure of aircraft*.—Contravention of the conditions under which aircraft may enter or leave British India.	The rules in Part IX of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.	
17. *Aircraft accidents*.—Removal of or interference with aircraft to which an accident has occurred.	71 ..	
18. *Investigation of accidents*.—Obstruction of proceedings.	76	
19. *Documents*.—Loan of or mutilation of any licence or certificate issued under the rules.	135	
20. *Foreign military aircraft*.—Unauthorised flight or assistance in such flight.	136 ..	
21. *Obstruction of authorised persons* in the performance of their duties, under the rules.	137	
22. The doing of any act prohibited by or under any rule not specified in the foregoing items.	..	

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1936.

No. F.-111-II/36-C. & G.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Thakur Lalit Chand, being an official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

J. D. ANDERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1936.

No. F.-114/38/36.—His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Indian Police Medal on the following officer :—

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	Punjab.
Miran Bakhsh, Constable.	Constable Miran Bakhsh joined the police in October, 1923, after having served for about two and a half years in the Army. On the 23rd August, 1936, when he was posted at Dera Baba Nanak Police Station, a heavy spate suddenly occurred in the Ravi which runs close to the town. One man who was trapped in the bed of the river was drowned, while seven others were marooned on a shoal between two arms of the river

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	some 250 yards from the nearest bank. The shoal was rapidly flooded, and they soon found themselves up to their necks in water with deeper water all round them. Three who had managed to secure a wooden beam from a flooded hut, attempted to reach the bank, but were seized with panic when about 100 yards from the land and completely out of their depth. There were several bystanders on the bank, but none of them dared to make any attempt to effect a rescue. At this stage the police arrived, and Constable Miran Bakhsh, with great courage and presence of mind, secured a wooden sleeper with which he managed to reach the three men and effected their rescue, although himself quite unable to swim. He then returned to the remaining four persons on the shoal and succeeded in rescuing them also in two trips. Constable Miran Bakhsh showed exemplary courage which resulted in the rescue of seven persons from imminent death.

N. B.—This award is made for gallantry under regulation (*d*) (*i*) of the regulations governing the grant of the Indian Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1936.

No. D./9463-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 18th December, 1936.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up ...	5,00,00,000	Notes ...	16,48,16,900
Reserve Fund ...	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin ...	4,50,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin ...	2,54,000
(*a*) Government* ...	6,89,37,000	Bills discounted—	
(*b*) Banks ...	20,99,46,000	(*a*) Internal ...	..
(*c*) Others ...	41,93,000	(*b*) External ...	
Bills payable ...	9,40,000	(*c*) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities ...	2,08,29,000	Balances held abroad† ...	13,36,37,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	3,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances ...	39,000
		Investments ...	6,48,75,000
		Other Assets ...	1,07,74,000
	40,48,45,000		40,48,45,000

*Includes £ 30,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the Twenty-third day of December, 1936.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act for the week ending on the 18th day of December, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	16,48,16,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,84,15,69,000		(*a*) Held in India ...	41,55,19,000	
			(*b*) Held outside India ...	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities ...	67,31,71,000	
Total Notes issued ...		2,00,63,85,000	Total of A ...		1,11,73,88,000
			B. Rupee Coin ...		65,49,11,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,40,86,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities ...		2,00,63,85,000	Total Assets ...		2,00,63,85,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 55·692 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the Twenty-third day of December, 1936.

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1937.

TREATIES (I. E. R.).

No. 306 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)-A.—The following by-laws which have been made by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of the said section are hereby pubished for general information :—

1. These by-laws may be called the Indian Rubber Control Act By-Laws.

2. In these by-laws—

(*a*) 'Act' means the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934.

(*b*) 'Controller' means the Chief Executive Officer appointed under section 5 of the Act.

3. (1) The Chairman of the Committee may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, call a meeting of the committee for the transaction of business.

(2) The Chairman of a sub-committee appointed under the Act may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by a majority of the members of the sub-committee, call a meeting of the sub-committee for the transaction of business.

4. (1) The Chairman of the Committee or of a sub-committee shall, if present, preside at meetings of the Committee or of the sub-committee, as the case may be.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman, the members of the Committee or of the sub-committee, as the case may be, shall elect one of their number to preside.

5. All questions which may come before the Committee or a sub-committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. No member shall vote by proxy.

6. In the event of an equality of opposing votes at any meeting of the Committee or a sub-committee the Chairman or the President elected under rule 4 (2) shall have a second or casting vote.

7. (1) Any business which the Committee or a sub-committee is required to transact may, if the Chairman of the Committee or of the sub-committee so direct, be referred to it by circulation to all members, and any resolution or proposal so circulated and approved by a majority of the members who have recorded their views in writing, shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution or proposal had been adopted at a meeting of the Committee or the sub-committee concerned, provided that a majority of the members have recorded their views on the resolution or proposal.

(2) When any business is referred to the members of the Committee or of a sub-committee by circulation, the Chairman of the Committee or the sub-committee concerned shall allow a period of not less than 12 days for the receipt of replies, such period to be reckoned from the date on which the business under consideration was posted.

8. (1) The Committee shall have power to delegate to sub-committees appointed by it under section 5 of the Act such powers as it deems fit in pursuance of the authority conferred under section 6 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

(2) Members of a sub-committee shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves.

9. All sub-committees appointed under the Act shall exercise their powers, subject to such instructions, directions or limitations, if any, as may be defined by resolution of the Committee and all acts of all sub-committees shall be subject to the control of the Committee which may cancel, suspend or modify, as it thinks fit, any such act.

10. (1) The Controller and the Assistant Controller may receive applications for quotas from owners of rubber estates, intimate quotas to owners, register transfers, countersign export licences, receive applications for permission to plant rubber plants under sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Act, and subject to the orders of the Committee may grant or refuse the permission applied for or grant such permission in part only or call for further information from the applicant.

(2) In the absence on leave, through illness or other causes, of the Controller or Assistant Controller the powers delegated to them under this by-law may be exercised by any person empowered by the Committee in that behalf.

(3) The powers delegated under this by-law shall be exercised subject to the control of the Committee.

11. For attendance at any meeting of the Committee or of a sub-committee, the members will be entitled to the travelling and daily allowances at the following rates :—

Government Official Members.—Travelling and daily allowances under the ordinary service rules of the Government servant concerned.

Non-Official Members.—For journeys performed to attend Committee's or sub-committee's meetings or in connection with inspection of rubber estates under section 31 (2) of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, rail or steamer fare and road mileage as for Government servants of the first grade serving under the Government of India, *plus* a daily allowance of Rs. 16 per diem for days of attendance at meetings or of halt in rubber estates or days of residence in connection with Committee's or sub-committee's meetings, at a place other than the usual place of residence of the member concerned.

12. (1) The Committee shall, from time to time, fix the scale of establishment and the salaries and allowances of all officers and servants to be employed by it and require security in such instances and to such amount as it thinks fit.

Provided that no post of which the maximum salary is Rupees five hundred per mensem or more shall be created without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Subject to the scale of establishment fixed under sub-rule (1) the Chairman shall have power to appoint, dismiss, grant leave to, fine, suspend or reduce any person in the service of the Committee ;

Provided that—

(*a*) no person shall be appointed to, or dismissed from, an office the salary of which is Rupees one hundred per mensem and upwards without the sanction of the Committee at a meeting ;

(*b*) the grant of leave, pay and allowances to officers and servants of the Committee, who are not in Government service, shall be regulated by rules made by the Committee provided that in respect of officers engaged on contract leave rules to be framed by the Committee shall be decided with due regard to the provisions of the model leave terms framed by the Government of India for officers engaged on contract under their control ;

(*c*) save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council no travelling allowances shall be paid to any officer or servant of the Committee in excess of the amount which would be admissible to a Government servant of the corresponding grade under the Supplementary Rules issued by the Government of India under the Fundamental Rules.

No. 306 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)-B.—The following by-laws, which have been made by the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of the said Section, are hereby published for general information :—

1. These by-laws may be called the Burma Rubber Control By-laws.

2. In these by-laws—

(*a*) 'Act' means the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 ; and

(*b*) 'Principal Executive Officer' means the Principal Executive Officer at Rangoon appointed under section 5 of the Act.

3. (1) The Chairman of the Committee may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by a majority of the members of the Committee, call a meeting of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(2) The Chairman of a sub-committee appointed under the Act may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by a majority of the members of the sub-committee, call a meeting of the sub-committee for the transaction of the business.

4. (1) The Chairman of the Committee or of a sub-committee shall, if present preside at meetings of the Committee or of the sub-committee, as the case may be.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman, the members of the Committee, or of the sub-committee, as the case may be, shall elect one of their number to preside.

5. All questions which may come before the Committee or a sub-committee at any meeting, shall be decided by a majority of votes. No member shall vote by proxy.

6. In the event of an equality of opposing votes at any meeting of the Committee or a sub-committee, the Chairman or the President elected under by-law 4 (2) shall have a second or casting vote.

7. (1) Any business which the Committee or a sub-committee is required to transact may, if the Chairman of the Committee or of the sub-committee so direct, be referred to it by circulation to all members, and any resolution or proposal so circulated and approved by a majority of the members who have recorded their views in writing, shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution or proposal had been adopted at a meeting of the Committee or the sub-committee concerned, provided that a majority of the members have recorded their views on the resolution or proposal.

(2) When any business is referred to the members of the Committee or of a sub-committee by circulation, the Chairman of the Committee or of the sub-committee concerned shall, if necessary, allow a period as the Committee or sub-committee may by resolution decide for the receipt of replies, such period to be reckoned from the date on which the business under consideration was posted.

8. (1) The Committee shall have power to delegate to sub-committees appointed by it under Section 5 of the Act such powers as it deems fit in pursuance of the authority conferred under Section 6 (1) (c) of the Act.

(2) Members of a sub-committee shall elect a Chairman from amongst themselves.

9. All sub-committees appointed under the Act shall exercise their powers subject to such instructions, directionrs or limitations as may be defined by resolution of the Committee and all acts of all sub-committees shall be subject to the control of the Committee which may cancel, suspend or modify, as it thinks fit, any such Act.

10. (1) The Principal Executive Officer may receive applications for quotas from owners of rubber estates, intimate quotas to owners, issue export licenses, receive applications for permission to plant rubber under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Act, and subject to the orders of the Committee may grant or refuse the permission applied for or grant such permission in part only or call for further information from the applicant.

(2) In the absence on leave, through illness or other causes, of the Principal Executive Officer, the powers delegated to him under this by-law may be exercised by any person empowered by the Committee in that behalf.

(3) The powers delegated under this by-law shall be exercised subject to the control of the Committee.

11. For attendance at any meeting of the Committee or of a sub-committee, the members will be entitled to the travelling and daily allowances at the following rates :—

Government Official Members.—Travelling and daily allowances under the ordinary service rules of the Government servant concerned.

Non-Official Members.—For journeys performed to attend Committee's or sub-committee's meetings or in connection with inspection of rubber estates under Section 31 (2) of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, rail or steamer fare and road mileage as for Government servants of the first grade, serving under the Government of Burma, *plus* a daily allowance of Rs. 16 per diem for days of attendance at meetings or of halt in Rubber estates or days of residence in connection with Committee's or sub-committee's meetings, at a place other than the usual place of residence of the member concerned.

12. (1) The Committee shall, from time to time, fix the scale of establishment and the salaries and allowances of all officers and servants to be employed by it and require security in such instances and to such amount as it thinks fit :

Provided that no post of which the maximum salary is Rupees five hundred per mensem or more shall be created without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Subject to the scale of establishment fixed under sub-rule (1) the Chairman shall have power to appoint, dismiss, grant leave to, fine, suspend or reduce any person in the service of the Committee :

Provided that—

(*a*) no person shall be appointed to, or dismissed from, an office the salary of which is Rupees one hundred per mensem and upwards without the sanction of the Committee at a meeting ;

(*b*) the grant of leave, pay and allowances to officers and servants of the Committee, who are not in Government service, shall be regulated by rules made by the Committee provided that in respect of officers engaged on contract leave rules to be framed by the Committee shall be decided which due regard to the provisions of the model leave terms framed by the Government of India for officers engaged on contract under their control ;

(*c*) save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, no travelling allowance shall be paid to any officer or servant of the Committee in excess of the amount which would be admissible to a Government servant of the corresponding grade under the Supplementary Rules issued by the Government of Burma under the Fundamental Rules.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1936.

No. D-4423.—Colonel C. H. Reinhold, M.C., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is granted leave on average pay for one month and 16 days combined with leave on half average pay for four months and five days, with effect from the 12th March, 1937, or date of availing.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1936.

No. M. 1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1051, dated the 1st October, 1935, namely :—

In the said Schedule, in entry 6, the words "situate in the Town and Island of Bombay" shall be omitted.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th December, 1936.

No. I. M.-824/36/Holiday.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several Postal Circles during the year 1937 in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day :—

	Burma.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F.	Madras.	Central.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal and Assam.	Sind and Baluchistan.
Pongal ..	..	..	..	..	13th Jany. (except in Hyderabad State) 14th Jany. (for Hyderabad State).	..	..	..	..
Basant Panchmi or Sri Panchami.	..	..	..	15th Feby.	..	..	..	15th Feby.	..
Bakrid or Id-ul-Zuha or Id-uz-Zuba.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.	22nd Feby.
Full Moon of Tabaung ..	23rd Feby.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahashivaratri or Sheoratri	..	11th March.	..	..	..	11th March (C. P. & Berar only).	11th March.	..	11th March.
Moharram ..	..	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.	24th March.
Holi or Doljatra ..	..	..	27th March.	..	..	27th March (for Rajputana & C. I. only).	..	..	..
Baisakhi ..	..	..	..	13th April (except in Delhi Province).	..	..	..	..	13th April (Baluchistan only).
Burmese New Year ..	14th April.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Full Moon of Kason ..	23rd April.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Id-i-Milad ..	..	..	..	24th May	..	..	..	..	..
Beginning of Budhist Lent	22nd July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janamastami or Gokul Ashtami.	..	..	28th Augt.	28th Augt. (Delhi Province only).	..	28th Augt. (Rajputana and Central India only).	28th Augt.	..	..
Ganesh Chaturthi or Vinayaka Chaturthi.	..	8th Sept.	..	..	..	8th Sept. (Central Provinces and Berar only).	..	..	..

—	Burma.	Bombay.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F.	Madras.	Central.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bengal and Assam.	Sind and Baluchistan.
Mahalaya Amavasai or Pitra Moksha Amavasya.	..	..	..	..	4th Oct.	..	..	4th Oct.	..
Durga Puja or Ayudha Puja	..	..	..	..	14th Oct. (except in Mysore and Hyderabad States).	..	..	13th Oct.	..
Dasehra Dasahara or Bijoya Dashami.	..	14th Oct.	14th Oct.	14th Oct.	15th Oct. (Mysore State only) 16th Oct. (Hyderabad State only).	14th Oct.	14th Oct.	..	14th Oct.
End of Buddist Lent ..	19th Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shab-i-Barat	..	..	..	..	..	19th Oct. (C. P. and Berar only). 20th Oct. (Rajputana and C. I. only).	..	..	..
Dewali or Dipawali or Dip Malika or Kali Puja.	2nd Nov.	3rd Nov.	3rd Nov.	2nd Nov.	2nd Nov.	3rd Nov.	3rd Nov. for Bihar and 2nd Novr. (for Orissa).	2nd Nov.	2nd Nov.
Tazaungdaing ..	17th Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sri Guru Nanak's Birthday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18th Nov. (for Sind only).
Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan Id ..	..	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	..	4th Dec.	..	4th Dec.	4th Dec.	6th Dec.

NOTE.—The dates of Muslim holidays are subject to alteration according to the visibility of the moon.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st December, 1936.

No. F. 10-I/36/L. C.—Under the provisions of Section 4 (5) (*vii*) of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), as amended by the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act, 1926 (IX of 1936), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Trevor, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Forests as a member of the Advisory Board of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. F. Canning resigned.

BAZLUL KARIM,

Offg. Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1937.

No. 1.—In pursuance of clause 10 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of the duty leviable under the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XIV of 1934), sugar produced for the purpose of demonstration in the Sugar Court at the United Provinces Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lucknow.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1937.

No. F.-381/36-C. & G. (I).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Council of State Electoral Rules, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 45 of the said Rules the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) The report shall further include a recommendation by the Commissioners as to the total amount of costs which are payable and the persons by and to whom such costs should be paid. Such recommendation may include a recommendation for the payment to the Advocate General or a person acting under his instructions, attending in pursuance of an order made under rule 43, of costs in respect of that attendance, but shall not include a recommendation for the payment of costs in respect of any other Government expenditure in connection with the inquiry."

No. F.-381/36-C. & G. (II).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 45 of the said Rules the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) The report shall further include a recommendation by the Commissioners as to the total amount of costs which are payable and the persons by and to whom such costs should be paid. Such recommendation may include a recommendation for the payment to the Advocate-General or a person acting under his instructions, attending in pursuance of an order made under rule 43, of costs in respect of that attendance, but shall not include a recommendation for the payment of costs in respect of any other Government expenditure in connection with the inquiry."

The 7th January, 1937.

No. F.-180/36 C. & G.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 28 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the names of the following candidates, who have been declared to be elected as Members of the said Council by the constituencies mentioned opposite their respective names are hereby published :—

Serial No.	Constituency.	Names.
*	*	* * *
23	Punjab (Non-Muhammdan)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C.I.E.
24	Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Buta Singh.
25	East and West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Chaudhri Atta Ullah Khan.
*	*	* * *

J. D. ANDERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1937.

No. D./18-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 25th December, 1936.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	9,29,48,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,04,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,34,000
(a) Government*	6,93,44,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	15,24,26,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	41,93,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	10,81,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	1,89,83,000	Balances held abroad†	16,61,40,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments	6,33,16,000
		Other Assets	1,28,46,000
	34,60,27,000		34,60,27,000

*Includes £ 34,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Thirtieth day of December, 1936. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of December, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	9,29,48,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,89,85,46,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	67,31,71,000	
Total Notes issued	...	1,99,14,94,000	Total of A		1,11,73,88,000
			B. Rupee Coin		64,00,42,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,40,64,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities	—	1,99,14,94,000	Total Assets	—	1,99,14,94,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·108 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Thirtieth day of December, 1936. Deputy Governor.

The 7th January, 1937.

No. F. 6 (119)-R. II/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following further amendment in the Central Subordinate (Inferior) Services (Gratuity, Pension and Retirement) Rules, 1936, namely :—

In Schedule II to the said Rules, for entry (2), in the column headed " Government servants " the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) Record-suppliers employed in the Calcutta and Karachi Custom Houses, record attenders in the Madras Custom House and daftarbands in the

Bombay Custom House and in the offices of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and the Chief Accounts Officer, Salt Department, Bombay."

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1937.

No. F. 9-19/36.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Rai, M.C., M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th January, 1937.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

2264 CS—831—15-1-37—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY.
DECEMRER, 19 1936.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TREATIES (I. E. R.).

The 19th December, 1936.

No. 306 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st January, 1937 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary, to the Government of India.

No. 306 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.)-(A).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 10, 24 and 36 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

Short title and definitions.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Rubber Control Rules, 1936.

2. In these rules,—

(1) "Act" means the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934;

(2) "Committee" means the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee ;

(3) "Controller" means the Chief Executive Officer appointed under Section 5 of the Act ;

(4) "Crop basis of a rubber estate" means the standard production of the estate as fixed under the provisions of these Rules ;

(5) "Permissible exportable amount" means the sum of the general export allotment as declared by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India plus* the imports of rubber during a year less the exports of imported rubber during the year ;

(6) "Young rubber" means areas planted with rubber subsequently to the year 1924 ;

(7) "First half year" means the period of each year of regulation from the first of January to the 30th of June ; and

(8) "Second half year" means the period of each year of regulation from the first of July to the 31st of December.

Rules under section 10 prescribing the Committee's procedure and accounts.

3. The Committee shall maintain an office for the transaction of its business and may open branch offices should necessity arise.

4. Not less than two meetings of the Committee shall be held in each year.

5. Three members shall form a quorum for meetings of the Committee and three members shall form a quorum for meetings of any sub-committee.

6. A record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the Committee or by any sub-committee.

7. The Committee shall submit to the Governor-General in Council as soon as may be possible after the last day of each month abstract statements in Forms A 1, A2 and A3 set forth in the Second Schedule.

8. (1) The Committee shall, in the month of November in each year, perepare an estimate of its income and expenditure for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing.

(2) A copy of such estimate shall be submitted for approval to the Governor-General in Council.

9. (1) The accounts of the Committee shall relate to the calendar year and shall be made up for each calendar year and forwarded to the Governor-General in Council as soon as possible after its close.

(2) The receipts shall include all sums received by the Committee during the year to which the accounts relate and shall be shown under the following heads :—

(*a*) Sums received under section 22 of the Act ;

(*b*) Interest accrued on investments ;

(*c*) Miscellaneous.

The opening balance shall be shown at the head of the account on the receipt side.

The expenditure shall be shown under the following heads :—

(*a*) Office rent ;

(*b*) Establishment ;

(*c*) Travelling and daily allowances ;

(*d*) Stationery and printing ;

(*e*) Postage and telegrams ;

(*f*) Payments to the International Rubber Regulation Committee ;

(*g*) Miscellaneous.

The closing of the balance of the year shall be shown at the foot of the expenditure side.

10. (I) The current account of the Committee shall be kept in the Imperial Bank of India or such other bank as the Governor-General in Council may approve, and all monies at the disposal of the Committee, with the exception of petty cash and of monies placed in fixed deposit or invested in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be paid into that account.

(2) Any funds not required for current expenditure may be placed in fixed deposit with any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or invested in the name of the Committee in any security in which trust property may lawfully be invested under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(3) The placing of money in fixed deposit and the investment thereof and the disposal of monies so placed or invested shall require the sanction of the Chairman of the Committee.

(4) Payments by or on behalf of the Committee shall be made in cash or by cheque drawn against the current account of the Committee.

(5) Such cheques and all orders for making deposits or investments, or for the withdrawal of the same, or for the disposal in any other manner of the funds of the Committee, except in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Act, shall be signed by the Controller and countersigned by any member of the Committee authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

Rules under Section 24 (a) prescribing the manner in which the export quotas of rubber estates shall be determined.

11. The export quota of a rubber estate for any year shall bear the same ratio to the crop basis of that estate as the permissible exportable amount bears to the total of the crop basis of all rubber estates in India.

12. The unit for the purpose of calculating the crop basis of the estate shall be the area or areas under the same ownership within one district.

13. The crop basis of each estate shall be the maximum production of that estate as accepted by the Committee in any one of the six years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, with the addition of such allowance for untapped mature rubber or young rubber as the Committee thinks fit not exceeding, in the case of young rubber, the yield of the same age on the estate in the year selected or, if there is no such rubber, in 1933 or any previous year :

Provided that the Committee may make such deduction as it thinks suitable—

(1) if normal methods of production were not followed, or

(2) if the Committee is of opinion that the planted acreage is not capable of producing the yield arrived at by the above method.

14. The crop basis of the estate or estates for which authenticated figures of production are not available shall be culculated in accordance with the scale set forth in the First Schedule :

Provided that—

(*i*) if the Committee is of opinion that the planted acreage is not capable of producing by normal methods the yield as calculated in accordance with the said scale, the Committee may in its discretion make such deduction therefrom as it thinks fit ;

(*ii*) if the Committee is satisfied that the planted acreage has in any of the six years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, actually produced by normal methods more than the yield as calculated in accordance with the said scale, it may make such additions to the crop basis of the estate as it thinks fit ;

(*iii*) for reasons to be recorded, the Committee may, for any estate, substitute for the allowances set out in the First Schedule such allowances as it thinks fit not exceeding the yield of rubber in the same district for which authenticated figures of production have been accepted ;

(*iv*) where planting is scattered and calculation on an acreage basis is not possible, 150 trees of normal development shall be held to constitute one acre ; and

(*v*) the Committee may, in its discretion, grant to those estates which owing to the absence of accounts have not been able to prove their rights to a

higher maximum yield than 230 lbs. per acre such increase as, having regard to yields obtained and proved since the introduction of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934, and to all relevant conditions such as condition of the trees, neighbouring yields, etc., and on the basis of a tapping system of one cut alternate daily, it considers fair and equitable, but not exceeding a maximum of 300 lbs. per acre.

15. The owner of a rubber estate desiring to be allotted an export quota in any calendar year shall, on or before the 1st August in the preceding year, furnish to the Committee the particulars necessary for the fixing of the crop basis of such estate. Failing such application and the supply of such further information as the Committee may call for under sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Act, the Committee may refuse to allot any quota or may allot a quota to the best of its judgment.

16. The Governor-General in Council may, in cases of special hardship, modify the application of the foregoing rules.

17. All applications for special treatment under rule 16 shall be submitted to the Committee along with the application for the allocation of an export quota. The Committee shall forward all such applications to the Governor General in Council together with its recommendations.

Rules under Section 24 (b) prescribing the conditions subject to which the export of imported rubber may be permitted.

18. Rubber imported into British India may be exported without licence provided it is accompanied by a certificate of origin bearing an endorsement by the Controller to the effect that export of the amount of rubber covered by the certificate is permitted.

19. If the holder of the imported rubber does not wish to export at one time the whole consignment of imported rubber covered by a single certificate of origin, the endorsement on such certificate shall specify the amount to be exported in the first instance, and the Controller shall maintain a record of the quantity of imported rubber covered by such certificate and may from time to time issue permits for the export of the previously unexported balance of such quantity in form D set forth in the Second Schedule.

Rules under Section 24 (c) prescribing the manner in which the right to export rubber against a deficiency of export in the previous year shall be allocated among rubber estates.

20. (1) If the holder of any estate does not wish to take a licence or licences for the export of the whole of the export quotas of that estate for any year, he may apply to the Committee for permission to carry over to the following year a portion of such export quota; and the Committee may permit him to carry over a portion of such export quota not exceeding 12 per cent. of the whole with the right to obtain licences for the export thereof in the following year in addition to the quantity covered by the export quota allotted to the estate for the latter year.

(2) If for any reason other than the application of Rule 20 (1) the net exports of rubber from India in any year are less than the India export allotment for that year the India export allotment for the following year shall, for the purposes of rule 11 be increased by the amount of such deficiency :

Provided that such increase shall be limited to an amount which, with the addition of the amount of any carry-over allowed under rule 20 (1), shall not exceed 12 per cent. of the export allotment for the former year :

Provided further that the Committee may withhold such portion of the deficiency as it thinks fit from inclusion in the India export allotment for general allotment, with a view to its special allocation to meet any cases of special hardship under the orders of the Governor-General in Council under rule 16.

Rule under Section 24 (d) prescribing the form of export licence and certificate of origin.

21. (1) Export licences issued by the Committee shall be in Form B or Form C set forth in the Second Schedule.

(2) Certificates of origin issued by the Committee shall be in Form E set forth in the Second Schedule.

Rules under Section 36 prescribing returns of stocks of rubber.

22. The owner of every rubber estate and every person holding stocks of rubber shall submit to the Committee by the 15th day of the months of January and July each year a half-yearly statement in Form F set forth in the Second Schedule, showing the stocks of rubber with him or on his account in warehouses on the first day of those months.

23. The Committee shall compile from the returns received under rule 22 above a consolidated statement in form G set forth in the Second Schedule, showing the total amount of stocks of rubber held by rubber estates and dealers or other holders of stocks in India and shall submit the statement to the Governor-General in Council as soon as possible after the receipt of the returns and in any case not later than the end of January and July, as a case may be.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*Rule 14.*)

The allowances for untapped mature rubber or for rubber for which authenticated figures of production are not available shall be 230 lbs. per acre during each year. The allowances for young rubber in each of the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 shall be as set out in the following table :—

Table.

Year of planting.	Allowances in lbs. per acre during				
	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
1925 and 1926	230	230	230	230	230
1927	150	230	230	230	230
1928	100	150	230	230	230
1929	*Nil*	100	150	230	230
1930	*Nil*	*Nil*	100	150	230
1931	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	100	150
1932	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	100

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*Rule 7.*)

FORM A1.

Return of export Licences issued by the Committee.

Total of quotas allotted.	Total of Licences issued to the end of the previous month.	Licences issued during the month.	Total of Licences issued.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

(*Rule 7.*)

FORM A2.

Return of Shipments.

Permissible exportable amount for the year.	Total of shipments up to the end of the previous month.	Shipments during the month.	Total of shipments.

(*Rule 7.*)

FORM A3.

Return of Permits to Plant (Sections 26 and 29 of the Act).

Month.	Province or State.	Permissible area in acres.	Area of permits previously granted in acres.	Granted during the month in acres.	Total to date.	Balance still available.

[*Rule 21 (1).*]

FORM B.

THE INDIAN RUBBER LICENSING COMMITTEE.

DIRECT RUBBER SHIPMENT EXPORT LICENCE.

Available only for shipment between

Ist 193 and 31st 193 .

No.

Date

Estate Registered No.

Post Office District

Port of shipment

Shipping Agents.

Particulars of Rubber Despatched for Shipment

Invoice No.	Packages.	Mark.	Weight in lbs. Net.	Weight in lbs. Gross.

Certified as passed for export.

For and on behalf of the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.

Controller.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

[*Rule 21 (1).*]

FORM C.

THE INDIAN RUBBER LICENSING COMMITTEE.

Export Licence for Rubber Purchased with Export Rights.

Serial No.

License No.

Available only for shipment between 1st 193 , and 31st 193 for rubber purchased in sale or privately carrying Export Rights.

This is to authorise Date

Messrs.

to export lbs. (lbs.) of rubber carrying Export Rights.

For and on behalf of the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.

Controller.

I/We certify that the rubber exported out of India under this License was purchased by me/us with Export Rights.

Exporter.

(*Rule 19.*)

FORM D.

INDIAN RUBBER LICENSING COMMITTEE.

Permit for the re-export of rubber imported into British India.

Whereas lb of rubber were imported into British India from by with a certificate of origin dated the and registered by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee as No. of 19 ;

And whereas lb. only of such rubber have hitherto been exported ;

The aforesaid or his agent authorised by endorsement hereon is permitted to export lb. of rubber against the aforesaid importation.

The quantity of which the export is covered by this permit has been registered against the aforesaid certificate of origin by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.

Controller.

[*Rule 21 (2)*].

FORM E.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I (here insert manager or superintendent) of (here insert name of firm estate or company) of (here insert name of place) exporter of the goods specified below hereby certify :—

(1) that I have the means of knowing and am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said exporter.

(2) that the merchandise specified below is of (here insert country of origin) growth :—

Marks and Numbers.	Description of goods.	Weight or quantity.

Dated at this day of 19 .

Witness Signature

Controller.

Countersigned by Collector of Customs.

(In duplicate).

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

(*Rule 22.*)

FORM F.

Half-yearly return of stocks of rubber with rubber estates and with dealers or other holders of stocks.

1	2	3	4	5
Area of the estate planted with rubber.	Total stocks at the beginning of the first/second half year.	Stocks received during the first/ second half year.	Stocks disposed of during the first/ second half year.	Balance at the beginning of the second/ first half year.

NOTE.—The stocks on estates should, for the purpose of this return, only include :—

(*i*) all rubber that has passed through the preparative and/or manufacturing processes of the estate and is ready for packing or despatch ;

(*ii*) latex (dry rubber content) if to be despatched from the estate as such, when ready for despatch ;

(*iii*) untreated scrap rubber and similar grades of rubber after collection ;

(*iv*) rubber contained in any manufactured article, whether from domestic or imported rubber.

Signature of the owner of estate or factory or other holder of the stocks.

Dated

(*Rule 23.*)

FORM G.

Consolidated return of stocks with rubber estates or factories and other holders of stocks.

STOCKS ON RUBBER ESTATES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST/SECOND HALF YEAR.		Stocks with dealers or other holders of stocks at the beginning of the first/second half year.	Total stocks in India at the beginning of the first/ second half year.
Estates with a total planted area of less than 100 acres.	Estates with a total planted area of not less than 100 acres.		

NOTE.—The stocks on estates should, for the purpose of this return, only include :—

(*i*) all rubber that has passed through the preparative and/or manufacturing processes of the estate and is ready for packing or despatch ;

(*ii*) latex (dry rubber content) if to be despatched from the estate as such, when ready for despatch ;

(*iii*) untreated scrap rubber and similar grades of rubber after collection ;

(*iv*) rubber contained in any manufactured article, whether from domestic or imported rubber.

Dated

Controller, Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.

By order, etc.,
H. S. MALIK,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TREATIES (I. E. R.).

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1937.

No. 303 (3)-Tr. (I. E. R.)-B.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the names of the members of the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee constituted in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the said section :—

H. O. Reynolds, Esquire, I.C.S.
Ong Gyork Lin, Esquire } nominated by the Government of Burma.
W. J. C. Richards, Esquire
J. Findlay, Esquire } nominated by the Burma Planters' Association.

H. DOW,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1937.

No. D./171-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 1st January, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	11,87,35,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,31,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,84,000
(a) Government*	7,14,12,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	15,86,70,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	27,61,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	8,81,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	70,06,000	Balances held abroad†	14,86,22,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments	6,16,32,000
		Other Assets	1,07,87,000
	34,07,30,000		34,07,30,000

*Includes £ 26,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Sixth day of January, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, for the week ending on the 1st day of January, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,87,35,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,91,99,37,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	71,31,05,000	
Total Notes issued		2,03,86,72,000	Total of A		1,15,73,22,000
			B. Rupee Coin		64,75,67,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,37,83,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,03,86,72,000	Total Assets		2,03,86,72,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·768 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Sixth day of January, 1937.

No. F. 1 (24)-R. I./36.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of December, 1936, hereby makes the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

For clause (7) of rule 9 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Foreign service* means service in which a Government servant receives his substantive pay with the sanction of Government (*a*) from any source other than the revenues of the Governor General in Council or of a province or the Railway Fund (when established) ; or (*b*) from a company working a State Railway."

This amendment shall have effect from the 31st March, 1937.

J. C. NIXON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

2315 CS-831-21-1-37-SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.



The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1937,

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1937.

No. 4/II/37-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION OF ABDICATION ACT, 1936.

(1 Edw. 8, Ch. 3)

CHAPTER 3.

An Act to give effect to His Majesty's declaration of abdication ; and for purposes connected therewith.

[11th December, 1936.]

WHEREAS His Majesty by His Royal Message of the tenth day of December in this present year has been pleased to declare that He is irrevocably determined to renounce the Throne for Himself and His descendants, and has for that purpose executed the Instrument of Abdication set out in the schedule to this Act, and has signified His desire that effect thereto should be given immediately.

And whereas, following upon the communication to His Dominions of His Majesty's said declaration and desire, the Dominion of Canada pursuant to the provisions of section four of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, has requested and consented to the enactment of this Act, and the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa have assented thereto : 22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 4.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Effect of His Majesty's declaration of abdication.

1.—(1) Immediately upon the Royal Assent being signified to this Act the Instrument of Abdication executed by His present Majesty on the tenth day of December, ninteen hundred and thirty-six, set out in the schedule to this Act, shall have effect and thereupon His Majesty shall cease to be King and there shall be a demise of the Crown, and accordingly the member of the Royal Family then next in succession to the Throne shall succeed thereto and to all the rights, privileges, and dignities thereunto belonging.

12 & 13 Will. 3. c. 2.

(2) His Majesty, His issue, if any, and the descendants of that issue, shall not after His Majesty's abdication have any right, title or interest in or to the succession to the Throne, and section one of the Act of Settlement shall be construed accordingly.

12 Geo. 3. c. 11.

(3) The Royal Marriages Act, 1772, shall not apply to His Majesty after His abdication nor to the issue, if any of His Majesty or the descendants of that issue.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as His Majesty's Declaration of Abdication Act, 1936.

SCHEDULE.

I, Edward the Eighth, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself and for my descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

EDWARD R. I.

Signed at Fort Belvedere
in the presence of
ALBERT.
HENRY.
GEORGE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1937.

No. F. 32/37.—The following regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in London in 1937, are published for information :—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1937.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1937. The *viva voce* test will take place in July, the written examination will begin on a date in July to be announced later.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination has not yet been decided.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the 10th April, 1937, an application in the candidate's own handwriting on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until the last days will do so at their own risk. A fee of £2, being an instalment of the prescribed fee of £8, must accompany the Application Form ; this instalment is not returnable in any circumstances.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Time Table of the written part of the examination will probably be posted about the middle of June to the address given on the Form of Application, and will

contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates are to attend. Candidates will be notified at the same time of the date and place fixed for the *viva voce* test and of the manner in which the balance (£6) of the prescribed fee of £8 is to be paid.

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examination for the following Services, *viz.* :—

Burma Civil Service (Class I) ;

Ceylon Civil Service ;

Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service;

should be held in 1937 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service candidates duly eligible in respect of age, etc., will be admitted to compete for any two or more of these Services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for one or more of the following services, *viz.*, Indian Civil Service, Burma Civil Service, Ceylon Civil Service, as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian or Burma or Ceylon Service or on the list of candidates for the Home Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Home Service.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the Indian or Burma Service (or both) as well as for the Ceylon Service will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian or Burma Service or on the list of candidates for the Ceylon Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Ceylon Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the Indian and Burma Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian Service or on the list of candidates for the Burma Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Burma Service.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for any two or more of the abovementioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £8, of which £2 will be payable on application for permission to attend the examination and the balance (£6) on admission to the examination.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :

December, 1936.

DECEMBER, 1936.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service.

****The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India, will be applied to admission to the Indian Civil Service by examination in the United Kingdom after the coming into force of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, on the 1st April, 1937. They are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in the summer of each year, for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. A Candidate must be a male and either :—

(*a*) a British subject of European descent, or of Indian domicile or descent, whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a person in the permanent service of the Crown, or a person who had retired from that service ; or

(*b*) *a ruler or a subject of State in India in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section 96A of the Government of India Act, or, after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, under section 263 (3) of that Act.

*The candidate referred to in Rule 2 (*b*) should apply to the local Political Officer for the issue of the necessary declaration.

Provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship and the Candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.

3. A Candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one and must not have attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.

4. A Candidate who is a Native of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with such instructions as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe,* and signed, should he be resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in an Indian State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

5. Candidates who are not of European descent must have passed an examination qualifying for an Honours Degree at an approved University in the British Isles, or have passed an examination of equivalent standard at an approved institution of University rank (other than a University) in the British Isles, after residence as full time members for at least two academic years at such University or Institution, or at one of the University Colleges enumerated in the footnote.† This requirement will not be enforced in full until the examination of 1939.

In order to be eligible to compete at the examination in 1937 and 1938 Candidates who are not of European descent and who have not obtained the academic qualifications stated above must, in the case of Candidates competing in 1937, satisfy the condition as to residence for the academic year 1936-37, and, in the case of Candidates competing in 1938, for the academic years 1936-37 and 1937-38, and must throughout have been engaged in reading for an Honours Degree or an approved alternative.

Candidates will be required to produce a certificate from the authorities of the University or University College of which they are members, showing that these conditions have been fulfilled.

Cases in which it is represented that strict enforcement of the terms of this Regulation would impose undue hardship, will be considered by the Secretary of State on their merits.

Any enquiry concerning the interpretation of this Regulation should be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for India.

6. A Candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service.‡

7. A Candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that his character is such as to qualify him for appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

8. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Probationer for the Indian Civil Service or for the Burma Civil Service (Class I), and subsequently resigned his position as a Probationer, will be admitted to the examination.

9. No person will be admitted to the examination whose employment in the Indian Civil Service would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State acting with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, be detrimental to the public interest.

10. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the examination.

The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of their Certificate of Qualification, institute such further enquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such enquiries in the case of any Candidate shall be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

*Candidates should be careful to see that the wording of this certificate is strictly in accordance with the appropriate form laid down in the instructions published in the Government of India, Home Department, notification No. F.-266/30-Ests., dated the 21st February, 1931.

†The following is a list of Universities and University Colleges approved for the purpose of this Regulation:—

Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Reading, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Trinity College, Dublin; The National University of Ireland. The Queen's University, Belfast; University Colleges of Exeter, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham, Southampton.

‡The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Indian Civil Service who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years. Probationers are required to be inoculated against enteric fever before they proceed to India on first appointment; but exemption from this requirement may be granted to any candidate of Asiatic domicile, unless he has been continually resident out of Asia for five years prior to the date of his appointment.

11. The examination will include the following subjects*. The numerical value is shown against each subject.

SECTION A.—Candidates are to take up all the subjects in this section.

1. ESSAY	.. 100	3. PRESENT DAY	.. 100
2. ENGLISH	.. 100	4. VIVA VOCE	.. 300

SECTION B.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 700 marks.

History.

5. British History, Period 1	.. 200	7. European History, either Period 1, or Period 2.	200
6. British History, Period 2	.. 200	8. European History, Period 3	.. 200

Law, Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

9. Private Law, Part 1	.. 200	21. Psychology	.. 100
10. Private Law, Part 2	.. 200	22. Experimental Psychology	.. 100
11. Jurisprudence	.. 100	23. Political Theory	.. 100
12. Constitutional Law	.. 100	24. Political Organization	.. 100
13. Roman Law	.. 200	25. International Relations	.. 100
14. International Law	.. 100	26. General Economics	.. 200
15. Metaphysics, Paper 1	.. 100	27. Industry and Trade	.. 100
16. Metaphysics, Paper 2	.. 100	28. Money, Banking, and Exchange	.. 100
17. Metaphysics, Paper 3	.. 100	29. Public Finance	.. 100
18. Moral Philosophy, Paper 1	.. 100	30. Social Economics	.. 100
19. Moral Philosophy, Paper 2	.. 100	31. Economic History	.. 100
20. Logic	.. 100	32. Economic Statistics	.. 100

Mathematics and Science.

33. Lower Pure Mathematics	.. 200	44. Higher Geology	.. 300
34. Lower Applied Mathematics	.. 200	45 Lower Physiology	.. 200
35. Higher Mathematics	.. 300	46. Higher Physiology	.. 300
36. Astronomy	.. 200	47. Lower Zoology	.. 200
37. Lower Chemistry	.. 200	48. Higher Zoology	.. 300
38. Higher Chemistry	.. 300	49. Engineering	.. 400
39. Lower Physics	.. 200	50. Geography	.. 400
40. Higher Physics	.. 300	51. General Anthropology	.. 100
41. Lower Botany	.. 200	52. Special Anthropology, consisting of either Social Anthropology or Physical Anthropology.	100
42. Higher Botany	.. 300		
43. Lower Geology	.. 200		

Languages and Civilizations.

53. Old and Middle English	.. 100	71. German History	.. 100
54. English Literature, Period 1	.. 200	72. German Literature	.. 100
55. English Literature, Period 2	.. 200	78. Spanish or Italian Language	.. 200
56. Welsh Civilization	.. 200	74. Spanish or Italian History	.. 100
57. Greek Translation	.. 100	75. Spanish or Italian Literature	.. 100
58. Greek Composition	.. 100	76. Russian Language	.. 200
59. Greek History	.. 100	77. Russian History	.. 100
60. Greek Literature	.. 100	76. Russian Literature	.. 100
61. Latin Translation	.. 100	79. Arabic Language	.. 200
52. Latin Composition	.. 100	80. Arabic History	.. 100
63. Roman History	.. 100	81. Arabic Literature	.. 100
64. Latin Literature	.. 100	82. Persian Language	.. 200
65. Classical Archæology, Paper 1	.. 100	83. Persian History	.. 100
66. Classical Archæology, Paper 2	.. 100	84. Persian Literature	.. 100
67. French Language	.. 200	85. Sanskrit Language	.. 200
68. French History	.. 100	86. Indian History	.. 100
69. French Literature	.. 100	87. Sanskrit Literature	.. 100
70. German Language	.. 200		

*A Syllabus defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects is sent herewith.

Pamphlets containing reprints of the question papers set at certain previous examination for Services of the Administrative Group may be purchased either directly from the following Branches of H. M. Stationery Office :—Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2 ; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2 ; 26, York Street Manchester 1 ; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast ; or through any bookseller. Considerable changes in the scheme of examination have been introduced since the competition of July, 1936.

12. In section B a Candidate who wishes to offer subjects the aggregate value of which exceeds 700 marks must name a subject to be valued on a reduced maximum in order to bring the aggregate to 700. This option cannot be exercised by a Candidate who can reduce his aggregate to 700 by omitting one or more of the subjects he proposes to offer.

13. The following restrictions apply to particular subjects in section B :—

International Relations (25), may not be taken by a candidate who offers European History, Period 3 (8), or Constitutional Law (12).

Greek Literature (60), may be taken only by Candidates who offer Greek Translation (57), and Latin Literature (64) only by those who offer Latin Translation (61).

In subjects 68 to 87 the history or literature paper associated with a language may be taken only by Candidates who offer the language itself for examination.

A Candidate who offers one or more of the subjects French History (68), German-History (71), Spanish or Italian History (74), Russian History (77), may not offer either subject 7 (European History, Period 1 or Period 2) or subject 8 (European History, Period 3).

14. A Candidate desiring to offer Experimental Psychology (22), or any of the subjects 37 to 48 must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of university rank. For Astronomy (36), Engineering (49), Geography (50), and the Physical Anthropology branch of Special Anthropology (52), other equivalent training will be required. There will be no laboratory test as part of the examination.

15. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

16. Moreover, Candidates whose handwriting is not easily legible will suffer a further deduction of marks on that account.*

17. Candidates must obtain such a mark in the *viva voce* (subject 4) and such an aggregate of marks in the written tests as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners.

18. A list of the candidates shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each Candidate, and in that order so many European Candidates, and so many Candidates of Indian domicile or descent, up to the determined number of appointments for each of these groups, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination in accordance with Clause 17, shall be designated to be Probationers for the Indian Civil Service, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects.

Should any Probationer become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy shall be filled or not.

19. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made in the handwriting of the Candidate, at such time and in such manner as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP OF COMPETITIONS.

SYLLABUS

for such competitions as may be held in London in the year 1937 for appointment to the following services :—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

BURMA CIVIL SERVICE (CLASS I).

JUNIOR GRADE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.
CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

CONSULAR SERVICE AND ASSISTANT OFFICER GRADE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

Evidence of Training.—Candidates who desire to offer any of the subjects 22, 36—50 or 52 (Physical Anthropology branch only) must send to the Secretary of the

*It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

Civil Service Commission, so as to arrive not later than 10th April, 1937, the evidence of training described on pages 2, 4, 5. Such evidence should be in the form of a certificate signed by a responsible officer of the institution. In the case of an institution not situated in the British Isles, the certificate must state that the institution in which the work has been done is authorized to prepare candidates in that subject for a degree.

SECTION A.

1. *Essay.*—An essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

2. *English.*—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words. An optional exercise in the writing of verse will be included.

3. *Present day.*—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic, political and scientific. A liberal choice of questions will be given.

Elementary Economics (for Foreign Office and Consular Service Groups only).—Organization of production ; the association of land, labour, and capital in productive enterprise ; the chief types of industrial units.

Demand and supply ; organization of distribution ; value.

Exchange ; and elementary knowledge of the theory of money and the relations of money and prices, and of the nature of banks and their functions.

State action ; taxation ; tariff policy ; unemployment.

4. *Viva Voce.*—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his (or her) career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to enable the Board to assess his suitability for each of the Services for which he is entered, and in framing their assessment the Board will attach particular importance to his intelligence and alertness, his vigour and strength of character, and his potential qualities of leadership.

SECTION B.

HISTORY.—Subjects 5–8.—Candidates should know something of the original authorities, and have such a knowledge of geography as is necessary to the proper understanding of the History.

When a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached ; similary, when a fixed date is given for the end of the period, candidates will be expected to have some knowledge of the subsequent development of movements which continued beyond the period.

5, 6. *British History.*—Period 1, to 1660 ; Period 2, 1660 to the present day The subject will deal with the life of the people as a whole political, economic, social literary, artistic, scientific, with the main stress on the political and economic aspects Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements at home which had their beginnings abroad, *e. g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. Questions on Scottish History will be set, but such questions will be optional. In subject 6 the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will be included.

7, 8. *European History.*—Period 1, from 400 to 1494 ; Period 2, from 1494 to 1763 ; Period 3, from 1763 to the present day. The political, economic, social, literary, artistic, scientific aspects will all be included. The history of the United States of America, of India, and of the Far East will be included in so far as it influences European fortunes to an important degree.

9, 10. *Private Law.*—Part 1, the law of real and personal property (including the law of succession). Part, 2, contracts and torts. This subject is confined to English law.

11. *Jurisprudence.*—Theories as to the nature of law, including the theory of sovereignty. The sources of law and its development, with particular reference to English and Roman law. The character and classification of rights and duties (legal and equitable). The analysis of the leading conceptions employed in law.

12. *Constitutional Law.*—The constitutional law of the United Kingdom including the relations between the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.

13. *Roman Law.*—Roman private law and its history studied in connexion with the Institutes of Gaius and Justinian including the history of the legislative and

judicial processes. Passages will be set for translation and comment, but credit will not be given merely for capacity to translate the texts.

14. *International Law.*—Public international law.

15, 16, 17. *Metaphysics.*—Paper 1, a general problem paper. Paper 2, questions on the period from Descartes to Kant, both included. Paper 3, questions on ancient philosophy and post-Kantian philosophy ; this paper will be arranged in such a way that a candidate can, if he wishes, confine himself to Plato and Aristotle among the ancient philosophers or to post-Kantian philosophy.

18, 19. *Moral Philosophy.*—Paper 1, a general problem paper. Paper 2, a paper on ancient and modern philosophy arranged in such a way that a candidate can, if he wishes, confine himself to either.

20. *Logic.*—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with formal logic and scientific method. Questions may be set on mathematical logic, *i. e.*, on the logic of mathematics, symbolic logic, and the logic of probability ; and also on the history of logic. A considerable choice of questions will be given.

21. *Psychology.*—Questions on the history of the subject may be included.

22. *Experimental Psychology.*—A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of university rank.

23. *Political Theory.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, including the theory of the state in its relation to kindred studies such as ethics, economics and political history. A knowledge of the original authorities will be expected. A wide choice of questions will be given so that full credit can be obtained by candidates who confine themselves to the period beginning with the French Revolution.

24. *Political Organization.*—This will include constitutional forms (representative government, federalism, etc.), and public administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have developed.

25. *Internationl Relations.*—The subject includes the study of the relations both between governments and between peoples, and of the principles underlying their development; in particular, the study, in connexion with twentieth-century history, of the machinery and processes of international co-operation, including the organization and activities of the League of Nations and other international bodies. A knowledge of the original authorities will be expected.

26. *General Economics.*—Economic theory in general. Candidates will be expected to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse problems by the help of theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

27. *Industry and Trade.*—The organization of industry and trade ; the economic theories and practical problems involved.

28. *Money, Banking and Exchange.*—Systems of currency, banking, foreign exchanges ; the theories and problems involved.

29. *Public Finance.*—The subject will deal with matters connected with the raising and spending of revenue and loans by Governments (central and local).

30. *Social Economics.*—The economic aspect of matters affecting labour and social welfare, including social structure and legislation, with special reference to Great Britain.

31. *Economic History.*—Questions will be set on the economic history of England up to 1700 ; but the main stress will be on the economic development of Great Britain since 1700. So much knowledge of developments in the other parts of the British Empire, in the Continent of Europe and in the United States of America will be expected as is necessary to the full understanding of British economic history. A wide choice of questions will be given so that full credit can be obtained by candidates who confine themselves to the period since 1700.

32. *Economic Statistics.*—Elementary methods of handling numerical data. Tabulation, Frequency distributions, averages, deviations. Graphic methods, applied to groups and to time series. Simple interpolation. Index-numbers.

Some knowledge of the nature of the statistical data available from British sources and the principal statistical publications of the League of Nations, in relation to prices, wages, incomes, trade, transport, production, consumption, population, births, deaths, marriages, migration, and of the methods usually applied to analysis of such data.

Elements of the mathematical theory of statistics, with special reference to economic and sociological problems. The mathematical treatment of frequency groups and of time series. The more elementary parts of the method of correlation. Sampling, and measurement of the precision of its results. Such formulas as Pareto's for income and the logarithmic curve. Application of statistical methods to the analysis of elasticity of demand and other theoretical economic concepts.

33. *Lower Pure Mathematics.*—Geometry of two and three dimensions, synthetic and analytical; a specialized knowledge of particular curves and surfaces will not be required. Descriptive geometry. The method of vectors.

Algebra and trigonometry, including series, complex numbers, the numerical solution of equations.

Infinitesimal calculus of real variables, including development in series, partial differentiation, multiple integrals, ordinary differential equations, with applications to geometry.

No great skill will be expected in solving complicated problems of an elementary character. The questions will involve the use of drawing instruments.

34. *Lower Applied Mathematics.*—Statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, elementary theory of electricity and magnetism, including the induction of currents. The questions will be of an elementary character, but will not be confined to two dimensions; they will involve the use of the calculus. Candidates are free to use differential equations, but a knowledge thereof will not be necessary to answer the questions. Attention will be paid to problems which arise naturally and to general principles; artificial problems will be avoided. The questions will involve the use of drawing instruments.

35. *Higher Mathematics.*

1. Geometry, including differential geometry and tensor calculus.
2. Analysis, including the elements of the theory of functions of real and complex variables.
3. The calculus of observations, including probability, and the solution of differential and finite difference equations.
4. Mechanics, including the elementary mechanics of fluids, but excluding elastic solids, the whole being treated from a physical standpoint.
5. The classical theory of electricity and physical optics.
6. Thermodynamics. The elements of the quantum theory and the theory of relativity.

Two question papers will be set. In each of them all sections of the syllabus will be represented and in each paper the same number of questions will be set on each section. There will be no restriction on the candidate's choice of questions; he can, however, obtain full credit by confining himself to any two of the sections.

36. *Astronomy.*—General and spherical astronomy, and the elements of astrophysics, including instruments and observatory practice.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of at least 20 hours practical training in an observatory.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Subjects 37—48.—The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

A candidate who desires to offer a science must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in that science in an institution of university rank; the period of training required is one academic year, whether the candidate offers the higher division of the science or the lower division or both divisions.

43. *Lower Geology.*
44. *Higher Geology.* } Mineralogy will be included in each division.

49. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; hydraulics, including hydraulic machines; electrical technology.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in drawing.

A candidate who desires to offer Engineering must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

50. *Geography.*—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

51. *General Anthropology.*—The study of human cultures, notably in their simpler forms, and the analysis of such cultures into their component aspects : social organization, economics including technology, education, political systems, law, magico-religious ideas and practices, games and recreation, knowledge, language, art ; the analysis should include the common elements in human institutions, customs, and beliefs, and the specific variations characteristic of individual cultures. The application of anthropological knowledge to practical affairs ; in administration and economic co-operation ; in missionary and educational work. The candidate will be expected to have some comparative knowledge of anthrpological methods and of anthropological theories including for example the concepts of evolution, diffusion, function, and the influence of environment.

52. *Special Anthropology.*—Candidates will choose between Social Anthropology and Physical Anthropology.

Social Anthropology.—The social organization of human societies, with special reference to primitive societies at various stages of development and the effect of the modern conditions of world-wide contact of races and the spread of cultural ideas upon such organization. The constitution of domestic groups, wider kinship units, local communities and tribal systems. Political organization, including problems of leadership, tribal councils, rank : the working of law and the administration of justice. Economic organization of primary pursuits and industries ; types of distribution, exchange consumption and land tenure. Educational method, native and introduced, including the influence of the family, professional and technical instruction, initiation age-grades, apprenticeship in occupational groups. Early forms of magico-religious beliefs and ritual in their socialogical aspect : ancestorworship, totemism, conceptions of the soul, eschatology, beliefs in mana, magic, and witchcraft. Tradition, oral or written, in its influence upon the collective behaviour of the group. Apart from a general knowledge of the literature candidates will be expected to have an acquaintance, first-hand or from written source, with at least one ethnographic area.

Physical Anthropology, with which are included pre-historic archæology and technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive reference to peoples of rude culture, including pre-historic civilizations.

A candidate who desires to offer Physical Anthropology must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training in an institution of university rank.

53. *Old and Middle English.*—Candidates should be prepared to show a first-hand knowledge of some of the following works :—the principal anonymous monuments of Old English verse, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle ; the Ancrene Wisse, the Owl and the Nightingale, Havelok, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight ; and of some part of the work or works of Cynewulf, Ælfric, Layamon, Langland, Gower, Chaucer. Questions will be set relative to these works and authors, and to other matters of literary history in the period.

Questions on the history of the language will be included, but will not be compulsory.

54, 55. *English Literature.*—Period 1, 1350 to 1700 : Period 2, from 1660. Candidates should be prepared to show a fist-hand knowledge of some of the works of the following authors and of their place in the history of their country :—

PERIOD 1.

Chaucer.	Bacon.
Malory.	Jonson.
Marlowe.	Donne.
Spenser.	Milton.
Shakespeare.	Bunyan.

PERIOD 2.

Dryden.	Byron.
Congreve.	Jane Austen.
Defoe.	Wordsworth.
Swift.	Coleridge.
Addison.	Shelley.
Pope.	Keats.
Fielding.	Thackeray.
Johnson.	Dickens.
Burke.	Tennyson.
Goldsmith.	Browning.
Burns.	Mathew Arnold.
Scott.	

Questions on other writers will not be excluded, but on the whole, the questions will be directed to the best known authors and their best-known works. Candidates should know so much of the history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to other activities of the nation.

Questions will be set on the history of the language, but will not be compulsory.

56. *Welsh Civilization.*—A general knowledge of the political, social and literary history of Wales from 1100 A. D. to the present day. Candidates will also be required to show a special knowledge of the literature of the period 1350 to 1650, and of the history of the period 1700 to the present day. Candidates will be required to write some of their answers in Welsh.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND CIVILIZATIONS.—Subjects 57—89. Greek Literature (60) may be taken only by candidates who offer Greek Translation (57), Latin Literature (64) only by those who offer Latin Translation (61), and Buddhist Civilization (89) only by those who offer Pali Language (88). In subjects 68-87 the history or literature paper associated with a language may be taken only by candidates who offer the language itself for examination.

A candidate who offers one or more of the subjects French History (68), German History (71), Spanish or Italian History (74), Russian History (77), may not offer either subject 7 (European History, Period 1 or Period 2) or subject 8 (European History, Period 3).

In history candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also have such a knowledge of geography as is necessary to the proper understanding of the history. In literature candidates will be expected to have a first hand knowledge of the authors. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, literary and historical interest. In French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, questions on philology and the older forms of the languages will be set, but will not be compulsory. The papers in both history and literature will deal with the life of the people as a whole, literary, political, social, economic, artistic, scientific.

58. *Greek Composition.*—The paper will be so arranged that candidates may confine themselves to prose composition or to verse composition, or, if they prefer, may take some prose and some verse.

59. *Greek History.*—The main stress will be on the period 510 B. C. to 323 B. C.; but candidates will be given an opportunity of showing knowledge of the period before 510 B. C.

62. *Latin Composition.*—As for Greek.

63. *Roman History.*—The outlines of the history and development down to 180 A. D. should be known; but the main stress will be laid on the period 133 B. C. to 117 A. D.

65. 66. *Classical Archæology.*—Paper 1. Greek, and Roman sculpture and architecture. Paper 2. Greek coins down to 322 B. C. Roman coins down to 98 A.D.; Greek vases: Greek and Roman painting. A considerable choice of questions will be given in each paper.

67. *French Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation.

68. *French History.*—The outlines of the history prior to 1589 should be known the period from 1589 to 1660 in somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1660 to the present day.

70. *German Language.*—As for French. For German composition candidates may use either German or English characters.

71. *German History.*—In history, candidates should know in outline the history of the Medieval Empire, of the growth of the German cities, of the Reformation in Germany, and of the Thirty Years War; but the main stress will be on the period from the accession of Frederick the Great to the present day.

73. *Spanish, Italian, Language.*—As for French.

74. *Spanish History.*—The main stress will be on the periods from the Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand, and Isabella to the liberation of the Netherlands, and again from 1800 to the present day.

Italian History.—The main stress will be on the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, and again on the period from 1789 to the present day. Sufficient should be known of the earlier period to understand the position of the Pope and the Emperor in Italy and the rise of the towns.

76. *Russian Language.*—As for French.

77. *Russian History.*—Only the broadest outlines of the history prior to Peter the Great will be required; the period from the accession of Peter the Great to 1800 should be known in somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1800 to the present day.

79. *Arabic Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

80. 81. *Arabic History, Arabic Literature.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A. D. to the middle of the 13th century A. D.

82. *Persian Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

83. 84. *Persian History. Persian Literature.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period 1000 A. D. to 1500 A. D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the history of Persia before 1000 A. D. and from 1500 A. D. to the present time.

85. *Sanskrit Language.*—(For the Indian, Burma and Ceylon Civil Services only)—Translation, prose composition and questions on Vedic and Sanskrit grammar. Both Vedic and classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in classical Sanskrit alone.

86. 87. *Indian History. Sanskrit Literature.*—(For the Indian, Burma and Ceylon Civil Services only)—The history of the civilization and thought of India and Sanskrit literature from the Vedic period to 1200 A. D.

88. *Pali Language.* (For the Ceylon Civil Service only)—Translation from Pali, prose composition in Pali, questions on Pali grammar.

89. *Buddhist Civilisation.* (For the Ceylon Civil Service only)—Pali literature and the history of Buddhist civilization and the growth of ideas in Buddhism from the time of the Buddha to 1800 A. D. in India, Ceylon, Burma and Siam.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

December, 1936.

EXAMINATIONS OF PROBATIONERS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulation made under section 97 of the Government of India Act for the PROBATION in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.*

*** The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London and candidates selected in London otherwise than by Competitive Examination will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years, as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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*These regulations apply to Candidates who are on probation when these regulations are issued. Fresh regulations applicable to the Candidates who will commence their probation in October, 1937, will be issued in due course. The changes to be made will be concerned mainly with the subjects for the Final Examination; it is not expected that there will be any change in the amount of the allowances referred to in paragraph (iii) of the Announcements on page 97.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India and Candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years. But in the case of a Candidate who has taken part in the Open Competition held in London, and has been selected in India otherwise than by Open Competition, the Secretary of State in Council may direct that the period of probation shall be one year only.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year Probationers will, at or about the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows —

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1.	Indian Penal Code	200
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
4.	Indian History	400
5.	A vernacular language, or Economics	600
6.	Riding	200
7.	Hygiene	100

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS, OF WHICH ONE ONLY MAY BE TAKEN.

8.	Hindu and Mohammadan Law, or Burmese Buddhist Law and Burmese History	200
9.	A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	200

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year Probationers will undergo two examinations—the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year of probation and the Final Examination at or about the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory.

1.	A vernacular language and phonetics, or history ..	400
2.	Jurisprudence	200
3.	Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	200
4.	Indian History	200
5.	Notes of Cases	200
6.	Economics	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

1.	A vernacular language, or history	600
2.	Indian Penal Code	200
3.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
4.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
5.	Notes of Cases	400
6.	Indian History	400
7.	Economics	400
8.	Riding	200
9.	Hygiene	100

OPTIONAL SUBJECT.

10.	*Either* Hindu and Mohammadan Law, *or* Burmese Buddhist Law and Burmese History	200

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) *Sub-section 1.*—Each candidate will offer for examination the vernacular shown in column 2 against his province in the following table unless he is already familiar

with it or with a language closely allied to it. A Probationer assigned to Madras who is familiar with one only of the vernaculars named will offer the other.

Col. 1.	*Col. 2.*	*Col. 3.*
Madras ..	.. Tamil or Talugu ..	..
Bombay ..	.. Marathi	.. Urdu.
Bengal ..	.. Bengali ..	.. ..
United Provinces	.. Urdu ..	.. ..
Punjab ..	.. Urdu ..	.. ..
Burma ..	.. Burmese ..	.. ..
Bihar and Orissa	.. Hindi ..	.. Bengali.
Central Provinces	.. Hindi	.. Marhati.
Assam ..	.. Bengali ..	..

Sub-section 2.—A candidate who is not required by sub-section (1) to offer a vernacular named in column 2 will offer the vernacular named in column 3 against his province if any such vernacular is named unless he is already familiar with the vernacular there named or with a closely allied one.

Sub-section 3.—A candidate who is not required under the preceding sub-sections to offer a vernacular will offer Economics or history instead. A one-year Probationer will offer Economics; a two-year Probationer will offer British history for the Intermediate Examination and European history for the Final Examination.

Any question as to the interpretation and application of this regulation will be decided by the Civil Service Commissioners.

(8) In Riding, in addition to the Final Examination, Probationers may be required to attend for examination at such time or times during the probationary course as the Commissioners may appoint.

(9) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(10) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the Candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year Probationers being based on the marks obtained by the Candidates at the Final Examination, the order for the two-year Probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the Candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(11) The Probationers whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

Provided that during the period of probation the Civil Service Commissioners may, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification, institute, or cause to be instituted, such further enquiries as they may deem necessary in respect of the nationality, age, health, character and conduct of a probationer, and if the result of such enquiries is unsatisfactory in any of the above respects, the Civil Service Commissioners may, in consultation with the Secretary of State in Council, forthwith remove the Candidate concerned from the position of a Probationer.

(12) If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A Candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

Any Candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacited for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Probationers.

(13) A Candidate who wishes to pursue in addition to the course prescribed above, an extra course of study, such as reading for a degree or for the examination for admission to the Bar, must first obtain the permission of the High Commissioner for India. If permission is accorded, it will be subject to review at any time.

(14) Nothing in the above regulations shall limit the power of the Secretary of State in Council to remove at any time a Candidate from the position of a Probationer for reasons which, in his judgment, justify such action.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

made by the Civil Service Commissioners with the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(i) Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.

(ii) A Candidate who wishes to pursue an extra course of study, in addition to the prescribed probationary course, must submit an application, stating precisely the extra course of study which it is desired to pursue, to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, through the appropriate authority at the University or College at which he is pursuing his probationary course. The appropriate authorities are :—

Oxford ..	.. The Indian Civil Service Delegacy.
Cambridge ..	.. The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies.
London ..	.. The Director of the School of Oriental Studies.
Trinity College, Dublin ..	The Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

(iii) An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350 a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

In the case of Candidates on probation for one year, the allowance will be payable in five instalments, the first (£100 in the case of Probationers of Indian domicile and £90 in the case of other Probationers) after the agreement prescribed in Announcement (*iv*) has been executed, and the remainder in four equal instalments; the second, third and fourth on December 24th, March 25th and June 25th, respectively, and the fifth after signature of the Covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Candidates on probation for two years the allowance will be payable in nine instalments, the first (£100) on September 29th or as soon thereafter as the agreement has been executed, the remainder in eight equal instalments, the second on December 24th, the third to the eighth at quarterly intervals from that date (provided that the fifth instalment will not be payable until after the result of the Intermediate Examination has been published), and the ninth after signature of the Covenant on appointment to the Service.

Each Candidate should intimate to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, the address to which it is desired that the first instalment should be sent.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the first instalment and the final instalment, and, in the case of the two-year Probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of Probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the High Commissioner for India, through the authorities of the approved institution, of a certificate that the candidate had fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory progress.

If an Indian Government Scholar becomes a Probationer for the Indian Civil Service, his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a Probationer.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iv) Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all moneys he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of :—

(1) his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or

(2) his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.

(v) All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(vi) A First Class passage to India will be engaged for Probationers with a view to their proceeding to India after they have signed their covenants. If a Probationer elects to travel overland from London to Marseilles, he may apply to the High Commissioner for India for payment of the overland allowance as fixed from time to time. No baggage expenses or other allowance will be admissible.

Candidates who desire to make their own arrangements for proceeding to India must first satisfy the High Commissioner for India that they have good reasons for wishing to do so and that the arrangements which they propose to make are suitable. They will then, on production to the High Commissioner for India of evidence that they have engaged a passage, be granted an allowance not exceeding £42* or the actual cost of the passage by the route selected, whichever is less.

(vii) Candidates appointed to the Indian Civil Service after undergoing one year's probation will be senior to those appointed in the same year after undergoing two years' probation. The seniority of Candidates of each class *inter se* will be determined by the order in which their names appear on the lists referred to in clause (10) of the regulations.

(viii) A Candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected unless the Secretary of State in Council shall, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, allow him to sit for re-examination in the subject or subjects in which he failed. A Candidate who is allowed re-examination may be required to forfeit the whole or part of the final instalment of his allowance; the decision in each case will be made by the Secretary of State in Council after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

December, 1936.

*This sum is liable to variation from time to time.

Admin. (First Edition).

APPLICATION FORM

for the use of candidates seeking admission to the concurrent open competitive examinations to be held in London in the summer of 1937, for Appointment to services of the Administrative Group, namely :—

Home Civil Service : Administrative Class.

Northern Ireland Civil Service : Administrative Class.

Indian Civil Service.

Burmah Civil Service (Class I).

Ceylon Civil Service.

NOTE 1.—Male Candidates may include any or all of these five Services in their application (see paragraph 3 below), provided they are eligible in all respects under the regulations. Competitions for appointment to the Administrative class of the Northern Ireland Civil Service and for appointments in the Indian, Burma and Ceylon Civil Services are open to men only.

It cannot yet be stated that a competition for appointments in the Ceylon Civil Service will be required in 1937 ; an announcement on this point will be made in due course.

NOTE 2.—This form is to be filled up in the candidate's own handwriting and returned to the Secretary (C. Room 19), Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1, in time for delivery on or before *10th April, 1937. No Application Form received after that date will be accepted.*

A Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form and does not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should inform the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

NOTE 3.—Candidates should, by consulting the regulations, make certain that they are eligible to compete for the services for which they make application, and that their selection of subjects conforms with the regulations. No scrutiny of the information, which is given on this sheet is made by the Commissioners before the examination.

NOTE 4.—Should any of the particulars furnished by candidates be found to be false within their knowledge they will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed ; and, if otherwise

entitled to Superannuation Allowance they will forfeit all claim thereto. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. WRITE NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS. (a) Surname .. .. .. (b) Christian name or names (in full). 2. Postal Address (in full) .. .. .. (Any change of address should be at once communicated).	
3. Place your initials against the Service or Services for which you desire to be considered (*see page 103*).	Home Civil Service Administrative Class. —— Northern Ireland Civil Service Administrative Class. —— Indian Civil Service .. —— Burma Civil Service .. —— Ceylon Civil Service .. ——
4. Date of Birth (*see page 103*) .. .. .. Give place of birth, and state whether a natural born British subject.	Age last birthday ....
5. Father's Name .. .. .. ,, Address .. .. .. ,, Profession or Trade .. .. (If deceased, give the last address, profession, etc.) Give place of Father's birth and his nationality at birth. Give place of Mother's birth and her nationality at birth.	
Only for female candidates :— 6. State whether you are single or widow .. If widow, state maiden name and give husband's birth-place, nationality, and date of death.	
Only for natives of India or Burma :— 7. State your community, religion, caste, sect, etc.	
Only for candidates for the Ceylon Civil Service— 8. State whether you are of pure European descent, or of pure Ceylonese descent, or of mixed European and Ceylonese descent, and whether you are unmarried.	

9. Name, in order, the Schools you have attended since the age af 12, giving addresses with dates of entering and leaving.

10. Have you been on any former occasion a candidate before the Civil Service Commissioners, or a candidate at an examination held by the Indian Public Service Commission for appointments in the Indian Civil Service? If so, state when, and for what appointment.

11. Age on finally quitting school .. ..

12. Have you (*a*) attended a Training College for Teachers, or (*b*) been a member of a Training Department of a University or University College as a graduate or undergraduate? If so, give particulars.

This space to be left blank.

13. Have you been a student at any University? If so, name it (and your College), and give the dates of entering and leaving. State, with dates, any degrees (with class obtained), honours, or prizes, you have obtained. If you have not yet sat for your final examination name the examination and state when you expect to take it. (*See page 103.*)

14. Give the names of your Director of Studies or College Tutor, or of the Professor or other responsible person to whom reference can be made as being best acquainted with your conduct and the character of your work. You should give one name only, selecting the person to whom you think reference would be most useful. If you have been at more than one university, the referee should be chosen from your later university, unless you entered it at a later date than October, 1936.

(For students at Cambridge University the name given should in all cases be that of the College Tutor.)

15. Have you had any special teaching for examinations for these situations? If so, state where and by whom it was given, and the dates of beginning and ending. If it was part-time preparation state what fraction of your study time it occupied and whether by day or in the evening. Regular University courses are to be excluded.

16. State any University or College colours, and any position of responsibility or distinction in University or College societies that you hold or have held.

17. Give particulars showing dates, certificates obtained, and ranks of any service in :— Junior Division Officers Training Corps, Senior Division Officers Training Corps, Territorial Army, Territorial Cadets.

18. Have you served in the Naval, Military, or Air Forces ?

If so, state your rank (or rating) and official number, if any.

Your corps, regiment or other unit.. ..

Dates of your service .. ..

19. If your time since leaving School is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here, with dates.

If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.

20. Give the names, professions, and *present* addresses (in full) of two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your School or College.

1.

2.

21. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments ? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.

22. Signature and date .. .. ..

ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP COMPETITION, 1937.

Selection of Subjects.

1. Do you select any of the subjects for which evidence of training is required ? If so, pin the necessary vouchers to this form, stating here the subjects to which each voucher applies.

2. If you are taking Final Schools at Oxford University in 1937, name your School (Literae Humaniores, etc.) and your College. Endeavour will be made to avoid a clash of appointments.

3. Is your mother tongue an Indian or a Ceylonese language ? If so, name it.

4. Were you educated exclusively in India up to the stage of university training ?

5. Place a cross, so, ×, on the dotted line opposite each of the subjects you take from the following list. If the aggregate value of the Section B subjects you select exceeds the total prescribed by the regulations, indicate clearly the subject which you wish to be valued on a reduced maximum. If you are a candidate for more than one Service and you wish to offer different subjects for different Services, append a statement showing to which Service your selection applies, and the variations you desire

for other Services. If your selection of subjects for any Service is not in accordance with the regulations, the Commissioners cannot undertake to avoid clashing among your subjects in the time-table

.... 5.	British History, Period 1	........50.	Geography
.... 6.	British History, Period 2	........51.	General Anthropology
.... 7.	European History, Period 1	........52.	Special Anthropology, Social
....	European History, Period 2	....	Special Anthropology, Physical
.... 8.	European History, Period 3		
.... 9.	Private Law, Part 1	........53.	Old and Middle English
........10.	Private Law, Part 2	........54.	English Literature, Period 1
........11.	Jurisprudence.	........55.	English Literature, Period 2
........12.	Constitutional Law	........56.	Welsh Civilization
........13.	Roman Law	........57.	Greek Translation
........14.	International Law	........58.	Greek Composition
........15.	Metaphysics, Paper 1	........59.	Greek History
........16.	Metaphysics, Paper 2	........60.	Greek Literature
........17.	Metaphysics, Paper 3	........61.	Latin Translation
........18.	Moral Philosophy, Paper 1	........62.	Latin Composition
........19.	Moral Philosophy, Paper 2	........63.	Roman History
........20.	Logic	........64.	Latin Literature
........21.	Psychology	........65.	Classical Archæology, Paper 1
........22.	Experimental Psychology		
........23.	Political Theory	........66.	Classical Archæology, Paper 2.
........24.	Political Organization		
........25.	International Relations	........67.	French Language
........26.	General Economics	........68.	French History
........27.	Industry and Trade	........69.	French Literature
........28.	Money, Banking, and Exchange	........70.	German Language
........29.	Public Finance	........71.	German History
........30.	Social Economics	........72.	German Literature
........31.	Economic History	........73.	Spanish Language
........32.	Economic Statistics	....	Italian Language
........33.	Lower Pure Mathematics	........74.	Spanish History
........34.	Lower Applied Mathematics	....	Italian History
........35.	Higher Mathematics	........75.	Spanish Literature
........36.	Astronomy	....	Italian Literature
........37.	Lower Chemistry	........76.	Russian Language
........38.	Higher Chemistry.	........77.	Russian History
........39.	Lower Physics	........78.	Russian Literature
........40.	Higher Physics	........79.	Arabic Language
........41.	Lower Botany	........80.	Arabic History
........42.	Higher Botany	........81.	Arabic Literature
........43.	Lower Geology	........82.	Persian Language
........44.	Higher Geology	........83.	Persian History
........45.	Lower Physiology	........84.	Persian Literature
........46.	Higher Physiology	........85.	Sanskrit Language
........47.	Lower Zoology	........86.	Indian History
........48.	Higher Zoology	........87.	Sanskrit Literature
........49.	Engineering	........88.	Pali Language
		........89.	Budhist Civilization

Signature..............................

Procedure.

Immediately the results of the examination are known, all successful candidates will be summoned to attend at the Civil Service Commission to be medically examined and to state their choice among the Services open to them and among the various Departments, Provinces, etc. That statement of choice is irrevocable.

Evidence of Age.

A candidate born in the United Kingdom must not send in a birth certificate with this form but must be prepared to produce it when required.

A European or Anglo-Indian who was born in India must be prepared to produce when required a certificate of baptism from the District in which he was baptized. If this does not also mention the date of birth it must be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth.

An Indian born in India must send in with this form a certificate as required by Clause 4 of the Regulations for the Indian Civil Service. If the candidate's family is resident in British India the certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Government of their province or by the Commissioner of their Division. If they reside in an Indian State it must be signed by the highest political officer accredited to that State.

A candidate who is a native of Burma must send in with this form a certificate as required by Clause 4 of the Regulations for the Burma Civil Service (Class I). The certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Government of Burma or the Commissioner of the Division within which the candidate's family resides.

A candidate for a Ceylon Cadetship should send in with this form a written nomination as required by Clause 4 of the Regulations for the Ceylon Civil Service.

Candidates are warned, however, that if the necessary certificate is not likely to be available until after the 10th April they should not on that account delay sending in this form, as no application received after the 10th April could be accepted. An application received in due time without the necessary certificate would normally be accepted provisionally pending the receipt of the certificate.

Residence.

A candidate for the Indian Civil Service or the Burma Civil Service (Class I) who is not of European descent must send in with this form a certificate from the authorities of the University or University College of which he is a member in such a form as to show that the conditions of Clause 5 of the Regulations for the Indian or Burma Civil Service have been fulfilled.

Fee.

Instructions respecting the payment of the fee (£2) required on application are given below. Instructions respecting the manner of payment of the balance (£6) of the prescribed fee, and respecting the time and place of the examination, will be sent to candidates before the examination.

———

Admin. 1937. **(NOT TO BE DETACHED BY THE CANDIDATE.)**

The candidate should, before sending in the form, affix in the space opposite Civil Service, *not postage*, stamps* to the value of £2. Such stamps are obtainable at the Public Office, General Post Office, King Edward Street, E.C.I., any London Head District Post Office, or any Head Post Office in the United Kingdom. Information as to the nearest Head District Office or Head Post Office can be obtained at any Post Office. *As this fee is not returnable, candidates are advised to make sure, by carefully reading the Regulations, that they are eligible to compete.* *N. B.*—The stamps must be affixed securely, in the same way as a postage stamp is affixed to an envelope.	(AFFIX STAMPS HERE.)*

Signature of Candidate........................

*** Candidates applying from India, where the Required Civil Service stamps are not obtainable, should pin to this form, in lieu of such stamps, British Postal Orders to the value of £2 sterling. The British Postal Orders should be made payable to " The Secretary, Civil Service Commission," and crossed " & Co. ".**

NO OTHER WRITING MUST APPEAR ON THIS PAGE.

(Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the local Government.)

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 12th January, 1937.

No. F.-10/18/36-Ests./S. C. S. R. No. 73.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

" In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of November, 1936, hereby makes the following amendment in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules for the table under the head "Indian Medical Service (Civil)" the following table shall be substituted, namely :—

"INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Rank.	Service in Rank.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.	Year of total service.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	£	Rs.	
Lieutenant	(*i*) .. .. .. — ..	500	..	150	1st.
			..	150	2nd.
Captain	(*i*) During first 3 years' service as Captain ..	650	..	150	3rd.
			..	150	4th.
			15	150	5th.
	(*ii*) With more than three and less than 6 years' service as Captain.	750	15	150	6th.
			25	250	7th.
			25	250	8th.
			25	250	9th.
	(*iii*) With more than 6 years' service as Captain ..	850	25	250	10th.
			25	250	11th.
			30	300	12th.
Major ..	(*i*) During first 3 years' service as Major ..	950	30	300	13th and over.
	(*ii*) With more than 3 and less than 6 years' service as Major.	1,100			
	(*iii*) With more than 6 years' service as Major.	1,250			
Lt.-Colonel	(*i*) Until completion of 23 years' total service ..	1,500	..	..	..
	(*ii*) During 24th and 25th years' service ..	1,600			
	(*iii*) After completion of 25 years' total service ..	1,700			
	(*iv*) When selected for increased pay ..	1,850			

NOTE.—(1) Until the completion of 23 years' total service, basic pay is regulated according to rank and service in rank (columns 1 and 2), which, owing to the system of accelerated promotion may be in advance of the time scale of promotion.

(2) Overseas pay is admissible only in the case of officers who, at the date of their appointment to the Indian Medical Service, had their domicile elsewhere than in Asia, and is regulated solely with reference to length of total service (column 6).

(3) An officer holding an appointment in respect of which language allowance for proficiency in Pashtu or Baluchi is admissible, shall draw such allowance if his basic pay does not exceed Rs. 1,250 per mensem.

This amendment shall be deemed to have had effect from 1st May, 1934."

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 13th January, 1937.

No. F.-5/2/37-G. (A).—The following Orders of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council are published for general information :—

(1) The Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1936.

(2) The Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936.

(3) The Government of India (Federal Court) Order, 1936.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (COMMENCEMENT AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of December, 1936.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section three hundred and twenty of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the Act"), it is provided that the provisions of that Act other than those of Part II thereof shall, subject to any express provision to the contrary, come into force on a date to be appointed by His Majesty in Council for the commencement of Part III thereof, but His Majesty in Council is empowered to fix an earlier or later date for the coming into operation of any particular provisions of the Act:

AND WHEREAS by the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, it was provided that the provisions of Part VIII of that Act should come into force on such dates as His Majesty in Council might thereafter appoint:

AND WHEREAS by section three hundred and ten of the Act His Majesty in Council is empowered, for the purpose of facilitating the transition to the provisions of the Act from the provisions of the Government of India Act to direct that the Act shall during a limited period have effect subject to adaptations and modifications and to make other temporary provisions for the purposes of removing any difficulties arising in relation to the transition:

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order was laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling Him in that behalf is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as "The Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1936,"

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. Section one hundered and ninety-nine of the Act (which relates to the powers of the Secretary of State in Council with respect to the appointment of directors and deputy directors of Indian railway companies) shall come into force on the commencement of Part III of the Act, but until the Federal Railway Authority is established shall have effect as if the words "after consultation with the Authority" were omitted therefrom.

4. (1) In relation to expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council for the financial year begining on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, section sixty-seven A of the Government of India Act shall, as from the making of this Order, have effect as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Act:

Provided that the references in paragraphs *(vii)* and *(viii)* of sub-section (3) of that section to the provisions of the Act for the time being in force shall be construed as references to the provisions of the Act which will be in force after the said first day of April.

(2) Section one hundred and forty five of the Act shall, for the purpose of enabling statements to be made thereunder of the sums which will be required in the said financial year for the discharge of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, come into force on the making of this Order, and any such statements made before the beginning of the said year may, instead of being made by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the said functions of the Crown, be made by the Governor-General.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of December, 1936.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by sub-section (2) of section one hundred and sixty-six of the Government of India Act, 1935, it is provided that the conditions of service of the Auditor-General of India shall be such as may be prescribed by His Majesty in Council, and by sub-section (3) of the said section it is further provided that the Auditor-General of India shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Federation and of the Provinces as may be prescribed by, or by rules made under, an Order of His Majesty in Council:

AND WHEREAS by sub-section (3 of section one hundred and seventy of the said Act it is provided that the Auditor of Indian Home Accounts shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to transactions in the United Kingdom affecting the revenues of the Federation, of the Federal Railway Authority, or of any Province as may be prescribed by, or by rules made under, an order of His Majesty in Council:

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order was laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the said Act and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936," and shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

2. (1) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say—

"Accounts" includes, in relation to commercial undertakings of a Government, subsidiary accounts;

"Appropriation accounts" means accounts relating expenditure brought into account during a financial year to the several items specified in the schedules of authorised expenditure authenticated under section thirty-five, or section eighty, of the Act;

"Auditor-General" means the Auditor-General of India;

"Indian Civil Service" means the service known as such at the date of the passing of the Act;

"Province" means, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sub-paragraph, a Governor's Province;

"Rules," in relation to leave, pension and other conditions of service, includes regulations and orders; and

"The Act" means the Government of India Act, 1935;

and the Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) The provisions of this Order shall apply in relation to the accounts of Coorg as they apply in relation to the accounts of a Province, subject, however, to the following adaptations, that is to say,—

(a) any reference to the Governor of a Province shall be construed as a reference to the Governor-General; and

(b) the reference in the last preceding sub-paragraph to schedules of authorised expenditure shall be construed as a reference to the annual budget estimates of expenditure passed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

(3) As respects the period before the establishment of the Federation,—

(a) any reference in this Order to the Federal Government, or to the accounts or the revenues of the Federation, shall be construed as a reference to

the Governor-General in Council or to the accounts or the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, and any reference to the Governor-General, except where the reference is to the Governor-General acting in his discretion or exercising his individual judgment, shall also be construed as a reference to the Governor-General in Council ; and

(b) the reference in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph to schedules of authorised expenditure shall be construed as a reference to appropriations made and expenditure authorised by the Governor-Generel under the provisions of section sixty-seven A (which relates to the Indian Budget) included in the Ninth Schedule to the Act.

II.—THE AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

(i) Conditions of service of Auditor-General.

3. The salary of the Auditor-General shall be at the rate of sixty thousand rupees per annum.

4. The Auditor-General shall on his appointment give to the Governor-General an undertaking that he will not after he has ceased to hold his office accept any employment in the service of a local authority or raliway company in India, or of an Indian State or Ruler, or, save with the previous consent of the Governor-General in his discretion, any other employment in India.

5. The Auditor-General may at any time by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor-General resign his office.

6. (1) An Auditor-General who at the date of his appointment was a member of the Indian Civil Service shall vacate his office on completing thirty-five years' total service in that service and as Auditor-General :

Provided that, if at the date of his appointment he had completed thirty years service or more, he may hold office for five years.

(2) Any other Auditor-General shall vacate his office on attaining the age of fifty-five years, or, if at the date of his appointment he had attained the age of fifty, after holding office for five years.

7. (1) An Auditor-General who at the date of his appointment was in the service of the Crown in India may be granted leave during his tenure of office in accordance with the rules for the time being applicable to the service to which at the date of his appointment he belonged, his service as Auditor-General being treated for the purposes of those rules as continuing service counting for leave in the service to which he belonged.

(2) Any other Auditor-General may be granted leave on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Order in Council.

8. The power to grant or refuse leave to the Auditor-General, and to revoke or curtail leave granted to him, shall be vested in the Governor-General acting in his discretion.

9. (1) An Auditor-General who at the date of his appointment was in the service of the Crown in India shall be eligible for such pension as may be admissible under the rules for the time being applicable to the service to which at the date of his appointment he belonged, his service as Auditor-General being reckoned for the purposes of those rules as service for pension, including higher additional pension, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by or under those rules :

Provided that, if, when any such Auditor-General vacates his office, leave might have been granted to him pending retirement under the rules for the time being applicable to his former service if he had continued to be and still was a member thereof with a claim to further employment in a permanent post, his pension in respect of the period for which leave might have been so granted shall be an amount equal to the pay and allowances which would be payable to him if he were on leave from the office of Auditor-General, and his ultimate pension shall be computed as if the said period were a period of service as Auditor-General.

(2) Any other Auditor-General shall be eligible or such pension, if any, as may be prescribed by Order in Council.

10. Subject to the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-six of the Act and of this Order and any other Order in Council made under the said section, the conditions of service of the Auditor-General, including his emoluments during any period of duty out of India and his travelling allowances while travelling on duty, shall be determined by the rules for the time being applicable to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, or, as the case may be, of Asiatic domicile, appointed by the Secretary of State in Council or the Secretary of State to a civil service in India and holding the rank of Secretary to overnment.

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall have effect so as to give to an Auditor-General who was at the date of his appointment in the service of the Crown in less favourable terms in respect of any of the matters aforesaid than those to which he would be entitled as a member of the service to which at the date of his appointment he belonged, his service as Auditor-General being treated for the purposes of this proviso as continuing service in the service to which he belonged.

(ii) Duties and Powers of Auditor-General.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the Auditor-General shall be responsible for the keeping of the accounts of the Federation and of each Province, other than accounts of the Federation relating to defence or railways and accounts relating to transactions in the United Kingdom.

(2) As respects accounts of the Federation, the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, and as respects accounts of a Province, the Governor, exercising his individual judgment, may, after consultation with the Auditor-General, make provision by rules for relieving the Auditor-General from responsibility for the keeping of the accounts of any particular service or department.

(3) The Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, may, after consultation with the Auditor-General make provision by rules relieving the Auditor-General from responsibility for keeping accounts of any particular class or character.

(4) The Auditor-General shall, from the accounts kept by him and by the other persons responsible for keeping public accounts, prepare in each year accounts (including, in the case of accounts kept by him, appropriation accounts) showing the annual receipts and disbursements for the purposes of the Federation and each Province. distinguished under the respective heads thereof, and shall submit those accounts to the Federal Government or, as the case may be, to the Government of the Province on such dates as he may, with the concurrence of the Government concerned, determine.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this paragraph, the Auditor-General shall comply with any general or special orders of the Governor-General or, as the case may be, a Governor as to the head of account under which any specified transaction or transactions of any specified class is, or are, to be included.

In issuing any such order as aforesaid, the Governor-General or Governor shall exercise his individual judgment after consulting the Auditor-General.

12. It shall be the duty of the Auditor-General to prepare annually, in such form as he with the concurrence of the Governor-General may determine, and to submit to the Governor-General a General Financial Statement incorporating a summary of the accounts of the Federation and of all the Provinces for the last preceding year and particulars of their balances and outstanding liabilities, and containing such other information as to their financial position as the Governor-General may direct to be included in the Statement.

13 (1) It shall be the duty of the Auditor-General—

(*i*) to audit all expenditure from the revenues of the Federation and of the Provinces and to ascertain whether moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it ;

(*ii*) to audit all transactions of the Federation and of the Provinces relating to debt, deposits, sinking funds, advances, suspense accounts and remittance business ;

(*iii*) to audit all trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets kept by order of the Governor-General or of the Governor of a Province in any department of the Federation or of the Province ;

and in each case to report on the expenditure, transactions or accounts so audited by him.

(2) The Auditor-General may with the approval of, and shall if so required by the Governor-General or the Governor of any Province audit and report on—

(*i*) the receipts of any department of the Federation or, as the case may be, of the Province ;

(*ii*) the accounts of stores and stock kept in any office or department of the Federation or, as the case may be, of the Province.

The Governor-General or the Governor of a Province may after consultation with the Auditor-General make regulations with respect to the conduct of audits under this sub-paragraph.

(3) This paragraph shall not apply to accounts of transactions in the United Kingdom, and the powers and duties of the Auditor-General with respect to the accounts relating to such transactions shall be as specified in section one hundred and seventy of the Act.

14. If the Governor-General appoints an independent officer to audit sanctions to expenditure accorded by the Auditor-General, the Auditor-General shall produce for inspection by that officer all books and other documents relating thereto and give him such information as he may require for the purposes of his audit.

15. It shall be the duty of the Auditor-General, so far as the accounts for the keeping of which he is responsible enable him so to do, to give to the Federal Government and to the Government of every Province such information as they may from time to time require, and such assistance in the preparation of their annual financial statements as they may reasonably ask for.

16. The Federation and every Province shall—

(*i*) supply to the Auditor-General free of charge the annual Budget estimates of the Federation or of the Province and any other publications issued by a department of the Federation or of the Province which he may require for purposes connected with his audit functions, and

(*ii*) give to him such information as he may require for the preparation of any account or report which it is his duty to prepare.

17. The Auditor-General shall have authority to inspect any office of accounts in India which is under the control of the Federation or of a Province, including treasuries and such offices responsible for the keeping of initial or subsidiary accounts as submit accounts to him.

18. The Auditor-General shall have authority to require that any books and other documents relating to transactions to which his duties in respect of audit extend, other than books or documents which are in the United Kingdom, shall be sent to such place as he may appoint for inspection by him :

Provided that, if the Governor-General or the Governor of a Province certifies that any such book or document is a secret book or document, the Auditor-General shall accept as a correct statement of the facts stated in that book or document a statement certified as correct by the Governor-General or, as the case may be, by the Governor.

19. Anything which under this Order is directed to be done by the Auditor-General may be done by an officer of his department authorised by him, either generally or specially :

Provided that except during the absence of the Auditor-General on leave or otherwise, an officer shall not be authorised to submit on his behalf any report which the Auditor-General is required by the Act to submit to the Secretary of State, the Governor-General or the Governor of a Province.

III.—THE AUDITOR OF INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS.

20. (1.) The Auditor of Indian Home Accounts (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as " the Auditor ") shall, under the general superintendence of the Auditor-General, audit the accounts of transactions in the United Kingdom affecting the revenues of the Federation or of any Province.

(2) In discharging his functions under this paragraph, the Auditor shall examine and audit the accounts, including appropriation accounts, of the receipt, expenditure and disposal in the United Kingdom of all money, stores and other property due to, or held for the purposes of, the Federation or any Province, and shall report on those accounts and, if he is satisfied as to their correctness, shall certify them.

(3) In order that the Auditor's examination of the accounts of accounting authorities and persons may, so far as possible, proceed *pari passu* with their transactions, he shall have free access at all convenient times to their books of account and to the other documents relating to their transactions, and may require them to furnish him from time to time, either at regular intervals or when called upon, with accounts of their transactions up to such date as he may direct :

Provided that, if the Secretary of State, or the High Commissioner for India certifies that any such book or document as aforesaid is a secret book or document, the Auditor shall accept as a correct statement of the facts appearing in that book or document a statement certified as correct by the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, by the High Commissionre.

(4) As respects any matter for which no provision is made by the Act or by this Order, the Auditor shall comply with any rules which may be made for his guidance by the Governor-General acting in his discretion.

21. The provisions of the last preceding paragraph, except in so far as they relate to appropriation accounts, shall apply in relation to transactions in the United Kingdom affecting the revenues of the Federal Railway Authority as they apply in relation to such, transactions affecting the revenues of the Federation.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FEDERAL COURT) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of December, 1936.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by sub-section (1) of section two hundred of the Government of India Act, 1935, (hereafter in this Order referred to as " The Act "), provision is made for the establishment of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, so, however, that (except in the circumstances mentioned in the said sub-section) the number of those other Judges shall not exceed six :

AND WHEREAS by section two hundred and one of the Act Judges of the Federal Court are to be entitled to such salaries and allowances, including allowances for expense in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment, and to such rights in respect of leave and pensions, as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty in Council :

AND WHEREAS by the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, it is provided that Chapter I of Part IX of the Act (being the Chapter which contains the provisions of the Act with respect to the Federal Court) shall come into force on such date as His Majesty may by Order in Council appoint :

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order .

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty in exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as " The Government of India (Federal Court) Order, 1936."

2. (1) In this Order—

" Chief Justice " means the Chief Justice of India, but does not include an acting Chief Justice ;

" Judge "means a Judge of Federal Court and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the Chief Justice ;

" actual service " includes—

(*i*) time spent by a Judge on duty as a Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may at the request of the Governor-General undertake to discharge ; and

(*ii*) vacations other than a vacation wholly comprised within a period of leave ;

" Service for pension " includes—

(*i*) actual service ;

(*ii*) one month or the amount actually taken, whichever is less, of each period of authorised leave on full allowances ; and

(*iii*) joining time taken on return from leave out of India.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. The provisions of Chapter I of Part IX of the Act (other than the provisions of sections two hundred and six and two hundred and fifteen) shall come into force on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven :

Provided that section two hundred and five of the Act (which relates to the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court in appeals from High Courts in British India) shall

come into force on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty seven, and accordingly certificates may be given under that section at any time after the said date notwithstanding that the Federal Court has not yet been constituted.

4. There shall be paid to Judges in respect of time spent on actual service salary at following rates :—

Chief Justice Rs. 7,000 per month.

Other Judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

5. There shall be payable to a Chief Justice—

(*a*) on his retirement on attaining the age of sixty-five ; or

(*b*) on his retirement at an earlier date, either after completing not less than twelve years' actual service, or on grounds approved by the Secretary of State, a pension at the rate of seventy-five pounds per annum in respect of each period of six months' service for pension : provided that—

(*i*) if his total ser ice for pension is less than six months, or is six months or more but less than twelve months, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this paragraph to have in the first case six, and in second case twelve, months' service for pension ;

(*ii*) the pension shall not in any case exceed two thousand pounds per annum.

6. (1) If a Chief Justice dies during his service as such, there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives a gratuity of three thousand pounds.

For the purposes of this parapraph a Chief Justice who at the date of his appointment was a resident in Europe shall be deemed to have commenced his service at the date when he embarked for India for the purpose of assuming his office.

(2) If a Chief Justice who is entitled to a pension under provisions of this Order dies within one year from the date of his retirement there shall be paid to his legal personal representatives by way of gratuity the sum, if any, by which the aggregate of any amounts paid or due to him whether from the revenues of the Federation or from the Exchequer in respect of pension (including any gratuity payable on retirement) falls short of three thousand pounds.

7. The rights of the Judges other than the Chief Justice in respect of pensions shall be such as His Majesty in Council may hereafter determine.

8. There shall be paid to a Judge who was permanently resident in Europe at the date of his appointment and was not a member of a Civil Service of the Crown in India an allowance of five hundred pounds for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling on appointment.

9. A Judge shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty in India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the Governor-General may from time to time prescribe, exercising his individual judgment.

10. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of any other Order in Council made under the Act, the privileges of a Judge in respect of leave and passages and the other conditions of his service shall be determined by the Rules for the time being applicable to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, or, as the case may be, of Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State to a Civil Service of the Crown in India and holding, the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

C. K. RHODES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Dehli, the 16th January, 1937.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of—

(1) any copy of the book by A. M. Sahay, entitled " In India ", printed by the Kinoshita Printing Company, 37, Ebie Nishiyodogawa-Ku, Osaka, Japan, and published by the Indian National Congress Committee of Japan, or

(2) any *translation, reprint or other* document containing substantial reproductions of the matter contained in the said book.

No. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to the exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof :—

In the said notification, in Scdedule I— Import duties, under the head " A.-General ", after entry No. 28-H, the following entry [which relates to item No. 72 (2) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934], shall be inserted, namely :—

" 28-I	The following printing machinery and apparatus :— Composing Racks and cases. Composing Cabinets. Diestamping Machines. Galley Racks. Embossing Machines. Graining Machines. Furniture Cases and Racks. Line-up and Register Tables. Book sewing Machines. Cloth Stripping Machines.	..	So much of the duty as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*."

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

SALT.

The 16th January, 1937.

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Salt dated the 12th January, 1935, namely :—

(1) In rule 7 of the said rules, for the words and figure " Salt manufactured within British India and Salt Imported by sea shall be stored separately in the store-room, as also shall salt on which duty has been paid, or is under rule 4 deemed to have been paid, at different rates ", the word and figure " Salt manufactured within British India or imported by land into British India shall be stored separately from Salt imported by sea, also salt on which duty has been paid or is under rule 4 deemed to have been paid, at different rates shall be stored separately" shall be substituted.

(2) In the footnote to Form A of the Forms appended to the said rules, for the words " imported salt ", the words " salt imported by sea " shall be substituted.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TREATIES—COMPANY LAW.

New Delhi, the 16th January, 1937.

No. 24 (24)-Tr. (C. L.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Govern or-General in Council is

pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, namely :—

1. In rule 6 of the said Rules, after clause (4) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

" (5) For registration under section 109A of the Act of the particulars of the charge together with a certified copy of the instrument, if any, by which the charge was created or is evidenced—

Where the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 2,000 .. 5

Where it exceed Rs. 2,000 .. .. 10 "

2. In rule 7 of the said Rules and in the marginal note relating thereto before the word and figures 'section 277' the words, figures and letter " section 109A or " shall be inserted,

3. In rule 8 of the said Rules and in the marginal note relating thereto after the word and figures " section 277 " the words, figures and letter " or section 277B " shall be inserted.

4. After rule 9 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 9A. The notice which is required by section 153B of the Act to be given by the transferee company in Form XXVIII in the Schedule shall be given to the dissenting shareholder either personally or by sending it by registered post to him to his address registered in the books of the transferor company or (if he has no address within British India so registered) to the address, if any, within British India supplied by him to the transferor company for the giving of notice to him. "

5. In the Schedule to the said Rules—

(1) In Forms II and III after the words " This section shall not apply to a private company " the words " or a company which was a private company before becoming a public company " shall be inserted.

(2) In Form IX—

(*i*) After clause (*d*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(*e*) A mortgage or charge, not being a pledge on any movable property of the company except stock-in-trade ; or'

(*ii*) Clause (*e*) shall be re-lettered as clause (*f*) ;

(*iii*) for the brackets, words and letters " [*Strike out the sub-heads* (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*) *which do not apply*] " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" [*Strike out the sub-heads* (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) *or* (*f*) *which do not apply*.]"

(3) In Form XII for the brackets, words and figures " *See sections 112 and 121*) " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*See sections 109, 112 and 121*)".

(4) In Form XXIII—

(*a*) after the words " a copy of that balance sheet " the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" and if the balance sheet does not contain all the information provided for in the form marked H in the Third Schedule, such supplementary statements as shall furnish such information " ;

(*b*) the proviso shall be omitted ;

(*c*) after the words " as circumstances admit " the following shall be added, namely :—

(3) The profit and loss account shall include particulars showing the total of the amount paid whether as fees, percentages or otherwise to the managing agent, if any, and the directors respectively as remuneration for their services and, where a special resolution passed by the members of the company so requires, to the manager, and the total of the amount written off for depreciation. If any director of the company is by virtue of the nominations, whether direct or indirect, of the company, a director of any other company, any remuneration or other emoluments received by him for his own use, whether as a director of, or otherwise in connection with the management of, that other company, shall be shown in a note at the foot of the account or in a statement attached thereto. "

(5) In Form XXIV—

(i) in paragraph 7—

(a) after the words and brackets ' (if any) ' where they first occur, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" Managing Agent and " ;

(b) in the third table for the word " Managers " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" *Managing Agent and Managers* ".

(ii) After paragraph 8, the following paragraphs shall be inserted, namely :—

" 9. The extent to which underwriting contracts, if any, have been carried out.

10. The arrears, if any, due on calls from directors, managing agents and managers.

11. The particulars of any commission or brokerage paid or to be paid in connection with the issue or sale of shares to any director, managing agent or, manager or if the managing agent is a firm, to any partner thereof, or, if the managing agent is a private company, to any director thereof. "

(iii) After the form of certificate by two directors the following form of certificate shall be inserted, namely :—

" I hereby certify this report.

Chairman of the Directors ".

(iv) In the form of certificate by the Auditors, the words " or capital account " shall be deleted.

(v) The foot note shall be deleted.

(6) For Form XXVI the following Forms shall be substituted, namely :—

FORM XXVI.

PARTICULARS OF DIRECTORS, AUDITORS, MANAGERS AND MANAGING AGENTS AND OF ANY CHANGES THEREIN.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(*See section 87.*)

Filing fee.—Rs. 3.

Name of Company

Presented by

Particulars of the Directors, Auditors, Managers and Managing Agents of Company, and of any changes therein.

The present Christian Name or Name and Surname (a) (d).	Any former Christian Name or Names or Surname.	Nationality.	Nationality of origin (if other than the present nationality.	Usual Residential Address.	Other Business occupation or Directorships; if any. If none state so. (b).	Changes (c).

(Signature)

[State whether Director, Manager or Managing Agens(s).]

Dated the day of 19 .

(a) In the case of a Corporation its corporate name and registered or principal office should be shown.

(b) In the case of an individual who has no business occupation but holds any other directorship or directorships, particulars of that directorship or some of those directorships must be entered.

(c) A complete list of the Directors, Auditors, Managers and Managing Agents, shown as existing in the last particulars delivered should always be given. A note of the changes since the last list should be made in this column, *e.g.*, by placing against a new director's name the words " in place of—and by writing against any former director's name the words " dead " " resigned, " or as the case may be.

(d) In the case of a firm the full name, address and nationality of each partner, and the date on which each became a partner.

FORM XXVII.

PARTICULARS OF A MORTGAGE OR CHARGE SUBJECT TO WHICH PROPERTY HAS BEEN ACQUIRED ON OR AFTER THE 15TH JANUARY, 1937.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(See section 109A.)

Name of Company

Presented by

Particulars of a Mortgage or Charge subject to which property has been acquired on or after the 15th January, 1937, by a company registered in British India.

(1) Date and description of the instrument creating or evidencing the mortgage or Charge (a).	(2) Date of the acquisition of the property.	(3) Amount owing on security of the Mortgage or Charge.	(4) Short particulars of the property Mortgaged or Charge.	(5) Names addresses and Descriptions of the Mortgages or Persons entitled to the Charge.

(Signature)

(Designation of position in relation to the Company.)

Dated the day of 19 .

(a) A description of the Instrument, *e.g.*, "Trust Deed," "Mortgage," "Debenture," etc., as the case may be, should be given.

A copy of the Instrument, certified as prescribed in rule 7 of the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, must be delivered with these particulars.

FORM XXVIII.

NOTICE TO DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(See section 153-B.)

re (*a*) Limited.

Notice by (*b*) Limited.

(*c*)

To

Whereas on the day of , 19 (*b*) made an offer to all the holders of (*d*) shares in (*a*) (state shortly the nature of the offer) and whereas up to the day of , 19 , being a date within four months of the date of the making thereof such offer was approved by the holders of not less than three-fourths in value of the (*d*) shares in the said Company. Now, therefore, the said (*b*) in pursuance of the provisions of Section 153B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, hereby gives you notice that if the said (*b*) desires to acquire the (*d*) shares in the said (*a*) held by you.

And further take notice that unless upon an application made to the Court by you the said (*c*) on or before the day of 19 , being one month from the date of this notice the Court thinks fit to order otherwise, the said (*b*) will be entitled and bound to acquire the (*d*) shares held by you in the said (*a*) on the terms of the above mentioned offer approved by the approving (*d*) shareholders in the said Company.

(Signature)

for (*b*)

(State whether Director or Manager or Secretary.)

Dated the day of 19 .

(*a*) Name of transferor Company.
(*b*) Name of transferee Company.
(*c*) Name and address of dissenting shareholder.
(*d*) If the offer is limited to a certain class or classes of shareholders insert particulars of the shares.

No. 24 (25)-Tr. (C. L.).—In pursuance of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in Form F in the Third Schedule to the said Act, the following alterations shall be made with effect from the 17th January, 1937, namely :—

(1) In the column headed " CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES ", to the sub-head " PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS ", the words and brackets " (IN THE CASE OF COMPANIES OTHER THAN BANKS), shall be added.

(2) In the column headed " PROPERTY AND ASSETS, " to the sub-head " BOOK DEBITS ", the words and brackets " (OTHER THAN BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS OF A BANK FOR WHICH PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE AUDITORS) " shall be added.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to Government of India.

PART A.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 16th January, 1937.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Maj. to be Lt.-Col.

G. V. Ram Mohan, M.B., C.M. (Mad.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Dated 20th October 1936.

NOTE.—The promotion of Lt.-Col. H. S. Anand, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin.), I. M. S., to the rank of $\frac{\text{Major}}{\text{Lt.-Col.}}$ is antedated to $\frac{\text{26th May, 1926}}{\text{26th May, 1934.}}$ He qualified for accelerated promotion on the 9th September, 1936.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January, 1937.

No. 35/C.-Home.—Whereas there is reason to believe that efforts may be made to give renewed publicity to the so-called Independence Resolution or Pledge of 19 0,

and whereas the said Resolution or Pledge contains words which tend to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and therefore contravene the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931,

now therefore it is hereby declared that every copy of newspaper, book, or other document containing such words of the Resolution or Pledge shall be forfeited to His Majesty under section 19 of the aforesaid Act.

J. N. G. JOHNSON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 21st January 1937.

No. 4/III/37-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1936.

(1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo., Ch. 4.)

CHAPTER 4.

An Act to continue certain expiring laws.

[18th December, 1936.]

WHEREAS the Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire, as respects those mentioned in Part I of the said Schedule, on the thirty-

first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and, as respects that mentioned in Part II of that Schedule, on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance, as in this Act mentioned, of those Acts and of the enactments amending or affecting the same :

Be it, therefore, enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows :—

Continuance of Acts in Schedule.

1.—(1) The acts mentioned in Part I of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(2) The Act mentioned in Part II of the Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column three of that Schedule, be continued until the thirty-first day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(3) Any unrepealed enactments which are temporary in their duration shall, in so far as they amend or affect the enactments continued by the foregoing provisions of this Act, be continued in like manner whether they are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act or not.

Short title and application to Northern Ireland.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1936.

(2) This Act shall apply to Northern Ireland in so far as it deals with any enactment relating to a subject with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws, but, save as hereinbefore provided, shall not apply to Northern Ireland.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

1 Session and Chapter.	2 Short title.	3 How far continued.	4 Amending Act.
*	*	*	*
(3) 9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 92.	The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.	Section one	—
*	*	*	*

J. D. ANDERSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC.

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1937.

No. F.-10/41/36.—The following Regulations are published for general information :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS (INDIA)

REGULATIONS.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on me by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), I, the Most

Honourable the Marquess of Zetland, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

1. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section 2 or under sub-section (1) of section 5, read with sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Act, shall be in one of the following forms :—

(A) *Where the Names of Children are not included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A.B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A.B.'s* case ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this
day of

(Signed) *E. F.*

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name ____________________

Address ____________________

Trade or occupation ____________________

Place and date of birth ____________________

Nationality ____________________

Single, married, &c. ____________________

Name of wife or husband ____________________

Names and nationality of parents ____________________

(B) *Where the Names of Children are included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A. B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A. B.'s* case :

And whereas the said *A.B.* has also applied for the inclusion in accordance with subsection (1) of section 5 of the said Act of the names of certain of his [her] children born before the date of this certificate and being minors, and the

Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that the name [names] of his [her] child [children], as hereinafter set out, may properly be included :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities, to which a natural born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

And the Governor-General of India in Council further declares that this certificate extends to the following minor child [children] of the said *A.B.* :—

[*Here insert name and date of birth of any child to be included.*]

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name__________

Address__________

Trade or occupation__________

Place and date of birth__________

Nationality__________

Married, &c.__________

Name of wife or husband__________

Names and nationality of parents__________

FORM OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF DOUBT.

2.—(1) A special certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section 4 read with subsection (1) of section 8 of the Act to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Special Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Person with respect to whose Nationality as a British Subject a doubt exists.

Whereas *A.B.*, with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, has applied for such a special certificate of naturalization as is provided for by section 4 of the above-mentioned Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, and for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the said *A.B.* to be a British subject, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this special certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name ____________

Address ____________

Trade or occupation ____________

Place and date of birth ____________

Single, married, &c. ____________

Name of wife or husband ____________

Names and nationality of parents ____________

(2) Where the names of children are to be included, paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation 1 shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION FOR MINORS.

3. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India to a minor under sub-section (2) of section 5 read with sub section (1) of section 8 of the Act shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Minor.

Whereas an application has been made for the grant of a certificate of naturalization to *A. B.*, a minor, alleging with respect to the said *A. B.* the particulars set below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A. B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf, the said *A. B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*

(Secretary to the Government of India.)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name ____________

Address ____________

Trade or occupation ____________

Place and date of birth ____________

Nationality ____________

Names and nationality of parents ____________

FORM OF CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY NATURALIZED.

4.—(1) A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section 6 read with subsection (1) of section 8 of the Act to a person who was naturalized in British India before the passing of the Act, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Person who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act.

Whereas *A. B.*, who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act, has applied for a certificate of naturalization under the said Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below:

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A. B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf, the said *A. B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this
day of

(Signed) *E. F.*

(Secretary to the Government of India.

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name ______

Address ______

Trade or occupation ______

Place and date of birth ______

Single, married, &c. ______

Name of wife or husband ______

Names and nationality of parents ______

Date of previovs naturalization ______

(2) Where the names of children are to be included, paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation 1 shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR WIFE OF AN ENEMY ALIEN.

5.—(1) A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section 10 read with subsection (1) of section 8 of the Act to a woman who is the wife of a subject of a State at war with His Majesty shall be in the following form:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Woman who was at birth a British Subject and is married to a Subject of a State at war with His Majesty.

Whereas *A. B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization alleging with respect to herself the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that she was at birth a British subject, and is the wife of an alien who is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, and that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in her case:

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A. B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf she shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights,

powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of .

(Signed) *E.F.*

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name __________

Address __________

Trade or occupation __________

Place and date of birth __________

Nationality __________

Name of husband __________

Names and nationality of parents __________

(2) Where the names of children are to be included, paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation 1 shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ALIENAGE.

6. A declaration of alienage made in British India under section 14 of the Act shall be in the following form, the various alternatives being used according to the circumstances :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Alienage.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the son [daughter] of *C.B.*, to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, in which certificate of naturalization, in accordance with subsection (1) of section 5 of the above-mentioned Act, my name was included, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date, [*or* being a person who, by reason of my having been born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance] [*or* on board a British ship], am a natural-born British subject, but who at my birth [during my minority] became under the law of a subject also of that State, and am still such a subject, and of full age and not under disability [*or*, being a natural-born British subject, who was born out of His Majesty's dominions and being of full age and not under disability] [*or*, having been originally a subject or citizen of being a State with which His Majesty has by Order in Council declared that he has entered into such a convention as is mentioned in section 15 of the above-mentioned Act, and having been naturalized as a British subject] [*or*, being the wife of *C.B.*, a person whose certificate of naturalization has been revoked within six months before the present date (and being also the mother of the following minor children of the marriage of the said *C.B.*, and myself, namely,)] do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7. A declaration of retention of British nationality made in British India under section 10 (4) of the Act, by the wife of a man ceasing during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Retention of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the wife of , who, during the continuance of my marriage to him, namely, on or about the day of Nineteen hundred and , has ceased to be a British subject, hereby declare that I desire to retain British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

8. A declaration of acquisition of British nationality made in British India under section 10 (5) of the Act, by the wife of a man to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, shall be in the following form :—

THE BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Acquisition of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the wife of *C.B.*, to whom certificate of naturalization (No.) was granted on or about hereby declare that I desire to acquire British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY UNDER SECTION 1 (1) OF THE ACT.

9. A declaration of retention of British nationality under section 1 (1) of the Act, by a person whose British nationality is conditional upon registration at a British Consulate, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Retention of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of having acquired British nationality by reason of the facts that my father was a British subject at the time of my birth and that my birth was duly registered at the British Consulate at in accordance with section 1 (1) (*b*) (*v*) of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and for the purpose of asserting my British nationality, hereby declare that I wish to retain British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

Extension of period for making Declaration under section 1 (1) of the Act.

10. A person whose British nationality is conditional upon registration of his birth at a British Consulate may make a declaration of retention of British nationality in pursuance of section 1 (1) of the Act notwithstanding that he has attained the age of twenty-two, if in the special circumstances of the case the Secretary of State permits him to do so.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

11. A declaration of resumption of British nationality made in British India under section 12 of the Act, by a person who has ceased to be a British subject, upon his parent ceasing during the minority of that person to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Resumption of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , having ceased to be a British subject during my minority, by reason of my father [mother] having ceased to be a British subject, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date, hereby declare that I wish to resume British nationality.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X. Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

TIME WITHIN WHICH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO BE TAKEN.

12. The oath of allegiance shall be taken within one calendar month after the date of the certificate of naturalization to which it relates, or within such extended time as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and if the oath is not so taken the certificate shall not take effect.

PERSONS BEFORE WHOM THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE MAY BE TAKEN.

13. The following persons may administer the oath of allegiance :—

In British India—

Any officer not below the rank of a district magistrate or a magistrate of the first class.

In England or Northern Ireland—

Any justice of the peace or any commissioner authorized to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

In Scotland—

Any sheriff, sheriff-substitute, or justice of the peace.

In a British Possession (other than British India)—

Any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, any justice of the peace, or any officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which deponent is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

In any British Protectorate or British protected State or territory in respect of which a Mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty—

Any officer for the time being authorized by law in that territory to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

Elsewhere—

Any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

14.—(1) The oath of allegiance shall be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the oath of allegiance is subscribed and attested shall be as follows:—

I, *A. B.*, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Sixth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Sworn and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X. Y.*

[*Official Title.*]

(2) The oath of allegiance sworn, subscribed and attested as herein directed shall in every case be endorsed on the certificate of naturalization to which it relates.

REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

15. Every certificate of naturalization granted in British India under the Act, and every oath of allegiance relating to any such certificate, shall be registered both in London at the Home Office and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

PROOF OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

16. The oath of allegiance may be proved in any legal proceedings by the production of the original certificate or any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary to the Government of India or by any person authorized by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf.

PERSONS BEFORE WHOM DECLARATIONS MAY BE MADE.

17. The persons before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of retention, acquisition or resumption of British nationality may be made, shall be the same as the persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered.

REGISTRATION OF DECLARATIONS.

18. Every declaration of alienage and declaration of retention, acquisition or resumption of British nationality made in British India shall be registered both in London at the Home Office, and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

FEES.

19. The following fees may be taken and shall be applied in the manner hereinafter shown :—

TABLE OF FEES.

The Matter in which the Fee may be taken.	The amount of the Fee.	To whom Payment of the Fee to be made.
	Rs.	
The grant of a certificate of naturalization to a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	3	To the Government of India or such officer as may be authorized by them in this behalf.
The grant of a certificate of naturalization in other cases, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	100	The same.
Taking a declaration of alienage or of retention, acquisition or resumption of British nationality.	2	The same.
Administering the oath of allegiance	2	The same.
The registration of a declaration of alienage or of retention, acquisition or resumption of British nationality.	8	The same.
Certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath.	8	The same.

Of the fee of Rs. 100 payable in respect of the grant of a certificate of naturalization of Rs. 15 shall be payable on the submission of the application for a certificate and shall in no circumstances be returned ; the remaining Rs. 85 shall be payable on the receipt of the decision to grant a certificate.

* * * * * * *

REVOCATION.

20. The British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India) Regulations made on the 21st June, 1934, are hereby revoked, but without prejudice to anything done thereunder .

SHORT TITLE.

21. These Regulations may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India) Regulations, 1936.

ZETLAND,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

WHITEHALL,

8th December, 1936.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1937.

No. F.-5/3/37-G. (A).—The following Order of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOVERNORS' ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of December, 1936.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by paragraphs two to four of the Third Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, His Majesty in Council is empowered to determine the allowances and customs privileges of the Governors of Provinces and the provision which is to be made for enabling them to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices :

AND WHEREAS it is provided by paragraph five of the said Schedule that any person appointed by His Majesty to act as a Governor shall, while he is so acting, be entitled, save as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council, to the same allowances and privileges as that Governor :

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Introductory.

1. This order may be cited as "The Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936."

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In this Order—

"official residences" in relation to the Governor of a Province mean the official residence or residences specified in the First Schedule to this Order in relation to that Province and include the staff quarters and other buildings appurtenant thereto and the gardens thereof ;

"official railway saloons, river craft and aircraft" in relation to the Governor of a Province mean such railway saloons, river craft and aircraft, if any, as have been provided for his use or that of his predecessors with the sanction of the Secretary of State or of the Secretary of State in Council ;

"maintenance" in relation to official residences includes the payment of local rates and taxes and the provision of electricity, gas and water, and, in relation to river craft, includes expenditure on the pay of the establishment maintained in connection therewith, and on their victualling while afloat, and expenditure on the purchase of marine stores and in relation to motor-cars and aircraft includes the pay and allowances of chauffeurs or pilots and the provision of oil and petrol ;

"acting Governor" means a person appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor while the Governor is absent from India, or is for any reason unable to perform the duties of his office.

Allowances, Privileges, &c.

4. (1) The allowances specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be paid to each Governor in connection with his appointment.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to acting Governors, but there shall be paid to an acting Governor an allowance equal to his actual expenses in travelling, within India, with his family, if any, and his and his family's effects, to take up his duties as acting Governor.

5. Each Governor throughout his term of office shall be entitled without payment of rent or hire to the use of his official residences and official railway saloons and river craft and aircraft and of the motor-cars provided for his use, and no charge shall fall on him personally in respect of the maintenance thereof.

6. (1) There shall be paid from time to time to each Governor an allowance equal to his actual expenses in renewing the furnishing of his official residences, so however, that the total amount paid to each person holding the office of Governor of a Province shall not exceed the maximum specified in the Third Schedule to this Order in relation to that Province.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to acting Governors.

7. (1) In order that the Governor may be enabled to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of his office there shall in each year be charged on and paid out of the revenues of each Province—

(*a*) for the purposes specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Order such amounts, not exceeding the maximum amounts specified in that Schedule, as the Governor may, subject to any general or special orders of the Secretary of State, consider to be necessary for that year ;

(*b*) such further amounts for the maintenance, improvement, renewal or replacement of the Governor's official residences and official railway saloons, river craft, and aircraft, and for the provision, if it is thought desirable, of official air craft as the Secretary of State may by general or special order authorize :

Provided that—

(*i*) the maximum amounts specified in the said Fourth Schedule under the sub-heads " military secretary and his establishment " and " body-guard " may in any year be increased by such amount as the Governor may consider necessary to defray the leave allowances of any officer provision for whose pay is made under those sub-heads respectively ;

(*ii*) the maximum amount so specified under the sub-head " maintenance and repairs of furnishings of official residences " may in any year be increased by the amount or amounts not expended in previous years whether before or after the commencement of Part III of the Act and by such further amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the maximum amount so specified as the Secretary of State may by special direction authorize ;

(*iii*) The maximum contract allowance for any year may be increased by the amount of any portion of the maximum contract allowances not expended in previous years, whether before or after the commencement of Part III of the Act ;

(*iv*) The Governors of the North-West Frontier Province and of Orissa (but not the Governors of other Provinces) may charge the cost of petrol consumed during tours against the grant for tour expenses instead of against the contract allowance.

(2) The Governor shall exercise his individual judgment as respects the matters specified in this paragraph, and he shall also exercise his individual judgement as to the amount to be included in any year in the estimates of expenditure laid before the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this paragraph.

8. (1) The leave allowances of Governors shall be at the following rates :—

Governors of Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar	4,000 rupees per month.
Governors of the Central Provinces and Berar ..	3,000 rupees per month.
Governors of other Provinces	2,750 rupees per month.

Provided that the Secretary of State may in any particular case, for special reasons to be recorded by him, increase the rate to such amount, not exceeding 5,500 rupees per month, as appears to him just.

(2) Where payment is made in sterling, the rate of exchange taken shall be that ruling on the day of payment or on the last day of the month in respect of which the payment is made, whichever day first occurs.

(3) An acting Governor shall not be entitled to any leave allowance.

9. No customs duties shall be levied in India on the following articles if imported or purchased out of bond by Governors on appointment or during their tenure of office :

(a) articles for the personal use, wear or consumption of the Governor or any member of his family ;

(b) Food, drink and tobacco for consumption by members of the Governor's household or by his guests, whether official or not ;

(c) Articles for the furnishing of any of the Governor's official residences ;

(d) Motor-cars provided for the Governor's use.

M. P. A. Hankey.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

Madras	The Government Houses at Madras, Guindy and Ootacamund.
Bombay	The Government Houses at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar and Ganeshkind.
Bengal	The Government Houses at Calcutta, Dacca, Darjeeling and Barrackpore.
The United Provinces ..	The Government Houses at Allahabad, Lucknow and Naini Tal.
The Punjab	Government House, Lahore, and Barnes Court, Simla.
Bihar	The Government Houses at Patna and Ranchi and the Chalet at Netarhat.
Central Provinces and Berar ..	The Government Houses at Nagpur, Pachmari and Jubbulpore.
Assam	Government House, Shillong (including Peak Cottage).
The North West Frontier Province	The Government Houses at Peshawar and Nathiagali.
Sind	Government House, Karachi.
Orissa	Government House, Puri, and the Government House to be built at the New Capital of the Province.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ALLOWANCES ON APPOINTMENT.

1. *Equipment and Travelling.*

	Governor of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.	Governor of the United Provinces.	Governor of the Punjab and Bihar.	Governors of other Provinces.
	£	£	£	£
If resident in Europe when appointed	2,000	1,800	1,500	1,200
If resident in India or Ceylon when appointed, and not then in the service of the Crown in India	750	650	550	450
If resident elsewhere when appointed :—				
Equipment	1,000	900	750	600
Travelling on appointment (see note below) ..	400 (maximum)	300 (maximum)	300 (maximum)	300 (maximum)
If in the service of the Crown in India when appointed (otherwise than as a Governor) ..	500	400	300	200
If transferred from the Governorship of another Province :—				
Equipment	250 if transferred from Madras, Bengal or Bombay; 350 in other cases.	200	160	120
Travelling on appointment ..	Actual expenses in transporting himself, his family, his personal staff and servants, and his and their effects.			

NOTE.— he allowance for travelling to be allowed to a Governor who is resident elsewhere than in Europe, India or Ceylon when he is appointed shall be as decided by the Secretary of State in each case, subject to the maxima specified above.

2. *Motor Cars.*

A sum, to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State and to be payable subject to such conditions as may be determined by him, to be spent in the purchase for the Province of the suitable motor-cars for the use of the Governor; and the Governor's actual expenses on freight and insurance in transporting those motor-cars to his Province.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNORS FOR RENEWAL OF FURNISHINGS OF OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.

	Rs.	
Madras	14,000	For each complete twelve months which have, when the Governor assumes office, elapsed since his predecessor assumed office (acting Governors being disregarded).
Bombay	23,000	
Bengal	20,500	
The United Provinces	4,000	
The Punjab	3,000	
Bihar	4,500	
The Central Provinces and Berar	2,900	
Assam	1,000	
The North-West Frontier Province	1,750	
Orissa	2,500	
Sind	1,000	

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

MAXIMUM YEARLY AMOUNTS (IN RUPEES) CHARGED ON THE REVENUES OF THE PROVINCES IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN MATTERS.

——	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	The United Provinces.	The Punjab.	Bihar.	The Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	The North-West Frontier Province.	Sind.	Orissa.
1. Sumptuary Allowance ..	18,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000
2. Staff and Household—											
(a) Military Secretary (or A. D. C.) and his establishment	1,12,000	1,36,000	1,21,000	1,16,000	88,000	75,000	61,000	63,000	68,000	59,000	40,000
(b) Band	43,000	45,000	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Bodyguard	1,26,000	78,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Surgeon and his establishment	36,000	33,600	34,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Maintenance and repairs of furnishings of official residences	21,500	25,000	34,000	14,500	10,500	13,000	9,800	4,000	5,000	4,000	8,000
3. Contract Allowance, *i.e.*, an allowance for miscellaneous expenses, including maintenance of motor cars ..	92,000	1,08,000	1,00,000	23,000	21,700	21,700	16,600	14,100	14,100	17,800	11,500
4. Tour Expenses	1,13,000	65,000	1,22,000	1,25,000	60,000	60,000	26,000	55,000	18,000	30,000	35,000

C. K. RHODES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 16th January, 1937.

No. D./387-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 8th January, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	10,56,64,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,29,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,00,000
(a) Government*	8,71,40,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	15,80,31,000	(a) Internal..	..
(c) Others	28,08,000	(b) External	..
Bills payable	9,21,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities	1,29,51,000	Balances held abroad†	15,08,37,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	3,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances ..	39,000
		Investments	6,23,33,000
		Other Assets	1,24,49,000
	36,18,51,000		36,18,51,000

*Includes £ 48,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Thirteenth day of January, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 8th day of January, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	10,56,64,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,93,25,17,000		(a) Held in India ..	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India ..	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities ..	71,31,05,000	
Total Notes issued ...		2,03,81,81,000	Total of A ..		1,15,73,22,000
			B. Rupee Coin ..		63,70,86,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,73,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities ..		2,03,81,81,000	Total Assets ..		2,03,81,81,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·782 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Thirteenth day of January, 1937.

The 19th January, 1937.

No. F. 5 (2)-R. II/36.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, and in supersession of the existing rules regulating wound and extraordinary pensions in Chapter XXXVIII of the Civil Service Regulations in their application to persons to whom the rules made herewith apply, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of June, 1936, hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY.

Title, Commencement and Application.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1936.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st April, 1936.

2. These Rules shall apply to all persons to whom the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, apply, in respect of whose pensions the power to make rules is under those Rules reserved to the Secretary of State in Council.

Definitions.

3. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) *Accident* means—

(*i*) a sudden and unavoidable mishap, or

(*ii*) a mishap due to an act of devotion to duty in an emergency arising otherwise than by *violence* out of and in the course of service.

(2) *Disease* means—

(*a*) Venereal disease or septicæmia where such disease or septicæmia is contracted by a medical officer as a result of attendance in the course of his official duty on an infected patient or of conducting a *post-mortem* examination in the course of that duty ;

(*b*) disease solely and directly attributable to an accident ;

(*c*) disease definitely attributable to, or aggravated by, service in a civil capacity with a Military, Naval or Air Force, or with a civil or military police force, if the Government certifies that such force was engaged in operations analogous to military operations, if the Government servant dies while in service or is invalided from civil service as a result of such disease.

(3) *Injury* means bodily injury resulting from *violence, accident* or *disease* assessed by a medical board as being not less than very severe, or severe and likely to be permanent.

Note.—Examples of *injuries* of certain categories to which these rules relate are given in Schedule III.

(4) *Goverment* means—

(*a*) the government of a Governor's Province in respect of persons under the administrative control of such Government ;

(*b*) the Governor-General in Council in respect of other persons.

(5) *Pay* means pay as defined in Rule 9 (21) of the Fundamental Rules.

(6) *Risk of office* means any risk, not being a *special risk*, of *accident* or *disease* to which a Government servant is exposed in the course of, and as a consequence of, his duties, but nothing shall be deemed to be a risk of office which is a risk common to human existence in modern conditions in India, unless such risk is definitely enhanced in kind or degree by the nature, conditions, obligations or incidents of government service.

(7) *Special risk* means—

(1) a risk of suffering *injury* by *violence* ;

(2) a risk of *injury* by *accident* to which a Government servant is exposed in the course of, and as a consequence of, the performance of any particular duty which has the effect of materially increasing his liability to such injury beyond the normal risks of his office;

(3) a risk of contracting *disease* to which a medical officer is exposed as a result of attending in the course of his official duty to a venereal or septicæmic patient or conducting a *post-mortem* examination in pursuance of that duty.

(8) *Violence* means the act of a person who inflicts an *injury* on a government servant—

(*a*) by assaulting or resisting him in the discharge of his duties, or in order to deter or prevent him from performing his duties, or

(*b*) because of anything done or attempted to be done by such Government servant or by any other public servant in the lawful discharge of his duty as such, or

(*c*) because of his official position.

General Rules.

4. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to derogate from any rules in force for the time being relating to ordinary pensions in so far as such rules are applicable and are not inconsistent with these rules.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no decision to withhold, withdraw or reduce an award or to make an award of an amount less than the maximum admissible thereunder shall be made save with the consent of the Secretary of State in Council.

6. The sterling amount of any award under these rules based on the figures in Schedule I or II shall be paid if the person to whom payment is made is residing on the date of payment in a country where the rupee is not legal tender, and in other cases the rupee amount shall be paid.

7. *If the Government* is in doubt as to the interpretation of any of these rules, or as to whether a case comes within the purview of these rules, or as to which rule is applicable in a particular case, or in the event of a disagreement on any of these points between the Government and the Auditor General, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of State in Council whose decision shall be final.

8. The Secretary of State in Council may make an award—

(1) in circumstances not covered by the terms of these rules, or

(2) exceeding in amount or differing in kind from the award admissible under these rules.

9. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if a Government servant sustains *injury* or is killed or dies of injuries received by his own default or as the result in a material degree of his own contributory negligence, or in other circumstances such that the *Government* consider that an award should not be made or that the amount thereof should be reduced, any award to which a title is otherwise conferred by these rules may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, be withheld or reduced.

(2 Wherever in these Rules it is provided that an authority may at its discretion make an award or fix the amount of an award, such discretion shall, subject to any other relevant provisions in these rules, be exercised with reference to the character and service of the Government servant, of the nature of the risk and his conduct in connection therewith, and, in the case of an *injury* award, the severity of the *injury* and its probable effect on his future life and career.

10. If in any case the *Government* is satisfied that it is impracticable to obtain the report of a medical board as to the severity of an injury, it may at its discretion accept in lieu thereof the report of any medical practitioner or other reliable evidence as to the severity of such injury.

SECTION II.—INJURY AWARDS.

General Rules.

11. For the purpose of the rules in this section an *injury* due to *disease* shall be deemed to have been sustained on the date on which the medical board reports or such earlier date as may be fixed by the *Government*, due regard being had to such opinion as the medical board may express as to the date from which the Government servant was incapacitated.

12. Any award in respect of an *injury* due to *violence* or *accident* to which a title is otherwise conferred by the rules in this section may with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council be withheld if the Government servant first applies for an award more than 5 years after the *injury* was sustained.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 18, 19 and 20, if, as the result of delay on the part of a Government servant in submitting his application for an injury pension, the first medical report under these rules on an *injury*, other than an injury due to *disease*, is completed after the lapse of a year from the date on which the *injury* was sustained, any pension awarded shall have effect from such date, not being later than the date of the medical board's report, as the Secretary of State in Council may fix.

14. (1) An injury pension or gratuity shall be drawn by a Government servant whether he continues in Government service or not.

(2) An injury pension shall continue to be drawn by a retired government servant during any period of re-employment, and shall not be taken into account when the pay of the Government servant during re-employment is fixed.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 18, 19 and 20, a temporary injury pension may at the discretion of the *Government* be converted into a permanent injury pension—

(1) when a government servant is invalided out of the service on account of the injury in respect of which the temporary pension was awarded, or

(2) when the temporary pension has been drawn for not less than five years, or

(3) at any time, if the Standing Medical Board, if any, at the headquarters of the *Government*, the India Office Medical Board, or such other medical board as may be approved in this behalf by the *Government* in any particular case, states that it sees no reason to believe that there will ever be a perceptible decrease in the degree of disablement.

16. If a government servant is permanently incapacitated for government service by an *injury* in respect of which an injury pension or gratuity is granted under these rules, he shall be granted on retirement in addition to such pension or gratuity any other pension or gratuity for which he is eligible under other rules for the time being in force, provided that if his total qualifying service makes him eligible for an invalid gratuity and not for an invalid pension, he may at his option exchange his invalid gratuity for a pension calculated as follows :—

(1) if he is a member of the Indian Civil Service, at the rate of £30 a year for each completed year of active service, including any period of service rendered with the consent of Government in circumstances justifying his presence with a military force in either a civil or military capacity.

(2) if he is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, at the rate of one-sixtieth of his average emoluments for the last three years, for each completed year of service for pension, including any period of service rendered with the consent of Government in circumstances justifying his presence with a military force in either a civil or military capacity.

17. An application for the commutation of a permanent injury pension awarded under these rules shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules.

Gratuities and Pensions.

18. If a Government servant sustains *injury* as the result of *violence* by a terrorist, anarchist or fanatic, awards shall be made by the *Government* as follows :—

(1) if the *injury* has resulted in the permanent loss of an eye or a limb—

(*a*) a gratuity of the applicable amount specified in Schedule I, and

(*b*) with effect from the date following the expiry of one year from the date of the *injury*, a permanent pension of the applicable amount specified for a higher scale pension in that Schedule ;

(2) if the injury is certified by the Medical Board to be equivalent, in respect of the degree of disablement which it causes, to the loss of a limb—

(*a*) a gratuity of the applicable amount specified in Schedule I, and

(*b*) on the expiry of one year from the date on which the *injury* was sustained, on the report of a Medical Board to be made at intervals of a year—

(*i*) if the Board reports that the *injury* continues to be equivalent to the loss of a limb, a temporary pension of the applicable amount specified for a higher scale pension in Schedule I ;

(*ii*) if the Board reports that the *injury* has ceased to be equivalent to the loss of a limb, but is still very severe, a temporary pension of the applicable amount specified for a lower scale pension in Schedule I ;

(3) if the *injury* has resulted in the permanent loss of, or of the use of, an eye and a limb or of more than one eye or limb, an additional gratuity or pension

at the discretion of the *Government*, of such amount, not exceeding the maximum prescribed for the loss of one eye or one limb, as the *Government* may fix.

(4) if the *injury* is certified by a Medical Board not to be equivalent to the oss of a limb, but to be very severe :—

(*a*) a gratuity of the applicable amount specified in Schedule I if the medical board certifies that the Government servant is likely to be unfit for service for a year, or a proportionate amount subject to a minimum of one-quarter of the amount so specified if he is certified to be likely to be unfit for less than a year, and

(*b*) on the expiry of the period in respect of which the gratuity was awarded, a temporary pension of the applicable amount specified for a lower scale pension in Schedule I if the Medical Board from year to year certifies that the *injury* is still very severe ;

(5) if the *injury* is certified by the Medical Board to be severe and likely to be permanent, but not very severe, a gratuity calculated in accordance with sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4).

19. I. If a Government servant sustains an *injury* as the result of *violence* inflicted by a person not being a terrorist, anarchist or fanatic, or of *accident* or *disease* suffered as a result of a *special risk*, awards shall be made by the *Government* as follows :—

(*i*) if the *injury* has resulted in the permanent loss of an eye or a limb, with effect from the date of the *injury* a permanent pension, the amount of which shall not exceed the applicable amount specified in Schedule I for a lower scale pension and shall not be less than half that amount :

(*ii*) if the *injury* is certified by the Medical Board to be equivalent in respect of the degree of disablement it causes to the loss of a limb or to be very severe—

(*a*) for a period of one year with effect from the date on which the *injury* was sustained a temporary pension, the amount of which shall not exceed the applicable amount specified in Schedule I for a lower scale pension and shall not be less than half that amount, and thereafter ;

(*b*) a pension, within the limits specified in sub-clause (*a*), if the Medical Board from year to year certifies that the *injury* continues to be very severe ;

(*iii*) if the *injury* is certified by the Medical Board to be severe, and likely to be permanent, but not very severe, a gratuity the amount of which shall not exceed the amount of a gratuity calculated in accordance with sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4) of rule 18 and shall not be less than half that amount.

II. If a Government servant sustains an *injury* to which sub-rule I applies as the result of *violence* inflicted by rebels or rioters, or in closely analogous circumstances, in the course of the performance of his official duties, or while on flying duty or while performing a journey by air under proper authority, he may be awarded by the Secretary of State in Council at his discretion, in lieu of any amount admissible under this rule, the amount admissible under rule 18.

20. If a Government servant sustains an *injury* through *accident* or *disease* suffered as a result of a *risk of office* an award may be made by the *Government* at its discretion of an amount not exceeding the maximum amount admissible under sub-rule I of rule 19, and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of that sub-rule :

Provided that, if such *injury* is one to which clause (*i*) or clause (*ii*) of that sub-rule applies the *Government* may award, in lieu of a pension, a gratuity the amount of which shall not exceed the maximum amount admissible under clause (*iii*) of that sub-rule :

Provided further that, if a pension is awarded for *injury* due to *disease* of the nature specified in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (2) of rule 3, it shall be sanctioned with effect from a date not earlier than that on which the officer is invalided.

21. If in any case a pension awarded under rule 19 or 20 to a person who continues in the service of Government is less than the maximum amount admissible it may, in exceptional circumstances and with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, be increased on the retirement of such person.

SECTION III.—FAMILY AWARDS.

General Rules.

22. (1) Any award to which a title is otherwise conferred by the rules in this section may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, be withheld in whole or in part if death occurred more than 7 years—

(*a*) after the injury due to *violence* or *accident* was sustained, or

(*b*) after the Government servant was medically reported as unfit for duty on account of the *disease* of which he died.

(2) Save with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council and at such rates and subject to such conditions as he may direct, a pension or gratuity shall not be awarded to a widow, who at the time of her husband's death was separated from her husband under a decree for judicial separation or an enforceable decree to live apart.

(3) An award shall not be made of a pension or gratuity to the widow, or of a pension or educational allowance to the children of the widow, if—

(*a*) the widow married the Government servant—

(*i*) after he was injured if death was due to *violence* or *accident*, or

(*ii*) after he was first medically reported as unfit for duty on account of the *disease* of which he died ;

(*b*) the Government servant died of *disease* within one year after his marriage and the Government is not satisfied that he was not suffering from the *disease* which caused his death at the time of his marriage.

23. A family pension shall have effect—

(1) if an application is submitted within one year of the date of the officer's death, from the day after his death,

(2) in other cases, from such date as the Secretary of State in Council may decide.

24. A child's pension is admissible—

(1) to a boy under the age of 18 years until he attains that age, and

(2) to an unmarried girl under the age of 21 years until she attains that age or marries, whichever happens first.

Provided that a pension is admissible to a married girl who is an Indian if she is under the age of 16 years and has not left her own family to live with her husband :

Provided further that a pension awarded to an unmarried girl who is an Indian shall not cease by reason of her marriage until she leaves her own family to live with her husband or attains the age of 16 years, whichever happens first ;

Provide further that if a child—

(*a*) is affected with a mental or bodily infirmity which renders him or her incapable of earning his or her own living and is in necessitous circumstances, or

(*b*) is an apprentice earning not more than nominal wages, or is being educated at a secondary school, technical school, or University,

the child's pension may be awarded or continued by the Secretary of State in Council at his discretion despite the fact that the child has attained an age which would otherwise render the award or continuance of the pension inadmissible.

25. Any award made under rule 33 or rule 34 shall be subject to review in the event of an improvement in the pecuniary circumstances of the pensioner, and the *Government*, at its discretion, may direct that any award under rule 29 or rule 32 shall also be subject to review in such event.

26. The pension of a widow shall cease on re-marriage but in the event of her again becoming a widow the Government, if satisfied that she is in necessitous circumstances, may at its discretion restore the pension in whole or part.

Gratuities and Pensions.

27. If a Government servant is killed or dies of injuries received as the result of *violence* by a terrorist, anarchist or fanatic the *Government* shall award to his widow and his children, if any, a gratuity and pensions of the applicable amounts specified in Schedule II.

28 If a Government servant is killed or dies of injuries received as the result of *violence* by a person not being a terrorist, anarchist or fanatic, or of *accident* or *disease* suffered as a result of a *special risk*, the *Government* shall award to his widow and his children, if any, pensions of the applicable amounts specified in Schedule II.

29. (1) If a Government servant is killed or dies of injuries received as the result of *accident* or *disease* suffered as a result of a *risk of office*, the Government at its discretion may award to his widow a pension or a gratuity the amount of which shall not exceed the applicable amount specified in Schedule II, and to his children, if any, pensions the amounts of which shall not exceed the applicable amount specified in that Schedule.

(2) In any case which fails to be dealt with under this rule, the *Government* may, at its discretion, before deciding whether a pension should be granted, or fixing the amount of any pension to be granted, call for and take into consideration a report as to the pecuniary circumstances of the family.

30. If a pension is awarded by a *Government* under the provisions of rule 28 to the widow of a Government servant who is killed or dies of injuries received as the result of *violence* while in actual conflict with rebels or rioters, or in closely analogous circumstances, in the course of the performance of his official duties, or to the widow of a Government servant who is killed or dies of injuries received while on flying duty, or while performing a journey on duty by air under proper authority, a gratuity of such amount as he may think fit may be awarded by the Secretary of State in Council at his discretion in addition to such pension.

31. If a Government servant leaves more than one lawful widow, any widow's pension or gratuity awarded shall be divided equally between them.

32. (1) If the *Government* is satisfied that the family of a deceased Government servant who was killed or died of injuries received in any of the circumstances described in rules 27, 28 and 29 is in pecuniary need, an education allowance not exceeding Rs. 500 or £37 a year for each child, as the case may be, commencing at the age of 8 and ceasing at the age of 18, may be awarded by the *Government* at its discretion in addition to any pension awarded to such child under any of those rules.

(2) Such education allowance may be granted or extended by the Secretary of State in Council at his discretion after the age of 18 years when the education of the child is being continued at a secondary school, technical school, or university.

33. (1) If the *Government* is satisfied that the parent or parents of a deceased Government servant are in pecuniary need and were largely dependent on him for support, and there exists at the time of his death no widow or child eligible for a pension, a pension to such parent or to such parents jointly—

(*a*) shall be awarded by the *Government* if the Government servant was killed or died of injuries received in the circumstances described in rule 27,

(*b*) may, at the discretion of the *Government* be awarded if he was killed or died of injuries received in the circumstances described in rule 28 or rule 29.

(2) A pension awarded under sub-rule (1) shall not exceed—

(*i*) if the parent, or one of the parents, has attained the age of 65 or is seriously incapacitated by ill-health, three-quarters of the applicable amount of widow's pension specified in Schedule II, and

(*ii*) otherwise, one-half of such amount.

Provided that a pension to the award of which clause (*ii*) applies may, at the discretion of the *Government*, be increased by one-half on the parent, or one of the parents, attaining the age of 65 or becoming seriously incapacitated by ill-health.

(3) The pension of a parent who re-marries shall cease from the date of re-marriage.

34. If neither widow, child nor parent survives a deceased Government servant but he leaves minor brothers or sisters who were largely dependent on him for support and the *Government* is satisfied that they are in pecuniary need, the *Government*, subject to the provisions of rule 24,

(1) shall, if death occurred in the circumstances described in rule 27, and

(2) may, at its discretion, if death occurred in the circumstances described in rule 28 or rule 29, award to such minor brothers and sisters collectively a pension the total amount of which shall not exceed half

the applicable amount of widow's pension specified in Schedule II, and each such minor brother or sister's share of which shall not exceed Rs. 320 or £24 per annum as the case may be.

SECTION IV.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS SERVING WITH MILITARY FORCES.

Injury and Family Awards.

35. (1) If a Government servant serving officially in a civil capacity with a military force sustains *injury* as the result of enemy action, the *Government* shall make such awards as would be admissible if the *injury* had been sustained in the circumstances described in rule 18.

(2) If a Government servant serving as aforesaid is killed or dies of injuries received as the result of enemy action, the *Government* shall make such awards as would be admissible if death had occurred in the circumstances described in rule 27.

(3) If a Government servant serving as aforesaid sustains *injury* or is killed or dies of injuries received otherwise than as a result of enemy action, the grant of any award and its amount shall be settled in accordance with the applicable rules in Schedules I, II and III.

SECTION V.—PROCEDURE FOR THE AWARD OF EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

36. In respect of matters of procedure, all awards under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules are subject to any procedure rules relating to ordinary pensions for the time being in force, to the extent that such procedure rules are applicable and are not inconsistent with these Regulations.

37. A report, with copies of relevant medical documents, should be submitted to the Secretary of State in respect of every award made under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules.

38. (1) A Government servant who considers that he has suffered *injury* in circumstances justifying an award under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules should submit an application forthwith for examination by a medical board, which application should be forwarded through the usual channel to the *Government*.

(2) Even if no application for examination by a medical board is received the *Government*, on receiving the report of the injury of an officer should consider whether there is, *prima facie*, a case for an award to such officer and, if it concludes that such a case exists, it should, subject to the provisions of rule 10 of the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, direct that the report of a medical board as to the severity of the injury, in the form prescribed in Rule 7 of these regulations shall be obtained.

(3) If the report shows that the *injury* is not less than very severe, or severe and likely to be permanent, the *Government*, before making an award, should direct that a formal enquiry into the circumstances in which the *injury* was sustained shall be held immediately.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (1), (2), and (3) of this rule, if an authority subordinate to the Government is of the opinion that in any particular case undue delay will be caused if the directions of the *Government* are obtained, such subordinate authority may itself obtain a report as to the severity of the injury and hold a formal enquiry into the circumstances in which injury was sustained. The case should then be reported in full detail to the Government who, at their discretion, may accept the information so supplied as the basis on which the making of an award shall be considered.

39. (1) A *Government* on receiving the report of the death of a Government servant should consider whether there is, *prima facie*, a case for an award under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules to the family of the deceased Government servant, and if it concludes that such a case exists, the *Government*—

(i) (a) should obtain a medical report as to his death, or

(b) may accept reliable evidence as to the actual occurrence of death if the Government servant lost his life in circumstances such that a medical report cannot be secured, and

(*ii*) should direct—

(*a*) that a formal enquiry into the circumstances in which death occurred shall be held immediately, and

(*b*) that evidence as to the relationship to the deceased Government servant of the person or persons to whom it is proposed to make an award shall be taken.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub rule (1), if an authority subordinate to the *Government* is of the opinion that in any particular case undue delay will be caused if the directions of the Government are obtained, such subordinate authority may itself obtain a medical report or reliable evidence of death as the case may be, hold a formal enquiry, and take evidence of relationship. The case shall then be reported in full detail to the Government who, at their discretion, may accept the information so supplied as the basis on which the making of an award shall be considered.

40. When a *Government* has decided that an award under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules must, or may, be made, and under which rule it will fall, the papers, with a statement of the case and of the amount or amounts, which it is proposed to award, in such form as may be prescribed by the Auditor-General should be forwarded to the audit authority for a report as to whether the award is admissible under the Rules and as to the correctness of the amount, or amounts, payable provided that if in any case all the information necessary for the completion of that form cannot, in the opinion of the *Government* be obtained without undue delay being caused, the audit authority should furnish a report based on such information as is available.

41. A child's pension shall be paid—

(1) if the child is the child of the deceased Government servant, to the widow if alive, unless another person has been appointed legal guardian in which case, and also in the event of the widow's death, it shall be paid to the legal guardian ;

(2) if the child is the brother or sister of the deceased Government servant, to the legal guardian.

42. The form below should be used by Medical Boards when reporting on injuries :—

PROCEEDINGS OF MEDICAL BOARD.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled by order of ______ **for the purpose of examining and reporting on the present state of the** $\frac{\text{injury sustained by}}{\text{disease contracted by}}$ ______ **at** ______ **(place of injury, etc.)** ______ **on the** ______ **(date of injury, etc.)**

(*a*) State briefly the circumstances under which the $\frac{\text{injury}}{\text{disease}}$ was $\frac{\text{sustained}}{\text{contracted}}$.

(*b*) What is the Government servant's present condition ?

(*c*) Is the Government servant's present condition wholly due to the $\frac{\text{injury}}{\text{disease}}$?

If not, state to what other causes it is attributable.

(*d*) In the case of disease from which date does it appear that the Government servant has been incapacitated ?

The opinion of the Board upon the questions below is as follows :—

——	As to first injury.	As to second injury (if any).	As to third injury (if any).
1. Has the Government servant lost an eye or a limb ?	..	..	..
2. If the answer to (1) is in the negative, is the injury equivalent to the loss of a limb ?	..	..	..
3. If the answer to (1) and (2) are in the negative, is the injury very severe ?	..	..	..
4. If the answer to (3) is " Yes ", for what total period from the date of injury has the Government servant been or is he likely to be unfit for duty ?	..	..	..
5. If the answers to (1), (2) and (3) are in the negative, is the injury severe ?	..	..	..
6. If the answer to 5 is " Yes "— (a) is the injury likely to be permanent ? (b) and, if so, for what total period from the date of the injury has the Government servant been or is he likely to be unfit for duty ?	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
7. If the answer to (2) was " Yes " in the first instance— (a) are the effects of the injury still equivalent to the loss of a limb, and if not (b) are they very severe ?	.. ..	.. ..	..
8. *If the answer to (3) was " Yes " in the first instance, are the effects of the injury still very severe ?	..	..	..
9. If the answers to the questions above are in the negative, the injury should be classified here as "severe " but not likely to be " permanent" or " slight and permanent ", or in similar terms.	..	..	..

*For use in the case of subsequent medical boards in cases of renewal of award.

Instructions to be observed by the Medical Board preparing the Report.

1. The medical Board before recording their opinion should invariably consult the proceedings of previous medical boards, if any, as also all previous medical documents connected with the Government servant brought before them for examination.

2. If the injuries be more than one they should be numbered and described separately ; and should it be considered that, for instance, though only " severe " or " slight " in themselves, they represent together the equivalent of a single " very severe " injury, such an opinion may be expressed in the columns provided.

3. In answering the questions in the prescribed form the Medical Board will confine itself exclusively to the medical aspect of the case and will carefully discriminate between the Government servant's unsupported statements and the medical and documentary evidence available.

4. The Board will not express any opinion, either to the Government servant examined, or in their report, as to whether he is entitled to compensation or as to the amount of it, nor will it inform the Government servant how the injury has been classified.

SCHEDULE I.—INJURY GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

Pay of Government servant.	Gratuity.		Annual Pension Higher scale.		Annual Pension Lower scale.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Rs. 2,500 and over	15,000	1,125	4,700	352	4,000	300
Rs. 2,000 but under Rs. 2,500	8,000	600	4,000	300	3,400	255
Rs. 1,500 but under Rs. 2,000	6,000	450	4,000	300	3,400	255
Rs. 900 but under Rs. 1,500	4,000	300	2,700	202	2,000	150
Rs. 700 but under Rs. 900	3,400	255	1,400	105	1,400	105
Rs. 450 but under Rs. 700	1,900	142	1,400	105	1,400	105
Less than Rs. 450	1,400	105	1,400	105	1,400	105

SCHEDULE II.—FAMILY GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

A.—*Widows.*

Pay of Government servant.	Gratuity.		Annual Pension.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Rs. 2,500 and over	13,500	1,012	4,000	300
Rs. 2,000 but under Rs. 2,500	8,000	600	2,700	202
Rs. 1,500 but under Rs. 2,000	6,000	450	2,400	180
Rs 900 but under Rs. 1,500	4,000	300	1,900	142
Rs. 700 but under Rs. 900	2,700	202	1,400	105
Rs. 450 but under Rs. 700	2,000	150	1,400	105
Less than Rs. 450	1,400	105	1,400	105

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating awards the *pay* of an officer is that which he was drawing on the date on which he was killed or injured.

B.—*Children.*

——	Annual Child's Pension.	
	Rs.	£
If child is motherless	550	41
If child is not motherless	320	24

SCHEDULE III [RULE 3(3)].

Equal to loss of limb—

Hemiplegia without aphasia.

Permanent use of a tracheotomy tube.

Artificial anus.

Total deafness of both ears.

Very severe—

Complete unilateral facial paralysis, likely to be permanent.

Lesion of kidney, ureter or bladder.

Compound fractures (except phalanges).

Such gross destruction of soft parts as to lead to permanent disability or loss of function.

Severe and likely to be permanent—

Ankylosis of, or considerable restriction in, the movements of one of the following joints :—

knee, elbow, shoulder, hip, ankle, temporo-maxillary or rigidity of the dorsilumbar or cervical sections of the spine.

Partial loss of vision of one eye.

Destruction or loss of one testicle.

Retention of foreign bodies not causing permanent or serious symptoms.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1937.

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 14 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

exempt mechanical lighters of the type known as 'Self-lighting cigarettes', in boxes containing not more than 10 cigarettes each and bearing at the time of issue from the manufactory a banderol of the nature and affixed in the manner hereinafter provided, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XXIII of 1934), as is in excess of five annas per gross of boxes.

2. The banderols to be affixed to boxes of 'Self-lighting cigarettes' shall be banderols manufactured in and issued from the Government Security Press, Nasik.

3. Every banderol shall be so affixed to the box that —

(a) the words and figures on the banderol specifying the maximum number of 'self-lighting cigarettes' covered by the banderol are legible:

(b) the box cannot be opened without tearing the banderol ; and

(c) the ends of the banderol are covered by the manufactory's label.

No. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XXIII of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, namely :—

In clause 9 of the said Order, after the words "mechanical lighters" the brackets and words "(other than mechanical lighters of the type known as 'Self-lighting Cigarettes' in boxes bearing a banderol)" shall be inserted.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January, 1937.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to the exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof :—

In the said notification in Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head "A-General" after entry No. 28-I., the following entry (which relates to Item No. 47, of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934) shall be inserted, namely :—

"28-J. Noil yarn .. .. So much of the duty as is in excess of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*".

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1937.

No. F. 11-4/36.—The following amendments giving effect to modifications made by the Secretary of State in Council in the orders embodied in the regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 9-3/32-Health, dated the 12th October, 1932, are published for general information :—

Amendments.

In Schedule II to the said regulations, under the head "Punjab"—

(i) the entry "1 Director of Public Health, Punjab" shall be omitted;

(ii) for the figures "13" the figures "12" shall be substituted.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi the 23rd January, 1937.

Part B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 57.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, which it is proposed to make with effect from the 1st April, 1937, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 23rd February, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

For rule 83 of the said Code the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 83. The Cantonment Authority shall obtain all forms with the exception of the cheque books (Form No. Cant. 7-B), prescribed by these rules or by other rules under the Act from the Deputy Controller (Forms), Calcutta. On or about the 1st November in each year an indent in a form to be obtained from the said Deputy Controller shall be sent to that officer for the forms likely to be required during the following financial year. The cost of the forms supplied shall be paid immediately on receipt of advice from the Deputy Controller of the amount due. The cheque books (Forms No. Cant. 7-B), shall be obtained, on payment, similarly from the Security Printing Press, Nasik."

Indents for forms.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Schedule V to the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Inspecting Officers Military Lands and Cantonments, Northern, Eastern and Southern Commands, and the Officer-in-charge, Military Lands and Cantonments Office, Western Command, in addition to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command, as appellate authority in respect of the orders described in the second column of the said schedules.

No. 59.—*Corrigendum.*—The following amendment is made to the Schedule attached to Defence Department Notification No. 20, dated the 9th January, 1937 :—

In column 8 under the heading " Military," against serial No. 24 [(*r*) (*s*) and (*t*)] *insert* " V."

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 21st January, 1937.

No. M.-862.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 22nd March, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After rule 98-A of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 98-B. *Saving as to conveyance by unberthed passenger ships.*—Nothing in Rule 90 shall apply to the conveyance in a properly constructed magazine on an

unberthed passenger ship to which Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, applies, being a hometrade ship as defined in sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Act are plying to ports in the Persian Gulf, of any authorised explosive certified or permitted in accordance with clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of rule 21 :—

Provided that—

(*a*) no explosives shall be so conveyed unless the transporter satisfies the certifying officer referred to in section 157 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, that no other means of conveying the explosives are available ;

(*b*) the magazine shall comply in all respects with the specifications for magazines in ships laid down by the Board of Trade and shall be approved by the Surveyors of the Mercantile Marine Department ;

(*c*) the explosives shall be packed and marked as laid down in these rules and stowed in such manner as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may prescribe by general or special order in this behalf ;

(*d*) detonators shall not be carried in the same magazine as other explosives ; and

(*e*) the hold containing the magazine shall not contain any other hazardous or inflammable goods at any time during which the magazine is in use for the carriage of explosives."

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ORDER BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE INDIAN PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, XXIII OF 1931.)

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmer, the 22nd January, 1937.

No.78-P.(C.).—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara that the document containing the resolution issued by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress in 1930 for adoption at public meetings to advocate the severance by India of the British connection and the attainment of Purna Swaraj or complete independence, contains words of the nature described in Section 4 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, since they tend to bring into hatred orcontempt the Government as established by law in British India or to excite disaffection towards the said Government, it is hereby declared in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, that every copy of the said document is forfeited to His Majesty.

By order,

C. G. HERBERT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

R. M. MAXWELL.

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1937.

No. 1.—In pursuance of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and of the resolution adopted by the Health Committee of the League of Nations at its twenty-second session recommending that the exemption granted to certain 'sterilised solutions of morphine and atropine or eucodal and atropine' under Article 8 of the Geneva Convention by its previous decision should now be rescinded, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 3-Dangerous Drugs, dated the 16th July, 1932, namely :—

In the *schedule* annexed to the said notification—

(1) Under the heading "(*a*) Morphine Preparations "—

(*i*) Item No. 24 shall be omitted ;

(*ii*) Items 25 to 36 shall be renumbered as 24 to 35, respectively.

(2) Under the heading "(*e*) Eucodal Preparations" item 3 shall be omitted.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1937.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1937.

No. 45-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 343-I., dated the 2nd July, 1924, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

(1) In column 3, for the words "The Assistant Superintendent of the Simla Hill States" the words "The District Magistrate, Simla," shall be substituted;

(2) in column 4, for the words "The Superintendent of the Simla Hill States" the words "The Sessions Judge, Ambala", shall be substituted;

(3) in column 6, for the words "The Superintendent of the Simla Hill States" the words "The Senior Subordinate Judge, Simla," shall be substituted.

B. J. GLANCY,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1937.

No. D./584-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 15th January, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	10,47,36,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,70,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,20,000
(a) Government*	8,53,04,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	15,11,29,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	28,04,000	(b) External	–
Bills payable	9,09,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	–
Other Liabilities	1,17,04,000	Balances held abroad†	16,86,98,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments	6,54,88,000
		Other Assets	1,22,99,000
	35,18,50,000		35,18,50,000

*Includes £ 23,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Dated the Twentieth day of January, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 15th day of January, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	10,47,36,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,94,03,83,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,04,51,19,000	Sterling Securities	72,31,02,000	
			Total of A		1,16,73,19,000
			B. Rupee Coin		63,40,36,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,64,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		–
Total Liabilities		2,04,51,19,000	Total Assets		2,04,51,19,[illegible]

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57·078 per cent.

Dated the Twentieth day of January, 1937. J. B. TAYLOR,

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1937.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

For the year 1st January—31st December, 1936.

No. F. 7 (1) F./37.—In accordance with section 14 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors presents herewith to the Shareholders the Annual Report and the Accounts of the Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1936.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

	Rs.
After payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to	53,42,100
Of this amount, the sum of	17,50,000
will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum being the cumulative rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of ..	35,92,100
for payment to the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the said section.	

AUDITORS.

The accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes of Calcutta, S. B. Billimoria & Co. of Bombay and Sastri and Shah of Madras, who were duly elected as the auditors of the Bank for the year under review by the shareholders at their meeting held on the 3rd February, 1936, in accordance with section 50 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, S. B. Billimoria & Co. and Sastri & Shah, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Executive.—Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, K.B.E., one of the Deputy Governors retired in October and Sir Osborne A. Smith, Kt., K.C.I.E., the Governor went on leave preparatory to retirement from the 1st November. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati was appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendations of the Board to take the place of the former and assumed charge of his office in December.

Elected and Nominated Directors.—The Board regret to have to record the death of two of their members, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Dewan Bahadur Sir M. Ramachandra Rao, Kt., in the course of the year. As the former was an elected Director, his death necessitated a bye-election in the Western (Bombay) Area, and Mr. R. P. Masani was duly elected in the vacancy.

In accordance with the statutory obligations imposed on the Bank by section 15 (4) of the Act, lots to select the register from amongst those which were still represented by nominated Directors were drawn in August and the Calcutta Register was selected to replace Sir Edward Benthall and Sir Badridas Goenka, the two Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council to represent that area. Mr. B. M. Birla and Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E., were elected in the two vacancies and assumed office in January, 1937.

Meetings of the Central Board and its Committee.—During the course of the year, 7 meetings of the Central Board were held, of which four were held in Calcutta, one in Bombay, one in Delhi and one in Madras. The Committee of the Central Board met 29 times in Bombay and 24 times in Calcutta.

Local Boards.—As stated above there were two Local Board elections during the year, one in the Western (Bombay) area in the early part of the year consequential upon the death of Director F. E. Dinshaw and one in the Eastern (Calcutta) area preliminary to the election of Directors for that area.

Distribution of shares between the various areas.—The figures below show the distribution of the Bank's shares on the 1st April, 1935, and the 31st December, 1936.

——	Distribution of shares on the 1st April, 1935.	Distribution of shares on the 31st December, 1936.
Bombay	1,40,000	1,89,838
Calcutta	1,45,000	1,31,423
Delhi	1,15,000	97,314
Madras	70,000	61,217
Rangoon	30,000	20,208
——	Number of Shareholders on the 1st April, 1935.	Number of Shareholders on the 31st December, 1936
Bombay	28,000	22,342
Calcutta	23,890	15,571
Delhi	23,000	16,744
Madras	14,000	9,702
Rangoon	3,157	1,914
Total ..	92,047	66,273

London Office.—In October, 1935, arrangements were made for the opening of a London Office of the Bank and premises were leased in 31/33, Bishopsgate. Mr. Ram Nath, an Officer lent by the Imperial Bank, was appointed first Manager and the office took over the management of the Rupee Debt of the Government of India and the accounts of the High Commissioner from the Imperial Bank of India together with other miscellaneous work in April, 1936.

Bank's premises.—In order that the Bank might begin to function as soon as possible temporary arrangements had to be made in 1935 to lease premises from Government, the Imperial Bank, and other parties. In the more important centres, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, this meant that the Bank, to begin with, had to operate in separate buildings, as the Currency Offices of Government were not large enough to accommodate the combined activities of the Banking and Issue Departments. The Currency buildings were also in these places old and out of date, and their reconstruction had been postponed by Government in view of the imminent creation of the Reserve Bank. A comprehensive building programme had, therefore, to be inaugurated. A new building is being constructed on the premises acquired by Government for a Currency Office at Lahore. In Burma, a site has been acquired from the Local Government and building is in progress. In Bombay, a site has been acquired from the Municipality and building is also now in progress. Preliminary arrangements have also been completed in Calcutta and Madras for the acquisition of sites from the Central Government.

Bank Notes.—Under section 22 of our Act, we are empowered to continue to issue Currency notes of the Government of India until our own are ready for issue. It was hoped that we would be able to make the first issues, including notes of a distinctive design for Burma, in the summer of 1937, but the abdication of His Majesty Edward VIII has delayed this programme by some months because the head of His Majesty appears not only on our notes but also in the watermark. The consideration of revised designs is in hand with the Master, Security Printing, Nasik, from whom we obtain our supplies.

Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and Separation of Provincial Balances.—When the provinces become autonomous they will have to maintain separate banking accounts with the Reserve Bank and will also become responsible for their own ways and means finance. At present the Reserve Bank deals solely with the Central Government and the latter is responsible for the adjustments with the provinces. This change necessarily involves not only far reaching alterations in the accounts but also several important questions of principle primarily with reference to the method by which the provinces will obtain their ways and means resources in future. These problems were examined by the Government of India, the Finance Members of the various provinces, and the Reserve Bank at a meeting which was held in Simla in August, and the consequential arrangements are now being worked out between the various parties concerned.

Separation of Burma.—April, 1937, will see the separation of Burma from India, but under the Burma Monetary Arrangements Order the responsibility of the Reserve Bank for the management of the currency of Burma will continue and a scheme has been devised whereby the Government of Burma will obtain a share of the surplus profits at present accruing to the Government of India which will be based on the proportion of the Reserve Bank notes in Burma to our total circulation. Consequential alterations have also been necessary to adapt the Reserve Bank of India Act to the separation, principally with reference to the shares held in Burma and the representation of shareholders in Burma on the Board of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The activities of this Department have been receiving the careful consideration of the Board throughout the year, and the Officer-in-charge has toured extensively with a view to obtaining first-hand information regarding the complicated problems involved, all of which present special local features owing to the diversity of conditions throughout India. In view of the overwhelming difficulty of framing constructive proposals which would, at the same time, be practical, the Board considered that they should publish a preliminary report as soon as possible, well in advance of the time limit given them under section 55 of the Act, so as to set out what they considered the main features of the problem and its difficulties and their preliminary reactions to them with a view to clarifying the issues and ascertaining public opinion on them. The report was released for publication by the Government of India in December, and the Board hope that in view of the fundamental importance of Agriculture in the financial structure of India, their report may elicit practical and constructive criticism and suggestions.

Money conditions.—Money was easy throughout the year and the Bank Rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. the rate at which it was fixed in November, 1935. Government of India Treasury Bills were consequently floated at rates which reached a low record, the lowest point in the year being Re. 0-6-11 on the 4th August, 1936 and the average for the year being Re. 0-11-4 per cent. as compared with Re. 1-4-2 in 1935. This has naturally reacted adversely on the profits of the Bank, as by our statute we are bound to maintain a very liquid position. Government of course, have reaped a more than compensating advantage for the loss which they will incur on this account by the benefit of the lower rates at which they have been able to borrow.

Indian Securities market.—As a result of the cheapness in money, Indian Securities also registered a steady advance, 3½ per cent. Paper rising from approximately Rs. 96 at the beginning of the year to par in December, Government also establish a record in the rates at which they floated their loans. In May, 1936, the Government of India issued a 2¾ per cent. at par which was immediately heavily over-subscribed. The Government of the United Provinces were also successful in floating a longer-term issue in September at 3 per cent.

Scheduled Bank's position.—Towards the close of the year it was obvious that there was a definite increase in the credit requirements of trade and industry, though this had not, by the end of the year, developed to such an extent as to absorb the resources available or to react on money rates. This will be apparent from a comparison of the position of the scheduled banks in India on the 3rd January, 1936, as compared with their position on the 1st January, 1937 :—

—	As on 3rd January, 1936.	As on 1st January, 1937.	Difference.
(*i*) Demand Liabilities in India ..	1,24,79,37,000	1,31,72,29,000	+6,92,92,000
(*ii*) Time Liabilities in India	99,07,68,000	1,02,28,32,000	+3,20,64,000
(*iii*) Cash in India—			
(*a*) Notes	6,17,20,000	6,43,60,000	+26,40,000
(*b*) Rupees	64,86,000	53,65,000	—11,21,000
(*c*) Subsidiary coin	22,50,000	22,06,000	—44,000
(*iv*) Balances with Reserve Bank in India ..	31,74,00,000	20,48,70,000	—11,25,30,000
(*v*) Advances in India	84,47,29,000	1,00,32,53,000	+15,85,24,000
(*vi*) Bills discounted in India	3,53,22,000	4,95,91,000	+1,42,69,000

The effect on the cash position of the Reserve Bank was marked. Whereas at the end of December, 1935, our cash balance was Rs. 21½ crores, it had fallen to Rs. 11½ crores on the 31st December, 1936, and the latter figure included an increase in the Currency of Rs. 4 crores effected in the last week of the year.

Commodity price.—There was no marked change in commodity prices through the year, though at the end of the year it was becoming apparent that the increase in commodity prices in the United Kingdom was beginning to be reflected in India.

Balance of Trade and Exchange.—Though gold exports during the year dwindled from 46·63 crores in 1935 to 33·16 crores in 1936, the effect on India's external balance of accounts was more than set off by the improvement in India's balance of trade in merchandise which amounted to 60 63 crores in 1936 as compared with 24·7 crores in 1935. Exchange was consequently firm throughout the year and the Bank was able to obtain its requirements by tender @ 1*s*. 6⅛*d*. and in addition at the end of December

effected purchases of intermediates amounting to £3,405,000 @1-6 5/32d. The total sterling purchases of the year thus amounted to £42·699 million as compared with £36·915 million in 1935, the latter figure including, for purposes of comparison, the purchase effected by Government in the months January to March 1935 before the Bank assumed control of the operations.

As a result of the strength of exchange, the Bank was able to put Government in a position to repay the 5½ per cent. India Bonds, 1936-38, on the 15th July. 1936, amounting to £16,858,000 without the necessity of having recourse to a sterling loan, though, of course, part of the proceeds of the sterling loan floated in the previous year was utilized for this purpose. In addition, the Bank has increased the "external" assets of the Currency during the year by £3,750,000.

Scheduled banks and banking legislation.— The amended Indian Companies Act was passed in the autumn session of the Legislature and came into effect on the 15th January, 1937. The Bank was consulted on the portions of the measure relating to banks and banking companies, and for the first time a comprehensive attempt has been made to define banking and to segregate banking from other commercial operations. Another important feature of the legislation is that the special status of scheduled banks has been recognized and statutory controls, as for instance, in the matter of building up reserves, which have been applied to non-scheduled banks have not been extended to scheduled banks, on the ground that the latter can be left to the general supervision and control of the Reserve Bank. These provisions embody original features for which there does not seem to be, so far as is known, an exact parallel in other countries, but they appear to be justified by the special nature of the conditions prevailing in India, and it is hoped that they will lead to the development of scheduled banks working on modern and scientific lines.

The year has also shown a real development in branch banking. During the year the total number of branches, pay offices, etc., of the scheduled banks increased from 723 to 828, out of which the Imperial Bank contributed 36 pay offices. This shows that the continuance of cheap money is stimulating the banks to develop the potentialities of the up country markets. The advance in this direction is particularly noticeable in southern India. Though this increase is welcome, it is obviously still very meagre when the vast possibilities are considered and it is to be hoped that with the spread of banking education and the consequent increasing availability of trained Indian bankers, the process may develop on a largely increasing scale, because it is in the expansion of branches by the scheduled banks that one of the main solutions lies to the problem of building up rural credit and developing the potentialities of country.

By order of the
Central Board of Directors.
J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Issue Department.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,87,34,768 8 0		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,91,99,37,194 8 0		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,358 0 0	
			(b) Held autside India.	2,86,97,[illegible]82 0 0	
Total notes issued ..		2,03,86,71,963 0 0	Sterling Securities .	71,31,04,559 0 0	
			Total of A ..		1,15,73,21,699 0 0
			B.—Rupee Coin ..		64,75,67,336 0 0
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,37,82,928 0 0
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		*Nil*
TOTAL LIABILITIES ..		2,03,86,71,[illegible]63 0 0	TOTAL ASSETS ..		2,03,86,71,963 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·768 per cent.

Banking Department.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes	11,87,34,764 8 0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000 0 0	Rupee Coin	6,31,032 12 0
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,84,646 0 6
(*a*) Government ..	7,14,12,195 14 6	Bills Discounted :—	
(*b*) Banks	15,86,70,424 8 7	(*a*) Internal	*Nil.*
(*c*) Others	27,61,241 12 0	(*b*) External	*Nil.*
Bills Payable	8,80,688 13 0	(*c*) Government of India Treasury Bills.	*Nil.*
Other Liabilities	70,05,985 15 10	Balances held abroad* ..	14,86,22,645 3 7
		Loans and advances to the Government.	*Nil.*
		Other Loans and Advances ..	39,000 0 0
		Investments	6,16,31,537 11 11
		Other Assets	1,07,86,906 11 11
TOTAL LIABILITIES ..	34,07,30,536 15 11	TOTAL ASSETS ..	34,07,30,536 15 11

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the 20th January, 1937.

P. H. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
Deputy Governor

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

WE the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India, do hereby report to the Shareholders upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 31st December, 1936.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto of the Central Office and of the Offices at Calcutta, Bambay, Madras and with the Returns submitted and certified by the Managers of the other Offices and Branches, which Returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and Report that where we have called for explanations and information from the Central Board such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and Fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Regulations of the Bank, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.

SASTRI & SHAH,

Auditors.

Dated the 20th January, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission, etc.	1,55,48,919 15 4
	1,55,48,919 15 4
EXPENDITURE.	
Establishment	33,16,986 10 5
Directors and Local Board Members, fees and expenses	1,09,694 0 3
Auditors' fees	15,000 0 0
Rent, taxes, insurance, lighting, etc.	5,70,182 14 11
Law Charges	5,897 6 0
Postage and telegraph charges	84,553 10 10
Stationery, etc.	89,837 14 4
Depreciation and repairs to Bank property	91,029 15 8
Agency charges	24,12,785 9 6
Contributions to staff and superannuation funds	1,19,500 0 0
Miscellaneous expenses	33,91,351 13 5
Net available balance ..	53,42,100 0 0
	1,55,48,919 15 4
Amount set aside for payment of dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum	17,50,000 0 0
Amount transferred to the Reserve Fund	*Nil.*
Surplus available for payment of an additional dividend at the rate of .... per cent.	*Nil.*
Surplus payable to the Governor-General in Council	35,92,100 0 0
Balance carried forward ..	*Nil.*
	53,42,100 0 0
RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.	
By balance on 31st December, 1936	5,00,00,000 0 0
By transfer from Profit and Loss account	*Nil.*
TOTAL ..	5,00,00,000 0 0

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

P. H. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the 20th January, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
es held in the Banking Dept.	11,87,34,768 8 0		A. Gold Coin and Bullion ;—		
es in circulation ...	1,91,99,37,194 8 0		(a) Held in India ...	41,55,19,358 0 0	
Total notes issued ...	...	2,03,86,71,963 0 0	(b) Held outside India ...	2,86,97,782 0 0	
			Sterling Securities ...	71,31,04,559 0 0	
			Total of A ...		1,15,73,21,699 0 0
			B. Rupee Coin ...		64,75,67,336 0 0
			Govt. of India Rupee Securities		23,37,82,928 0 0
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		Nil.
TOTAL LIABILITIES ...	...	2,03,86,71,963 0 0	TOTAL ASSETS ...	...	2,03,86,71,963 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56·768 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
apital paid up		5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes		11,87,34,768 8 0
eserve Fund		5,00,00,000 0 0	Rupee Coin		6,31,032 12 0
Deposits ;—			Subsidiary Coin		2,84,646 0 6
(a) Government		7,14,12,195 14 6	Bills Discounted ;— ...		
(b) Banks ...		*15,86,70,424 8 7	(a) Internal		Nil.
(c) Others		27,61,241 12 0	(b) External		Nil.
Bills payable		8,80,688 13 0	(c) Government of India		
Other liabilities		70,05,985 15 10	Treasury Bills		Nil
			Balance held abroad*		14,86,22,645 3 7
			Loans and Advances to the Govt. ...		Nil.
			Other Loans and Advances ...		39,000 0 0
			Investments		6,16,31,537 11 11
			Other Assets		1,07,84,906 11 11
TOTAL LIABILITIES ...	...	34,07,30,536 15 11	TOTAL ASSETS ...	...	34,07,30,536 15 11

*Includes Cash and short-term Securities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission, etc.	1,55,48,919 15 4
	1,55,48,919 15 4
Expenditure.	
Establishment	33,16,986 10 5
Directors' and Local Board Members' fees and expenses	1,09,694 0 3
Auditors' fees	15,000 0 0
Rent, taxes, insurance, lighting, etc. ...	5,70,182 14 11
Law charges	5,897 6 0
Postage and telegraph charges	84,553 10 10
Stationery etc.	89,837 14 4
Depreciation and repairs to Bank property ...	91,029 15 8
Agency charges	24,12,785 9 6
Contributions to staff and superannuation funds	9,19,500 0 0
Miscellaneous expenses	33,91,351 13 5
Net available balance ...	53,42,100 0 0
	1,55,48,919 15 4
Amount set aside for payment of dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum ...	17,50,000 0 0
Amount transferred to the Reserve Fund	Nil.
Surplus available for payment of an additional dividend at the rate of... .. . ...per cent. ...	Nil.
Surplus payable to the Governor-General in Council	35,92,100 0 0
Balance carried forward ...	Nil.
	53,42,100 0 0

Reserve Fund Account.

	Rs. A. P.
By balance on 31st December, 1936 ...	5,00,00,000 0 0
By transfer from Profit and Loss account ..	Nil.
TOTAL Rs. ...	5,00,00,000 0 0

Report of the Auditors.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India do hereby report to the shareholders upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 31st December, 1936.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts and vouchers relating thereto of the Central Office and of the Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and with the Returns submitted and certified by the Managers of the other Offices and Branches which Returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information from the Central Board such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Regulations of the Bank, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,

SASTRI & SHAH,

Auditors.

Dated the 20th January, 1937.

P. H. SESHAGIRI RAO,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
Deputy Governor.

J. C. NIXON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

New Delhi, the 30th January, 1937.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 7 and section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 1-Salt, dated the 12th January, 1935, namely :—

In the said rules—

(1) In sub-rule (*i*) of rule 13, for the word "Government" the word "Commissioner" shall be substituted.

(2) After rule 13, the following rule shall be inserted, namely : —

"14. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner under these rules may appeal to the Commissioner and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by the Commissioner under these rules may appeal to the Central Board of Revenue."

No. 5.— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 7 and section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 27-Salt, dated the 1st October, 1927, namely :—

In the said rules, after rule 12, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"13. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Assistant Collector under these rules may appeal to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, under these rules may appeal to the Central Board of Revenue."

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 7 and section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 28-Salt, dated the 1st October, 1927, namely :—

In the said rules, after rule 12, the following rule shall be inserted, namely .—

"13. Any person who may be dissatisfied with an order passed by the Assistant Commissioner under these rules may appeal to the Collector and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by the Collector under these rules may appeal to the Central Board of Revenue."

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 30th January, 1937.

No. 476(1)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), as amended by the Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act, 1936 (XIII of 1936), read with Section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute an Indian Tea Market Expansion Board to receive and expend the proceeds of the tea cess levied and collected under Section 3 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903, as amended by the Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act, 1936, and is further pleased to appoint the persons named in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, on the recommendation of the bodies and authorities named in the first column of the said schedule, to be the members of whom the said Board shall, in the first instance, consist.

Schedule

Statement showing the names of the Members nominated by the various tea interests to serve on the new Indian Tea Market Expansion Board.

By whom.	Names of Members nominated.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. T. T. K. Allan of National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta. Mr. J. H. Burder of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Company, Calcutta.
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.	Mr. I. B. Sen of the Eastern Dooars Tea Company, Limited, 95, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Madras Chamber of Commerce ..	Mr. G. G. Macgregor of Messrs. Davenport and Company, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta.
Associated Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Mr. N. T. Brain of Messrs. Brooke Bond, India, Limited, Calcutta.
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.	Mr. Debes Chandra Ghose of Messrs. Ghose & Sons, Jalpaiguri.
South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.	Mr. T. M. Rangachariar C/o Messrs. Chari & Chari, Ltd., Poonamallee High Road, Madras.
Indian Tea Association, Calcutta ..	Mr. H. A. Antrobus of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Company, Ltd. 2, Hare Street, Calcutta. Mr. C. C. C Bell of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Ltd., 1, Clive Street, Calcutta, Mr. J. S. Graham of Messrs. Duncan Brothers and Company, Ltd., 101, Clive Street, Calcutta. Mr. C. K. Nicholl of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, Ltd., 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Mr. G. C. Whyte of Messrs. Williamson Magor and Company, 4, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Dibrugarh.	Mr. C. E. Leaber. Mr. J. F. Falconer.
Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Binnakedi.	Mr. S. A. Pearson. Mr. J. W. Smart.
United Planters Association of Southern India.	Mr. R. N. W. Jodrell, Wentworth Estate, Cherambadi P. O., Nilgiris, South India. Mr W. A. J. Milner, Toyford Estate, Fairfield P. O., Travancore.
Dooars Planter Association, Barnadighe	Mr. F. M. Graham, Hantupara, T. E., Hantupura P. O., Dooars. Mr. G. P. Macpherson, Rangamuttee T. E. Mal P. O., Dooars.
Darjeeling Planter's Association and the Terai Planters Association.	Mr. John Stodart, President of the Darjeeling Planters Association, Darjeeling.
Indian Tea Planter's Association, Jalpaiguri.	Mr. Biraj Kumar Banerjee, M.A., B.L.
Government of Bengal ..	Babu Narendra Chandra Dutt of Comilla. Maulvi Galam Jabbar of Jalpaiguri.
Assam Valley Indian Tea Planter's Association, Dibrugarh.	Mr. J. P. Chaliha of Karangani Tea Estate.
Surma Valley Indian Tea Planters' Association, Sylhet.	Mr. Syamakanta Das, B.A., Director, The All-India Tea and Trading Company, Ltd., Sylhet, Director and Secretary, the Great Eastern Tea and Trading Company, Ltd., Sylhet.
Government of Madras ..	Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder, Hubbuthali, Aravankadu, the Nilgiris, representing Planters in South India.

No. 476 (1)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act, 1936 (XIII of 1936), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the 15th February, 1937, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1937.

No. F. 39-1/36-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely :—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 143 of the said Rules, for the words ' the difference between the amount actually deposited by him and the amount he would have been required to deposit had he sailed on the outward voyage from the port of Bombay or Karachi ", the words, brackets and figure " a sum which shall not be less than that refundable under sub-rule (1) " shall be substituted.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Governmrnt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1937.

No. M.-1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in Appendix I to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1051, dated the 1st October, 1935, namely :—

In the said Appendix—

I.—Under the head " (Bengal) "—

(*i*) for the sub-head " Clay Mine " and the entry thereunder the following sub-head and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

' Clay Mines.

1. Gopinathpur	Nirode Baran Roy	Durgapur	Asansol	Burdwan.
2. Ranigunj No. 1	Burn and Company, Limited	Ronai	Do.	Do.
3. Ranigunj No. 2	Do.	Baktarnagar	Do.	Do.
4. Ranigunj No. 3	Do.	Ronai	Do.	Do."

(*ii*) To the entries under the sub-head " Fireclay Mines ", the following entries shall be added, namely :—

" 3. Dendua	D. N. Chowdhury	Dendua	Asansol	Burdwan.
4. Dabor	Do.	Dabor	Do.	Do.
5. Sabanpur	Burn and Company, Limited	Sabanpur	Do.	Do.
6. Sangramgarh	Kalyanji Lalji	Sangramgarh	Do.	Do.
7. Rangakanali	Someswar Ojha	Rangakanali	Do.	Do.
8. Lalbazar	Mandal, Khandait and Company.	Lalbasar	Do.	Do.
9. Pabargora	Do.	Pabargora	Do.	Do."

II.—Under the head " (Bihar and Orissa) "—

(*i*) For the heading " (Bihar and Orissa) " the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

" (Bihar) ";

(*ii*) to the entries under the sub-head " Stone Mines " the following entries shall be added, namely :—

" 77. Saleempore	J. N. Mukherjee	Saleempore	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur.
78. Manpur	G. W. Powell and A. Ghany	Mainpur	Gaya	Gaya.
79. Manpur	Maniruddin	Do.	Do.	Do.
80. Manpur	Jogeswar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.
81. Manpur	Seth Isser Dass	Do.	Do.	Do.
82. Manpur	Azimuddin Basant Lal	Do.	Do.	Do.
83. Pirpahar	Bengal and Nagpur Western Railway.	Sukhurpar	Monghyr	Monghyr.
84. Girhinda	Melaram and Basantlal	Girhinda	Do.	Do.
85. Bodma	A. V. Sam	Bodma	Jamtara	Sonthal Parganas.
86. Tinpahar	Chatterjee Shaw and Company.	Tinpahar	Rajmahal	Do.
87. Maharajpur (locally known as Sahibganj Block No. 1).	Birendra Nath Shah	Matijharna	Do.	Do.
88. Tinpahar	Seth Teomal	Tinpahar	Do.	Do."

(*iii*) For the sub-head " Fireclay Mine " and the entry thereunder the following sub-head and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

" Fireclay Mines.

1. Merrah	Bengal Coal Company, Limited.	Merrah		Manbhom.
2. Sangamohal	Bihar Firebricks and Potteries, Limited.	Sangamohal	Dhanbad	Do.
3. Chatabar	Do.	Chatabar	Do.	Do.
4. Rangamati	Burn and Company, Limited	Rangamati	Do.	Do.
5. Gulfarbari	Do.	Gulfarbari	Do.	Do.
6. Mugma Birsingpur.	D. N. Chowdhury	Mugma Birsingpur.	Do.	Do.
7. Kapasara	Amir Ahmed Khan	Kapasara	Do.	Do.
8. Palasia	Alladad Khan	Palasia	Do.	Do.
9. Jograd	Dina Nath Gorai	Jograd	Do.	Do.
10. Kethardih	Haripada Goswami	Kethardih	Do.	Do.

III.—Under the head "(Bombay Presidency)", to the entries under the sub-head "Stone Mines" the following entries shall be added, namely :—

"31. Tamdi Khan	Lalkhan Imambhai	Tamdi	F. Ward	Town and Island of Bombay.
32. Sewree	Bhagat Sing Naji	Sewree	Do.	Do.
33. Tambdi Khan	Rasid Banoo Savakshaw Kapadia.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34. Tambdi Khan	Solomon M. Haskell	Do.	Do.	Do."

IV.—Under the head "(Burma)".—

(i) For the sub-head "Limestone Mine" the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely :—

"Limestone Mines,";

(ii) to the entries under the said sub-head the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"5. Kung-teng	Burma Corporation, Limited	Mile 26·9 Kungtong	Lashio	North Hsenwi State (Northern Shan States)".

V.—To the entries under the head "(Central Provinces)" the following sub-head and entries shall be added, namely :—

'Bauxite Mines.

1. Tikuri	K. P. Pandey	Tikuri	Murwara	Jubbulpore
2. Tikuri	C. L. Pathak and Sons	Do.	Do	Do."

VI.—Under the head "(Madras Presidency)"—

(i) Under the sub-head "Stone Mines" for entries 16 and 17 the following entries shall be subtuted, namely :—

"1. Molagupparai	Military Department	Trichinopoly Town	Trichinopoly	Tichinopoly.
17. Mogalrajpuram	Government of Madras, Public Works Department.	Mogalrajpuram	Bezwada Taluk	Kistna.
18. Pakkam	South Indian Railway	Pakkam	Madurantakam Taluk.	Chinglepu t.'

(ii) Under the sub-head "Barytes Mines"

(a) in the second column for the word "Kothapalli" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Kothapali, S. No. 288";

(b) after entry 3 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"4. Vemula (S. Nos. 981/5-978 and 979).	A. Krishnappa and Sons	Vemula	Pulivendla Taluk	Cuddapah
5. Nandipalli	Do.	Kothapali (S. Nos. 517/2 and 517/3).	Do.	Do.
6. Vemula (S. No. 981/4.	Tiffin and company	Vemula	Do.	Do.
7. Vemula S. No. 1021	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Limestone Mine.

1. Madukkarai	Coimbatore Cement Company, Limited.	Madukkarai	Coimbatore	Coimbatore.

VII.—Under the head "(Punjab)" to the entries under the sub-head "Stone Mines" the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"6. Gharibwal (Jutana quarry).	North-Western Railway	Jutana	Pind Dadan Khan.	Jhelum."

VIII.—Under the head "(United Provinces)"—

(i) For the sub-head "Stone Mine" the following sub-head shall be substituted, namely :—

"Stone Mines";

(ii) to the entry under the said sub-head the following entries shall be added, namely :—

"2. Shankergarh	Sheikh Hidayatullah	Tala	Allahabad	Allahabad.
3. Shankergarh	Jethanand	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Shankergarh	Govindram Sindhi	Benipur	Do.	Do.
5. Shankergarh	Pars Ram	Shankergarh	Do.	Do.
6. Hajitola (Shankergarh).	Govindram Sindhi	Hajitola	Do.	Do.
7. Lakhanpur Shankergarh).	L. P. Pandey and Sons	Lakhanpur	Do.	Do.
8. Kulmajra	Pars Ram	Kulmajra	Maw	Banda.
9. Kulmajra	Bhagwandin	Do.	Do.	Do.
10. Sheora	Nazir Husain	Gulpura	Jhansi-Math	Jhansi.
11. Sheora	Ram Harak	Do	Do.	Do.

12. Sheora	.. Ram Charan and Ram Gopal.	Tari	.. Jhansi-Math	Jhansi.
13. Sheora	.. Debi Sahai and Kali Charan.	Do.	.. Do.	.. Do.
14. Sheora	.. Murlidhar and Tek Chand	Do.	.. Do.	.. Do.
15. Chandpur Jahazpur	Randhir Singh	.. Chandpur Jahazpur	Lalitpur ..	Do.
16. Chandpur Jahazpur	Shiam Lal Tara Chand and Company.	Jhilgawan	.. Do.	.. Do. ".

No. M.-1171.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10163-30, dated the 5th December, 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to limit the operation of the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in so far as the said enactments relate to the possession of petroleum to the following quantities, namely ;—

(*a*) In the case of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding 500 gallons ;

(*b*) In the case of dangerous petroleum, to quantities of three gallons or less, placed in separate glass, stone-ware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

The Schedule.

1. The United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914 (II of 1914).
2. The United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (II of 1916).

The 28th January, 1937.

No. M.-826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta, as the officer with whom the standard apparatus for determining the flashing-point of petroleum shall be deposited.

No. L.-1821.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor-General in Council, having given previous notice of his intention so to do, is pleased to add to Schedule II to the said Act persons employed in any occupation involving the handling and manipulation of radium or X-rays apparatus, or contact with radio-active substances.

The 29th January, 1937.

No. L.-1821.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor-General in Council, having given previous notice of his intention so to do, is pleased to add the following to the list of occupational diseases and the employments specified in Schedule III of the said Act :—

Occupational disease.	Employment.
Arsenical poisoning or its sequelae ..	Any process involving the production, liberation or utilisation of arsenic or its compounds.
Pathological manifestations due to— (*a*) radium and other radio-active substances ; (*b*) X-rays.	Any process involving exposure to the action of radium, radio-active substances or X-rays.
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. ..	Any process involving the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, paraffin, or the compounds, products or residues of these substances.

The 30th January, 1937.

No. M.-966.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 29 and 31A of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following further temporary regulations, having satisfied himself that for the prevention of apprehended danger or the speedy remedy of conditions likely to cause danger it

is necessary in making these regulations to dispense with the delay that would result from their previous publication and reference to Mining Boards :—

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS FOR COAL MINES.

1. (*1*) These regulations may be called the Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations, 19 .

(*2*) They shall apply only in respect of coal mines.

2. In these regulations "the principle Regulations" mean the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926.

3. (*1*) The first inspection of a mine or part of a mine which is re-opened after a discontinuance of mining for a period exceeding seven days, and the inspection of a mine which is in the process of being dewatered, shall be made by a person possessing the qualifications prescribed in sub-regulation (*1*) of Regulation 71 of the principal Regulations with a locked flame safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

(*2*) No additional light shall be used in any such inspection other than an electric torch or lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

(*3*) The result of every such inspection shall be reported by the person making it in the manner required by sub-regulation (*5*) of regulation 70 of the principal Regulations and shall be recorded in the book maintained in accordance with sub-regulation (*2*) of regulation 70 of the principal Regulations.

4. The principal Regulations shall be read as if for sub-regulation (*4*) of regulation 70 the following sub-regulation were substituted, namely :—

" (*4*) The inspection shall be made with a locked flame safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector, and no additional light shall be used other than an electric torch or lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector :

Provided that in the case of a mine in which inflammable gas has never been found and is unlikely to be found the inspection may be made with any electric torch or lamp if it is used in conjunction with an open light or a locked flame safety lamp."

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 25th January, 1937.

No. I. M.-1285/T. L./36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

In rule 183 of the said Rules, after clause (*w*), the following clause shall be added, namely :—

" (*x*) The Secretary of the Indian Central Jute Committee, provided that the articles posted by him relate solely to the business of the Committee."

The 28th January, 1937.

No. I. M.-1184/T. L./36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

For sub-rule (4) of rule 17 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" (4) manuscripts for press and manuscript music, not bearing any written endorsement other than a direction consisting of not more than ten words regarding the disposal or return of the manuscript, and the name and address of the sender ;".

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. F.-114/37-C. & G.—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63D of the Government of India Act, is pleased to direct that a session of the Council of State shall commence at New Delhi on Tuesday, the 1 'th February, 1937.

No. F. 103/37-C. & G.—For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 63-A of the Government of India Act, and in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons, being non-officials, to be members of the said Council of State :—

Sir David Devadoss, Kt.

Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon, Kt.

Sir Josna Ghosal, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu, C.I.E.

Raja Charanjit Singh.

Mr. Khurshid Ali Khan.

Raja Devaki Nandan Singh.

Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Haidar, O.B.E.

Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt.

J. D. ANDERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1937.

No. F.-58/37-Ests./S. C. S. R. No. 77.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 15th day of December, 1936, hereby, makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely :—

For Schedule IV to the said Rules the following Schedule shall be substituted namely :—

SCHEDULE IV (see Rule 12).

1. These regulations apply to the following officers, namely :—

(*a*) any officer who belongs to a service, or holds substantively a permanant post, specified in Appendix A to this Schedule, and who had, at the date of his appointment to such service or post, his domicile elsewhere than in Asia ; and

(*b*) any officer of the Indian Civil Service, having at the time of his appointment to that service his domicile in Asia, who is, or has at any time been, or would if he had been on the time-scale have been, entitled to overseas pay :

PGG

Provided that nothing in these regulations shall entitle an officer on probation to receive any benefit to which he was not already entitled in respect of a journey commenced prior to the date of his confirmation in the service to which he belongs, except with the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council :

Provided further that no payment in respect of any benefit allowed to an officer on probation under the foregoing proviso shall be made until such officer has been confirmed in the service.

2. For the purposes of these regulations—

(a) "passage" means a unit of credit in an individual passage account, and represents in the case of an officer or his wife one standard return fare, and in the case of a child one standard single fare ;

(b) " standard fare ' means the cost for the time being, according to the table of rates published by the P. and O. Company, of an ordinary, as distinct from off season ticket for an adult giving first-class B grade accommodation for a journey between Bombay and London by mail steamer of that Company :

" standard single fare " means a standard fare for a journey one way only, and "standard return fare " means a standard fare for a journey both ways ;

(c) " port in India " means—

(1) in the case of journeys beginning or ending by sea—the actual seaport in India or Burma at which an entitled person embarks on or disembarks from a steamship departing for or arriving from a place outside Asia, as the case may be, and shall be deemed to include Colombo ;

(2) in the case of journeys beginning or ending by land routes—Quetta, Peshawar or the actual official station of an officer in Asia situated in territories outside the western or northern boundaries of India ; and

(3) in the case of journeys by air—Karachi (Drigh Road) Air Port or in the case of officer serving in Burma, Rangoon Air Port ;

NOTE.—Journeys by land routes will be deemed to include—

(i) journeys by Afghanistan or Persia through Russia or Asia Minor to Europe or elsewhere ; and

(ii) journeys by Iraq and Syria, notwithstanding that they may begin or end by sea between India and the Persian Gulf and include a sea journey across the Mediterranean :

Provided that they will not include a land journey to or fro m the port of embarkation or disembarkation, as the case may be, in India or Burma.

(d) " port outside Asia " means and includes –

(i) in the case of journeys beginning or ending by sea—the actual seaport of arrival or departure situated in the country of destination outside Asia, other than a Channel port in England, London being deemed to be the seaport of arrival or departure in the case of a sea journey beginning or ending at a Channel port in England ; and

(ii) in the case of journeys beginning or ending by land or air routes—the actual place of destination or departure situated in a country outside Asia, London being deemed to be the place of destination or departure in the case of journeys by land or air routes beginning or ending at a Channel port in England ;

(e) " officer " means an officer to whom these regulations apply ;

(f) " child " means, except in Regulation 5, a legitimate child who is, if a male, under the age of 12 or if a female under the age of 21 and unmarried on the advertised date of sailing of the vessel in which the journey is performed or on the actual date of commencement of the journey, according as the first part of the journey is made by sea or by land or air, and includes a step-child wholly dependent on an officer ; and in Regulation 5 a legitimate child or step-child of any age if wholly dependent on the officer ;

(g) " cost of a journey " means in the case of a journey by sea or air, the cost of that journey as fixed in the published rates for the time being in force of the steamer or air transport company by whose vehicle the journey is made, and in the case of a journey by a land route the actual cost incurred by the traveller for conveyance on the journey ; and

(h) the domicile of a person at the date of his appointment shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to this Schedule.

3.—(1) The maximum benefits to which officers shall be entitled shall be :—

(A) In the case of officers appointed on or after the 1st day of April, 1924—

(a) for the officer himself, four passages ;

(b) for his wife, the number of passages shown in the following scale :—

Officer's length of service at date of marriage.	Number of passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years but less than 14 years	3
14 years but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over.	1

(c) for each child, one passage ; and

(B) In the case of officers appointed before the 1st April, 1924—

(a) for the officer himself, the number of passages shown in the following scale :—

Officer's length of service on 1st April, 1924.	Number of passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years but less than 14 years	3
14 years but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over.	1

(b) for his wife, the same number of passages as for the officer himself :

Provided that where the officer was first married on or after the 1st day of April 1924, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be that laid down in sub-clause (b) of clause (A) ; and

(c) for each child, one passage.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation the Governor-General in Council may, in the case of officers appointed after attaining the age of 25 years and of officers holding His Majesty's commission to whom these regulations apply, by general or special order determine the maximum benefits to which such officers shall be entitled for themselves, their wives and their children.

(3) An officer shall be entitled for a second or subsequent wife to either the benefits set out in the table in clause (A) (b) of sub-regulation (1) or any benefits which were available to him but were not utilised, for the wife by the immediately prior marriage, whichever are less.

(4) When an officer passes without a break in service from one post or service included in Appendix A to this Schedule to another such post or service he shall carry with him to the new post or service the amount at credit in his passage account when he quitted the old post or service. A similar transfer of credit shall be made in respect of his wife and children, if any.

4. In the case of an officer who, before becoming entitled to the benefits of these regulations, was entitled to analogous benefits of a lower grade under any separate set of rules or orders, the maximum benefits admissible to him under these regulations for himself, his wife and children, if any, shall be the difference between the standard return or single fare, as the case may be, provided for in these regulations and the amount of credit for a return or single journey, as the case may be, provided for in the rules or orders to which he was previously subject, for the number of passages to which he shall be entitled for himself, his wife and children on the date of his admission to the beenfits of these regulations *plus* the balance, if any, existing in the passage accounts of the respective beneficiaries opened under the rules or orders to which he was previously subject. Provided that the credit to be given under these regulations in respect of the aforesaid difference shall not be for a number of passages greater than that for which he was originally given credit on his admission to benefits of the lower grade.

5. Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in these regulations, if an officer dies while in service his wife and each of his children shall be entitled at any time not being more than one year from the date of his death, to receive from general revenues the cost of a single journey from a port in India to their destination outside India, such cost not to exceed one standard single fare for each such person :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may, in special cases, extend the said period of one year to any period not exceeding two years.

6. A separate account shall be opened for each officer and if he is married for his wife and for each child. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 8, these accounts

shall be credited respectively with the number of passages to which the officer, his wife and children are entitled under regulation 3, or regulation 4, as the case may be, and no transfer of any credit shall be made from one account to another. Within the amount of these credits, the officer shall be entitled to draw for himself, his wife and his children respectively the cost of a journey between a port in India and a port outside Asia: provided that the amount drawn from an individual account shall not exceed a standard single fare in the case of a single journey, and a standard return* fare in the case of a return journey, save in respect of a child under 12 in whose case the amount drawn shall not exceed the cost of a half standard single or return fare as the case may be.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, an officer, his wife or children travelling to or from Burma from or to a seaport outside Asia on a through ticket across India shall be entitled to the cost of the land journey performed in India, provided that the total amount drawn from an individual accont in respect of the entire journey shall not exceed a standard single or return* fare, as the case may be.

8.—(1) In the case of pensionable officers engaged on contract for definite periods and of officers whose service is not pensionable, no credit shall be made under Regulation 6 in such officer's personal account or in those of his wife and children until the 1st April, 1924, or until he has completed five years' service from the date of his appointment to a qualifying post or service, whichever is later, and a second, third and fourth passage, if due under the provisions of Regulation 3 or Regulation 4 as the case may be, shall not be credited to the officer's account or that of his wife until the officer has completed 5, 10 and 15 years' service respectively from the date with effect from which the first credit is made: provided that if, before the conclusion of any such quinquennial period of service, any such officer applies to the sanctioning authority to receive any benefits prescribed in these regulations for himself, his wife or his children, as the case may be, he may be granted such benefits up to the value in each case of the amount which will fall due to be credited to his account on behalf of himself, his wife or his children, at the conclusion of such period of service, on his satisfying the sanctioning authority that he intends to complete the said period of service, and on his entering into a written agreement to that effect in the form prescribed by the sanctioning authority.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation the sanctioning authority shall be the authority which is empowered to grant leave to the officer concerned.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to officers who before the 17 th May, 1927, had been admitted, without restriction, to the benefits prescribed in these regulations.

9. Any benefits for himself and for his wife to which an officer is entitled under Regulation 3 or Regulation 4, as the case may be, shall be in abeyance for any period of foreign service in respect of which it has been agreed between the Government of India and the foreign employer that the officer shall receive from the foreign employer any concessions of the kind contemplated in these regulations, and the sums credited to the accounts of the officer and his wife shall be reduced by one-seventh of a standard return fare for each completed year of such period.

10—(1) Payment for all sea or air journeys other than journeys permitted during the period of probation with the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council shall be made from general revenues to the steamship / air transport companies either direct or through recognised firms of passenger / their accredited agents, and not to the officers themselves.

(2) Payment on account of journeys excepted in sub-regulation (1) and journeys by land routes shall be made to the officer making the claim.

11. The accounts mentioned in Regulation 6 shall be debited with—

(a) the sums actually drawn from general revenues under that regulation; and

(b) the cost of any benefits utilised in advance for himself, his wife or children under Rule 11 of the Passage (Subordinate) Rules, 1925, or the corresponding rule of the rules which those rules superseded, by an officer before his promotion to a service or post qualifying for the benefits prescribed in these regulations.

*NOTE.—A return ticket shall be taken in respect of a return journey in cases in which it is possible to do so. If, however, such a journey is performed on two single tickets, the aggregate that can be drawn from an account in respect of the two single journeys shall not exceed a standard return fare.

12. When a standard fare is increased or decreased, the balance at credit of each account referred to in Regulation 6 shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, in proportion to the increase or decrease in that fare.

13.—(1) An officer is entitled to the benefits provided by these regulations in respect of any journey between a port in India and a port outside Asia performed by himself or his wife, or any of his children which commences on or after 1st April, 1924, and before the date of the officer's retirement : provided that—

(a) if an officer is proceeding out of Asia on leave preparatory to retirement, he, his wife, or any of his children shall be entitled to receive, so far as their respective credits permit, the benefits admissible under Regulation 6 or Regulation 7, as the case may be, for a single journey ;

(b) if an officer having proceeded out of Asia on leave with the intention of returning to duty in India and having drawn for himself, his wife or any of his children the benefits admissible under Regulation 6 or Regulation 7, as the case may be, for a return journey, retires during or on the termination of such leave, he shall (unless he is an officer of Asiatic domicile or the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the return to India or Burma of the officer or any member of his family is justified) refund to their respective passage accounts, the difference between the benefits admissible under Regulation 6 or Regulation 7, as the case may be, for a return and a single journey.

(2) An officer, his wife or any of his children shall be entitled to receive, so far as their respective credits permit, the benefits admissible for a single journey under Regulation 6 or Regulation 7, as the case may be, in respect of a journey from a port in India to a port outside Asia commenced within six and completed within twelve months after the officer's retirement.

14. Any balance remaining at the credit of any person in his or her personal account after such person has ceased to be eligible for any benefits under these regulations shall lapse to Government.

15. The Governor-General in Council may make supplementary regulations to carry out the purposes and objects of these regulations, and may sanction the relaxation of the provisions of regulation 10 (1) ; he may also with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 11 or 13 of these regulations be relaxed or varied in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think proper.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1937.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 61-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Companions.

GEORGE HEMMING SPENCE, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department (on leave).

THOMAS BAILEY TATE, Esquire, Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

B. J. GLANCY,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 62-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be companions.

CONRAD LAURENCE CORFIELD, Esquire, M. C., of the Political Department, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

FRANK LUGARD BRAYNE, Esquire, M. C., V. D., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner Rural Reconstruction, Punjab.

HERBERT LEONARD OFFLEY GARRETT, Esquire, Indian Educational Service (retired) lately Principal, Government College, Lahore, Punjab.

B. J. GLANCY,

Secretary to the Most Eminent
Order of the Indian Empire

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 63-H.—His Imperial Majesty The KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire :—

To be Officer.

Civil Division.

JOHN ADAM SCROGGIE, Esquire, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

To be Member.

Civil Division.

Major HENRY CECIL PHILLIPS, Indian Medical Department, Superintendent of the Punjab Vaccine Institute, Lahore, Punjab.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITCAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 65-H.—His Imperial Majesty The KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

Captain Sardar SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., of Jhelum, Punjab.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the
Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 68-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Pandit DEVI SHARAN BHARDWAJ, Pleader, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

No. 70-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-Hind Medal of the Third Class for Public Service in India to :—

Jamadar (No. 1629) PINDI DAS BALI, Indian Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Cantonment General Hospital, Rawalpindi.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. 79-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Hussain Ali, Punjab Civil Service, Lahore, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Haji Farid Khan, Daha, Honorary Magistrate, Khanewal, Multan District, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Chaudhri Qasam Ali, Zaildar of Baddoke and Sub-Registrar of Daska, Sialkot District, Punjab.

No. 80-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Rai Sahib Lala Gujar Mal, Amritsar, Punjab.

Mr. Devi Dayal Dhawan, Punjab Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Daya Kishan Khanna, Indian Service of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

No. 82-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Sardar Hardit Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Panjwar, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Sardar Labh Singh, Punjab Agricultural Service, Offg. Professor of Agriculturer Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Zaildar and President, Nur Mahal Co-operative Union, Jullundur District, Punjab.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, Offg. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

No. 83-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Malik Qadir Bakhsh, Pleader, Muzaffargarh, Punjab.

Shaikh Abdul Ghani, Officiating Superintendent, District Jail, Campbellpur, Attock District, Punjab.

Makhdum Sayad Ghulam Mustafa Shah Gilani, Punjab Civil Service, Additional District Magistrate, Mianwali, Punjab.

Mr. Rahim Bakhsh, Honorary Secretary, Multan Central Co-operative Bank, Multan, Punjab.

Malik Ahmad Khan, Tiwana, Tahsildar, Campbellpur, Attock District, Punjab.

Malik Sher Baz Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Munshi Matlub Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Civil Dispensary, Fatehgarh, Gurdaspur District, Punjab.

Khan Mehr Muhammad Khan, President, Small Town Committee, Tohana, Hissar District, Punjab.

Shaikh Fateh Muhammad, Deputy Collector (Selection Grade), Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Sayad Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rohtak, Punjab.

No. 84-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon :—

Lala Mehr Chand, Offg. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab.

Lala Kishan Lal Jalan, Rais of Bhiwani, Hissar District, Punjab.

Lala Bishan Das, Sub-Registrar, Honorary Magistrate and Notary Public, Amritsar, Punjab.

Lala Gurudas Ram Bohra, Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Range Punjab.

Mr. Gurbakhsh Rai Sethi, B.A., Journalist and Notary Public of Amritsar, Punjab

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. F. 25/7/36-Police.—His Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments :—

Name of Officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB.
17. Percy Lancelot Orde, I.P., C.I.E.	During the course of his service in the Punjab and Delhi, dating from the year 1907, Mr. Orde has been called upon to meet situations of difficulty and danger on an unusual number of occasions. His valuable services at Delhi in connection with the disturbances of 1919 were acknowledged by His Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India. In 1921 he was placed on special duty at Nankana Sahib, at that time the focal point of Sikh fanaticism. In his work there, in conditions of peculiar delicacy, he showed tact and commonsense in a remarkable degree. In November of the same year he was appointed as Superintendent of Police in the important district of Ferozepore, and in 1923 received the congratulations of the Inspector-General for his share in the capture of a gang of armed dacoits. At the end of 1923 his services were again put at the disposal of the Delhi Administration, where he remained till May, 1928. His work in the capital city, particulary during the communal tension of 1926-27, was recognised by his appointment as a Companion in the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (Birthday Honours, 1927). In February 1929 he returned to the Punjab to serve as Deputy Inspector-General of the Central Range. In April of the same year he came to special notice for the efficiency with which he handled a dangerous communal situation in Lahore. His services in connection with the Lahore session of the Indian National Congrees at Christmas 1929 again earned the commendation of the Punjab Government. In September 1930 Mr. Orde was put in charge of the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department and in the summer of 1935 he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General. He was thus in charge of the whole police force of the province at the time of the bitter dispute between Sikhs and Muslims in regard to the Shahidganj Gurdwara. Mr. Orde decided to take personal charge of the police operations in Lahore, and was on duty almost continuously throughout the 19th July and the

Name of Officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*contd.*
	two succeeding days, when the police were repeatedly in contact with violent crowds. His coolness and cheerfulness throughout these operations, carried out at the very height of the hot season, were an inspiration to the force under his command, while his grasp of the situation and sound judgment were an asset of the greatest value to the local Government. The calm courage shown by Mr. Orde on this occasion was of a piece with the whole of his official career, and merits the award of the King's Police Medal.
	Throughout his career Mr. Orde's work has been highly efficient
*18. Henry Donald Mortimer Scott, I. P.	Mr. Scott joined the Indian Police in January, 1920. In June 1935 he was posted to Ferozepore, a district which for some years past has been notorious for dacoity, and at once showed the greatest energy and skill in hunting down dacoits and absconders. On the 15th February, 1936, he received information that two outlaws, each wanted for a number of murders and other serious offences, had taken refuge in a house in a village known as Buttar Bakoha. He at once summoned a body of police from headquarters and proceeded to surround the house—a large building with a courtyard and a number of outhouses and stables. At this stage one of the outlaws shot a young constable who was approaching the main door of the house, inflicting fatal injuries. Soon after this two bombs were thrown at the police, one of which exploded in a manure heap immediately behind Mr. Scott. Fortunately he was untouched, except by a few small pieces of wire and nails. Owing to the approach of darkness Mr. Scott then decided to use lachrymatory gas to force the outlaws to quit their shelter. He personally fired a gas gun from a roof which was exposed to the outlaws' fire, and supervised the digging of holes in the roof through which gas bombs were thrown into the room. After some time a loud explosion was heard, and it was subsequently found that one of the outlaws had dropped one of his bombs and killed himself. The further employment of tear gas eventually drove the second man out, shooting wildly. The police returned the fire, killing the dacoit. The conspicuous courage and leadership displayed by Mr. Scott in this very successful operation entitle him to special recognition.
19. George Durrant, I. P.	Mr. Durrant was appointed to the Indian Police in October, 1922, after having served for serveral years in the Army during the Great War. In March, 1934, he was posted to the Muzaffargarh District as Superintendent of Police. This district lying between the Indus and Chenab rivers, has always provided a peculiarly suitable field for the activities of the cattle thief, so much so that both police and public had almost come to regard the prevalence of this form of crime as an incurable evil. Mr. Durrant refused to accept this state of affairs, and immediately devoted himself to organising a campaign against cattle thieves and the receivers of stolen cattle. Steps were taken to ensure that as many cases of cattle theft as possible were reported and investigated by the police. At the same time a complete reorganisation was carried out of the system of patrols, both on the rivers and on land. The results, were soon seen, 219 animals valued at Rs. 12,934 being recovered in 1934 as compared with 33 in the previous year. The measures taken to deal with organised bands of Lohri cattle thieves from Sind were so successful that so far as is known there was not a single theft in the district in 1935 by criminals of this type. In that year 366 cases were registered on the recovery of stolen animals and 429 animals valued at Rs. 20,005 were recovered. Convictions of the cattle thieves rose from 61 in 1933 to 120 in 1935, while no less than 211 receivers were convicted in the latter year as compared with

Name of Officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*concld.*
	40 in 1933. These figures indicate a remarkable measure of success in dealing with a type of crime which presents peculiar difficulties in a locality which specially favours it. Mr. Durrant's tenure of the police charge of the Muzaffargarh district provides a landmark in its criminal administration and has earned him the gratitude of its inhabitants.
20. Khan Sahib Mirza Mohammed Ata Ullah Khan, Inspector of Police.	For valuable political and secret services.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

New Delhi, the 1st February, 1937.

No. F. 114/25/36-Police.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Indian Police Medal on the following officers :—

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB.
* * *	* * * * *
49. Sydney Clarence Terry, Inspector of Police.	Inspector Terry joined the service as a Sergeant in July, 1916. He was employed in the Government Railway Police until May, 1928, where the satisfactory nature of his work earned him a large number of commendations. In 1929 when investigating a murder case in the Gurdaspur District he recovered a corpse from the Ravi under dangerous conditions. He also did much good work in this district in the control of traffic on the important hill roads which traverse it. In December, 1929, he was placed in charge of the traffic arrangements during the Congress session at Lahore and was specially commended by the Senior Superintendent of Police. In August, 1930, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector and after serving for some time in charge of the Motor Inspection staff at Ambala, where he maintained his reputation for trustworthiness and ability, he was selected in 1934 to hold charge of His Excellency the Viceroy's guard at Delhi and Simla, a post which he continues to hold. This appointment is an onerous one as the Inspector is responsible for the personal safety of His Excellency the Viceroy both at Delhi and Simla and on tour in all parts of India, and also for the supervision of the large police guard employed. The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy noted that he could not speak too highly of Inspector Terry's devotion to the first named responsibility and the able manner in which he has discharged it. He also commended the high standard of training and discipline maintained in the Police guard.
50. Khan Sahib Munshi Safdar Ali Khan, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Khan Sahib Munshi Safdar Ali Khan joined the police as a Sub-Inspector in 1912. He soon showed himself to be an officer of outstanding ability and in September, 1930, he was promoted to the rank of Inspector. In January, 1930, he was awarded the King's Police Medal for gallantry for the capture of a desperate Akali Sikh armed with a gun, and in January, 1935, his services

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*contd.*
	were recognised by the award of the title of Khan Sahib. In 1936 he was promoted to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police. During 1935 while serving in the Shahpur District Inspector Safdar Ali was called upon to take measures to eradicate two separate gangs of desperate murderers. In the first case after a careful study of the difficult terrain in which the gang was hiding, he organised a system of relentless patrolling and repeated search of all places where they were likely to take shelter. Within a short time all three members of this gang were driven to despair and forced to surrender. In the second case the adoption of similar methods combined with an efficient intelligence system led to the arrest in the course of the summer, of all the minor members of the gang. The two ringleaders were eventually traced in the Jhang district. They were engaged by a combined force of the Jhang and Shahpur police under the direction of Inspector Safdar Ali Khan, and after a fight in which the absconders made use of a service rifle, both were shot dead. Inspector Safdar Ali Khan's conduct of these two operations was characterised by commendable resource and devotion to duty.
51. Rai Sahib Lala Jowahar Lal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Rai Sahib Lala Jowahar Lal joined the Service as a Sub-Inspector in January, 1911. He showed early promise and secured rapid promotion to the rank of Inspector in March, 1918. From 1915 to 1923 he served in the Punjab Criminal Investigation Department and was commended on numerous occasions for his thorough and able investigation of important and intricate cases. In 1915 he was specially commended by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department for his perseverance and detective ability in the investigation of an attempted mutiny by an Indian Cavalry Regiment. In 1920 he received a letter of thanks from the Punjab Government for his services during the disturbances of the previous year. In 1929 when serving in the Gurdaspur district he received the appreciation of the Governor in Council for his services in the prosecution of complicated cases relating to defalcations in the local Treasury. In June 1930, he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib and in April 1935, he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. During his service as a non-gazetted officer before his promotion, he was commended on 96 occasions by his department superiors, Magistrates and Judges for services in the investigation and prosecution of crime and he had established a considerable reputation as an extremely able investigating officer. In 1934, Rai Sahib Lala Jowahar Lal was placed on special duty in connection with the prevention of cattle theft in the Muzaffargarh District and did work of great merit. In 1935 he rendered valuable services in connection with sectarian disputes in the Gurdaspur District. In October, 1935 he was placed in charge of the Fazilka Sub-Division in the Ferozepore District, which is one of the most criminal areas of the province and is infested by a large number of absconding criminals. Within six months he was able to effect the arrest of forty-two proclaimed offenders and in February, 1936, he secured information which led to the shooting in an encounter with the Police of two dangerous absconders wanted for seven cases of murder and dacoity. He has recently been deputed for important duty in Bikaner State.
52. Rai Sahib Lala Jagan Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Rai Sahib Lala Jagan Nath joined the Police as a first grade Head Constable in May, 1904. He showed remarkable promise and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector in July, 1907. In November, 1913, he passed the Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors examination and from that date onwards was employed as a Prosecuting officer, being confirmed in the rank of Inspector in February, 1918. He was promoted to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in December, 1923, in the executive line. In that year he was congratulated by the Inspector-

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB—*concld.*
	General of Police for his share in a raid which resulted in the capture of three desperate armed dacoits in the Attock District. In June, 1931, the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in acknowledgment of his services. Early in 1933, he was commended by the Officer Commanding, Rawalpindi District, for the efficient manner in which he prosecuted an intricate case of fraud in the British Military Hospital at Murree, while in April, 1936, he received the congratulations of the Inspector-General of Police for his services in securing information which led to the conviction of an important theft of gold bullion in transit on the North-Western Railway. In the summer of 1935, Rai Sahib Lala Jagan Nath was selected for duty as Watch and Ward Officer of the Legislative Assembly which is a responsible post, requiring much ability and tact. He has also been selected for this duty in the two subsequent sessions of the Assembly. Rai Sahib Lala Jagan Nath has a long and distinguished record of service both in the executive and Prosecuting lines of the Police.
53. William John George Fearn, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Fearn was appointed a Sergeant in November, 1916. He soon showed unusual promise and was promoted to officiate as Inspector less than two years later, being finally confirmed in that rank in February, 1928. With short intervals of other duties, he was employed as confidential Inspector at Lahore from 1918 to 1926 and showed himself to be extremely able and absolutely reliable in a post of considerable responsibility. He was subsequently employed as Head Clerk of the Criminal Investigation Department at Delhi where he continued to give complete satisfaction. He returned to Lahore in January, 1928, and remained there for six years, being employed first as a Traffic Inspector and later as Inspector in charge of the large Civil Lines Police Station. In January, 1934, he was transferred to Multan as City Inspector. Multan is one of the largest cities of the province and is notorious for the virulence of communal ill-feeling. Mr. Fearn handled the city and its many problems in an extremely able manner and gained the confidence of all communities and factions. In April, 1935, a Hindu was murdered by a Muslim fanatic. This occasioned much communal excitement and three more murders followed in quick succession. Mr. Fearn was on short leave when the first murder occurred, but he was immediately recalled and remained in charge of the City throughout this very difficult period. It was due in no small measure to his knowledge of the City and the calm manner in which he dealt with each situation as it arose that confidence in the ability of the administration to maintain order was restored.
54. Nawab Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police.	Sub-Inspector Nawab Khan was appointed in that rank in April, 1912, and was promoted to the Selection Grade in May, 1923. Since April, 1930, he has officiated at intervals in the rank of Inspector. The whole of his service has been spent in the Railway Police and he has acquired a fine reputation as an able and straightforward investigating officer. For many years he has been in charge of the most important Railway Police Stations where his services in the prevention and detection of crime have saved the Railway considerable sums in claims. He has played a prominent part in the investigation of almost all important cases dealt with by the Railway Police during the past ten years, and has also frequently been employed on duties of a special nature in connection with the protection of Royalty and high officials when travelling by rail and in the collection of intelligence regarding sectarian and labour agitation.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1937.

No. F. 114/3/37.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Indian Police Medal on the following officer :—

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB.
Abdul Ghafur, Constable.	This officer joined the police in August, 1923, and has been commended on 39 occasions in the course of his thirteen years' service. While out on patrol on the night of the 24th September, 1936, he heard shouts and the noise of firing from a village named Malla-Shashu. He borrowed a shot-gun and cartridges from a licenseholder in a neighbouring village and hurried to the scene. He found that a gang of dacoits armed with guns had broken into a house and were firing to keep off the villagers, who had surrounded the house and were pelting the dacoits with bricks. The Constable took command of the situation and opened fire on the dacoits, keeping them pinned to their position until the arrival of a force of police, which compelled their surrender. In this operation Constable Abdul Ghafur showed initiative, courage and power of organisation of a high order.

N.B.—This award is made for gallantry under Regulation (*d*) (*i*) of the regulations governing the grant of the Indian Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1937.

No. 94-E.—The services of Sir James Alexander Ossory Fitzpatrick, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st March, 1937.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1937.

No. 4-P. T./37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (*d*) of rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall, with effect from the 29th of May, 1934, be deemed to have been made in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

After Sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of Rule 22 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted :—

EXCEPTION.—Telegraph masters and telegraphists of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department who are at their own request transferred from "General Service"

to "Station Service" and whose substantive pay in the General Service Scale is higher than the maximum pay of the time-scale of the Station Service sanctioned for the Station to which they are transferred will, in addition to the maximum pay in the time-scale of such Station Service, draw personal pay equal to the difference between the two.

The 4th February, 1937.

No. F.-7 (9)-R. I./36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 33, rules 37 and 42, and clause (*d*) of rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Revised Leave Rules, 1933, namely :—

For rule 9 of the said Rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 9. The earned leave admissible to an officer in permanent employ is,

(*a*) to an officer in superior service—

(*i*) if of non-Asiatic domicile recruited in India and entitled to passage concessions—one-seventh,

(*ii*) if not included in sub-clause (*i*)—one-eleventh, and

(*b*) to an officer in inferior service—one-twenty-second of the period spent on duty.

Provided that when the earned leave due amounts to—

(*i*) 150 days in the case of an officer included in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) ;

(*ii*) 120 days in the case of an officer included in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*), who is stationed at, and proceeds on leave from, a remote locality within the meaning of Fundamental Rule 105 (*d*) ;

(*iii*) 90 days in the case of any other officer included in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*) ;

(*iv*) 30 days in the case of an officer in inferior service ;

the officer ceases to earn such leave."

No. F.-7 (60)-R. I./36.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 12th day of January, 1937, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

To sub-rule (1) of Article 862 of the said Regulations the following shall be added, namely :—

" and unless the Government servant exercises the option under sub-rule (2) of drawing it in a colony along with the balance of his leave allowance, the payment shall be made by the High Commissioner for India in London."

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Dehli, the 6th February, 1937.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the schedule appended to notification No. 27-Customs, dated the 12th of July, 1930, namely :—

In the said schedule the entries relating to the port of Covelong shall be deleted.

J. B. SHEARER,

First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1937.

No. 2-A (5)/37.—The names of persons who were enrolled on the Register of Accountants and of those who were included in the List of Approved Accountants during the period from the 2nd July, to the 31st December, 1936, are hereby notified for general information :—

LIST A.

Persons enrolled on the Register of Accountants.

NOTE 1.—*Indicates the names of those accountants who hold Auditor's Certificates valid until the 30th day of June, 1937.

NOTE 2.—The date within brackets against a name is the date on which the Auditor's Certificate was granted.

*ANANTHARAMAN, R.,
338, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon. (18-9-1936).

*AYYENGAR, Kuppuswami Ramakrishna, G. D. A.,
Sundaramier Street, Dharapuram Post. Coimbatore District. (16-10-1936).

*BARIA, Kaikhushru Eduljee, A.S.A.A.,
Sidhwa Building, 281, Princess Street, Bombay 2. (10-7-1936).

*BASU, Panchanan,
57, Manicktolla Spur, Calc . (12-11-1936).

*BOHRA, Mohemedbhoy Rasulbhoy, G. D. A.
31-A, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7. (22-10-1936).

*CHATTERJEE, Debi Prosanna, A.S.A.A.,
87, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (17-7-1936).

*CHOKRA, Vishwanath,
C/o N. D. Chokra, Esquire, Financial Secretary, Bharatpur. (11-12-1936).

*CHOUDHURI, Nirendralal,
1/1-B, Krishnaram Bose Street, Calcutta. (21-8-1936).

*DADABHOY, Jal Nariman, A.S.A.A.,
346, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (23-8-1936).

*DAMANIA, Ranchhoddas Varjivandas, G.D.A.,
C/o Karsondas Hiralal, Esquire, Kalian Building, No. 1, 3rd Floor, Kandiwandi, Bombay 4. (14-8-1936).

*DHAGE, Venkatarao Krishnaji, G.D.A.,
5, St. Teresa Chambers, Charni Road, Bombay 4. (20-7-1936).

*DORDI, Phiroz Ardeshir, G.D.A.,
Block No. 16/3, Rustom Baug, Victoria Road, Byculla, Post Mazgeon, Bombay (19-10-1936).

ELSON, John Vickery, A.C.A.,
C/o Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, Gorakhpur.

*GUPTA, Pravas Chandra, G.D.A.,
55, Sree Gopal Mullick Lane, Calcutta. (5-10-1936).

*JALUNDHWALA, Ramanlal Chhotalal, B. Com., A.S.A.A., Jariwala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. (14-12-1936).

*JAMBUNATHAN, A. N., 11, Venkatachala Mudaly Street, P. T., Madras. (24-11-1936).

KALYANASUNDARAM, Krishnamurthy, Sardar Mansion, Matunga, G. I. P., Bombay 19. (16-9-1936).

*KAPOOR, Bhim Sain, Messrs. Kapoor Sreen and Company, 1684, Nicholson Road, Delhi. (2-7-1936),

*KEWALRAMANEY, Assandas Gurdassing, 53, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi. (27-11-1936).

*KHOSLA, Balaram, 9. Beadon Road, Lahore. (26-9-1936).

*LAKSHMINARAYANAN, V., New Village Nemmara, *Via* Kollengodi, South. Malabar. (4-12-1936).

*MAJUMDER, Rabindra Nath, P. 27-A, Lansdowne Road Extension, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta. (8-8-1936).

*MALHOTRA, Khushhal Chand, Messrs. Khanna Malhotra and Co., 6/5, Nisbet Road, Lohore. (14 8-1936).

*MATHRUBUTHAM, Lalgudi Seshasayee, 17, Armenian Street, Madras, (20-7-1936).

*MINAKSHISUNDARAM, Tinnaneri Chinnaswami. 22, Murugesa Mudalier Road, Thyagarayanagar Post Office, Madras. (5-10-1936).

MIRZA, Jahangir Nadirshaw, G. D. A. 12-A, Esplanade Road, Aden.

*MITRA, Dhirendra Krishna, C/o St. Paul's School, Jalapahar, Darjeeling. (26-12-1936).

*NARAYANAMURTHY, Yanamandram, 27, Kuppiah Chetty Street, Mambalam Thyagarayanagar Post, Madras. (10-7-1936).

*NATARAJAN, V., 8, New Street, Mambalam West, Thyagarayanagar Post, Madras. (10-7-1936).

*PALEKAR, Shankar Mangesh, G. D. A., " Letoile ", Plot No. 112, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay. (18.9-1936).

*PANDYA. Ambalal Chhaganlal, 401, Mint Street, George Town, Madras. (16-10-1936).

*PAUL, Chandrakanta, G. D. A., 46/B, Amherst Street, Calcutta. (11-11.1936).

*RAMAKRISHNAN, Chathapuram Sahasranama, B.A., G.D.A., Messrs. Karikar and Aiyar, 27, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras. (1-10-1936).

*RAMASWAMY AYYAR, A., G D.A., C/o the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (11-11-1936).

*REID, James Theodore, C. A, C/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks, Bank of, Baroda Building Apollo Street, Bombay. (27-10-1936).

*ROWE, David Leslie Vivian, A.C.A., B-4, Clive Buildings, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta. (10-10-1936).

*SARKAR, Sudhindra Nath, G.D.A, 18, Beadon Street, Calcutta. **(28-9-1936)**

*SEN GUPTA, Sitala Charan, G.D.A., Fedar Road, Bankura (Bengal). (31-7-1936).

*SESHADRI, Samudram Subrayer, C/o Messrs. S. Zaman & Co., 128, Phayre Street, Rangoon. (12-12-1936).

*SHAH, Narandas Mohanlal, Messrs. Shah & Co., Chotalal Bhuvan, 418, Kalvadevi Road, Bombay 2. (18-9-1936).

*SHAH, Somchand Madhavlal, Bharat Bhuvan, Kalvadevi, Bombay. (6-9 1936).

*SOUNDARARAJAN, Vengarai Varadaraja Aiyangar, " Sri Nilayam ", North Maravaneri Extension, Salem. (27-11-1936).

*SRINIVASAN, Mandayam Govindappan, Railway Colony, Vontikoppal, Myso e. (9-8-1936).

*SUBBACHAR, Dindigul Venkatanarasimha, 219, Raja Street, Coimbatore. (24-8-1936).

TANEJA, Raghubir Lal, 4, Temple Road, Lahore.

*VAIDYANATHAN, Kalpathy S., G.D.A., C/o Messrs. P. N. S. Aiyar & Co., Dinkara Building, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi. (16-1-1937).

*VORA, Morarji Nemshi, Laxminarayan Lane, Ghatokopar, District Thana-Bombay Presidency. (20-8-1936).

*WILSON, Ian Birrell, A.C.A., C/o Messrs. Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co., Tower House, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (12-11-1937).

*YAIN, Kee Mark, G.D.A., C/o Messrs. Allan, Charlesworth & Co., 83, Phayre, Street, Rangoon. (15-7-1936).

LIST B.

Persons included in the List of Approved Accountants.

ARTHUR, Robert Scott, C.A., Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

GHOSH, Siddhartha Kumar, B.Sc., A.S.A.A., 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

GRANT, John, C.A., Messrs. Graham Roberts & Co., 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

KHARE, Trimbak Bhaskar, Messrs. Khare & Co., Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

LIPP, Cecil, C.A., Messrs. Stuart Smith & Allan, 128, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

MACQUEEN, Alexander Thomson, C.A., Messrs. Stuart Smith & Allan, 128, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

McLAREN, Alexander, C.A., Messrs. Stuart Smith & Allan, 128, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

MISTRY, Maneck Pheroz, F.S.A.A., Messrs. Kalyaniwalla & Mistry, Opposite Allahabad Bank, 20, Appollo Street, Bombay.

SEN GUPTA, Surendra Mohan, M.A., Messrs. S. M. Sen Gupta & Sons, 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SMITH, Clive Douglss, A.C.A., Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 30th January, 1937.

No. F.-5-1/36.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed to the Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service the following officers of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

(1) Major R. C. Wats, M.D., Ch.B. (Liv.), D.T-M., D.P.H. (Liv). ..	6th March, 1936.
(2) Captain H. Min Sein, M.B. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)	26th Februry, 1936.
(3) Major D. MacD. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B. (Galsg.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.) ..	22nd January, 1936.
(4) Major J. E. Gray, M.B., B.Ch. (Belf.)	1st February, 1936.
(5) Major T. A. Dcran, M.D., Ch.B. (St. And.)	11th June, 1936.
(6) Major S. Smyth, M.B., Ch.B. (Dub.)	1st April, 1936.
(7) Major G. J. Joyce, M.B., B.Ch. (N. U. I.) L.M. (Dub.)	18th June, 1936.
(8) Major J. F. Shepherd, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), M.Ch. (Liv.) ..	11th June, 1936.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1937.

PART B.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions :—

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

11 Bn., 14 Punjab R.

Lt. Dhan Bir Singh. Dated 5th December, 1936.

3 Bn., U. T. C.

2nd Lt. Sushil Kumar Dutt. Dated 31st October, 1936.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1937.

No. M.-1055.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 29 and 31-A of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following further amendments in the Supplementary Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations, 1936, namely :—

In the said Regulations—

I. In regulation 3, for the words and figures " unless the explosive is one of the 'Permitted Explosives' allowed to be used by any order under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 ", the words and figures " unless the explosive is a Permitted Explosive as defined in the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926 " shall be substituted.

II. In regulation 5, for the words and figures " if the explosive used is not one of the 'Permitted Explosives' allowed to be used by any order under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 ", the words and figures " if the explosive used is not a Permitted Explosive as defined in the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926 " shall be substituted.

III. For regulation 6, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely :—

" 6 (*1*) When inflammable gas or any noxious gas is detected in any working place or any part of a mine, the occurrence shall be immediately reported to the manager, the place or part shall be immediately fenced off so as to prevent persons inadvertently entering it and steps shall be taken without delay to remove the gas by improving the ventilation.

(*2*) During the removal of such gas no naked light shall be used in the ventilating district in which the gas is detected and all persons, except those necessary for such removal, shall be withdrawn from the return side of the ventilating district unless the quantity of gas is, in the opinion of the manager, so small that such withdrawal of persons is unnecessary."

The 1st February, 1937.

No. M.-1055.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following regulations, which have been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely :—

Regulations for prohibiting the employment of women underground in mines.

1. On or after the 1st day of July, 1937, no woman shall be permitted to enter for purposes of employment, or be employed in, the underground workings of any mine.

EXPLANATION.—" Underground workings " means any part of a mine situated beneath the superjacent ground, and includes vertical shafts provided for access to, or for the ventilation of such part ; but does not include tunnels made and used only for convenience in disposing of spoil.

2. Regulation 1 shall not apply to women employed in health and welfare services.

3. No woman shall be permitted to enter or remain in the underground workings of any mine unless she is in possession of a pass granted by the manager of the mine.

4. Before a womon enters a mine with a pass granted under regulation 3, her name, address and occupation shall be entered in a register maintained for this purpoes at the surface of the mine, and her exit from the mine shall also be recorded in that register :

Provided that in any mine to which sub-section (*4*) of section 28 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), has been declared to be applicable, the entries required by this regulation may be made in the register prescribed by that sub-section.

The 2nd February, 1937.

No. Eccl. 1.—In pursuance of rule 12 of the Indian Church Statutory Rules, 1929, the Governor-General in Council, by agreement with the Bishop of Calcutta, is pleased to remove St. David's Church at Sheikh Budin, from the list of Maintained Churches within the Diocese of Lahore in Part 1-A of the Second Schedule to the Indian Church Act, 1927 [17 and 18 Geo. 5, Ch. 40.]

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2492 CS—823—11-2-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1937.

No F. 110-I/37-A.—Under rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules, the Governor General has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information :—

L. A. BILL* No. 10 OF 1937.

A Bill to provide for the grading and marking of agricultural produce.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grading and marking of agricultural produce ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas but excluding Burma.

*The Governor General has been pleased to accord the sanction required by section 67 (2) of the Government of India Act.

Explanations. 2. In this Act, unless the contrary appears from the subject or context,—

(a) "agricultural produce" includes all produce of agriculture or horticulture and all articles of food or drink wholly or partly manufactured from any such produce, and fleeces and the skins of animals ;

(b) "counterfeit," has the meaning assigned to that word by section 28 of the Indian Penal Code ; XLV of 1860

(c) "covering" includes any vessel, box, crate, wrapper, tray or other container ;

(d) "grade designation" means a designation prescribed as indicative of the quality of any scheduled article ;

(e) "grade designation mark" means a mark prescribed as representing a particular grade designation ;

(f) "quality" in relation to any article, includes the state and condition of the article ;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(h) "scheduled article" means an article included in the Schedule ; and

(i) an article is said to be marked with a grade designation mark, if the article itself is marked with a grade designation mark or any covering containing or label attached to such article is so marked.

Prescription of grade designations. 3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules—

(a) fixing grade designations to indicate the quality of any scheduled article ;

(b) defining the quality indicated by every grade designation ;

(c) specifying grade designation marks to represent particular grade designations ;

(d) authorising a person or a body of persons, subject to any prescribed conditions, to mark with a grade designation mark any article in respect of which such mark has been prescribed or any covering containing or label attached to any such article ;

(e) specifying the conditions referred to in clause (d) including in respect of any article conditions as to the manner of marking, the manner in which the article shall be packed, the type of covering to be used, and the quantity by weight, number or otherwise to be included in each covering ;

(f) providing for the payment of any expenses incurred in connection with the manufacture or use of any implement necessary for the reproduction of a grade designation mark or with the manufacture or use of any covering or label marked with a grade designation mark ; and

(g) providing for the confiscation and disposal of produce marked otherwise than in accordance with the prescribed conditions with a grade designation mark.

Penalty for unauthorised marking with grade designation mark. 4. Whoever marks any scheduled article with a grade designation mark, not being authorised to do so by rule made under section 3, or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions prescribed thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for counterfeiting grade designation mark. 5. Whoever counterfeits any grade designation mark or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a grade designation mark shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

6. The Governor General in Council, after such consultation as he thinks fit of the interests likely to be affected, may by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply to an article of agricultural produce not included in the Schedule, and on the publication of such notification such article shall be deemed to be included in the Schedule. Extension of application of Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

1. Fruit.
2. Vegetables.
3. Eggs.
4. Dairy produce.
5. Tobacco.
6. Coffee.
7. Hides and Skins.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In connection with the marketing surveys initiated by the Government of India experiments have been started for the better grading of certain agricultural commodities *e.g.*, hides and eggs. These experiments, which have been started after consultation with and the fullest co-operation of the local trade, have achieved marked success in creating a desire in the trade for the sorting and packing of the produce concerned according to prescribed grade specifications, and the marking of such grades of produce in a distinctive manner. These labels, seals and marks acquire a trade value by reason of the guarantee that they offer of the produce to which they are attached having been graded under supervision and the merchants and manufacturers concerned are of opinion that the use of such marks, etc., should be safeguarded against improper or unauthorised use. As the practice of using such marks is still only in an experimental stage, it is not proposed to make it obligatory on all persons who may be dealing in that commodity, but to limit it only to those who desire to participate in the experiment. No person, however, may make use of the mark without proper authority, or except in conformity with conditions that may be prescribed. Imitation or forgery of a prescribed mark must also be penalised if the experiment is to prove successful. The Bill is designed to achieve these objects.

G. S. BAJPAI.

NEW DELHI;

The 8th February, 1937.

MD. RAFI,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1937.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1937.

No. 100-H.—The conferment of the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon Lala Mehr Chand, Offg. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab, announced in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 84-H., dated the 1st February, 1937, is hereby cancelled.

No. 101-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

To be dated the 1st January, 1937.

Lala Mehr Chand, Offg. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab.

B. J. GLANCY,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1937.

No. F. 9-P. T./37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely :—

In Schedule III to the said rules under the heading "Central Services" in the list of posts in the "Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branch" for the entry "Directors, Telegraph Engineering, including those employed as Postmasters General" the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Directors of Telegraphs including those employed as Postmasters General and Senior Deputy Director General."

The 9th February, 1937.

No. D./955-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India. Banking Department, as on the 29th January, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	11,63,66,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,68,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,75,000
(a) Government*	12,53,51,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	17,71,76,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	32,24,000	(b) External	–
Bills payable	7,17,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	–
Other Liabilities	1,23,72,000	Balances held abroad†	21,28,13,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments	7,58,65,000
		Other Assets	1,30,14,000
	41,88,40,000		41,88,40,000

*Includes £ 34,200 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Dated the Third day of February, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 29th day of January, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,63,66,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,92,56,23,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued	...	2,04,19,89,000	Sterling Securities	72,31,02,000	
			Total of A		1,16,73,19,000
			B. Rupee Coin		63,09,10,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,60,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		–
Total Liabilities	...	2,04,19,89,000	Total Assets		2,04,19,89,00

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57·166 per cent.

Dated the Third day of February, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

The 11th February, 1937.

No. F. 4 (1)-R. I./37/S. C. S. R. No. 12-Ex.-I./37.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Superior Services Rules, namely :—

In the said Rules—

(1) in clause (*b*) of regulation 2 in Schedule IV, after the words and letter "giving first class B" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"[first-class C in the case of officers specially recruited after the 11th February, 1937, in Europe to the Central Services and posts (in respect of which power to make rules is delegated to the Governor General in Council) included in Appendix A to Schedule IV]."

(2) in Part I of Appendix II, for the figure, letters and word "1st Class B" wherever they occur, the words, letters, brackets and figures "first-class B [first-class C in the case of officers specially recruited after the 11th February, 1937, in Europe to the Central Services and posts (in respect of which power to make rules is delegated to the Governor General in Council) included in Appendix A to Schedule IV]" shall be substituted.

No. F.-16 (1)-Ref./37/P. & C. S. No. 27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 32, sub-rule (2) of rule 33 and rules 36 and 37 of the Civi Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Pay and Cadre Schedules of Central Services annexed to the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. F.-22 (1)-Ex.-I/35, dated the 1st March, 1935, namely :—

In the said Schedules—

I. In Chapter XIV under the head "Central Service, Class I—Imperial Customs Service"—

(*i*) In the column headed "*Strength*" for the figures "25" and "31" the figures "23" and "29" shall be substituted respectively ; and

(*ii*) in the column headed "Number and character of posts" for the figures "23" the figures "21" shall be substituted.

II. In Chapter XVI under the head "Central Service, Class II—Baluchistan Civi Service"—

(*i*) In the column headed "*Strength*" for the figures "22" and "25" the figures "21" and "24" shall be substituted, respectively ;

(*ii*) in the column headed "Number and character of posts" for the figures "25" the figures "24" shall be substituted, and

(*iii*) in the columns headed "Posts" and "Special pay per mensem" the following entry shall be omitted, namely :—

"Extra Assistant Commissioner and Financial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General .. .. 75"

III. In Chapter XIX—

(*a*) under the head "General Central Service, Class I"—

(*i*) Under the sub-head "Andamans and Nicobar Islands Administrations" the entry relating to the Commandant and District Superintendent of Police shall be omitted.

(*ii*) Under the sub-head "Finance Department" after the entry relating to "Opium Agent, Ghazipur," the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"Opium Chemist, Opium Factory, pur .. .. Rs. 600—50—1,000—1,000—50—1,200."

(*iii*) For the entry under the sub-head "Reforms Office" the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Office.	Pay in the senior time scale of the Indian Civil Service *plus* a special pay of Rs. 400 p. m. (while held by Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon)."

(*b*) Under the head " General Central Service, Class II "—

(*i*) to the entries under the sub-head " Baluchistan Administration " the following entry shall be added, namely :—

" Financial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Pay in the time scale of 500—35—850 of Assistant Accounts Officers of the Indian Audit Department *plus* special pay Rs. 150.

NOTE.—The question of the rate of remuneration to be given to new entrants to this post will be considered at some future date."

(*ii*) under the sub-head " Finance Department—Opium Factory, Ghazipur, " the following entry shall be omitted, namely :—

" Opium Chemist, Opium Factory, Ghâzipur	Rs. 600—50—1,000—1,000—50—1,200."

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1937.

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 75-Customs, dated the 7th November, 1936 .—

1. Change the existing paragraph (2) into (3) and substitute for the word " publication " the word " publications ".

2. Add a new paragraph—

" (2) any copy of the publication entitled " The Left News ", published by Victor Gollancz, Limited, 14, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2, and incorporating " The Left Book News " or

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 13th February, 1937.

No. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the first day of April, 1937, to exempt salt imported into British India from Aden from the additional duty of customs imposed by the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931 (XIV of 1931), subject to the conditions upon which such salt was exempted immediately before that date.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

The 13th February, 1937.

No. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XXIII of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, namely :—

To clause 2 of the said Order, the following sub-clause shall be added, namely :—

" (*v*) " India " means the territories included in India as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897, together with all foreign possessions on the Continent of India not protected by a customs cordon."

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Dehli, the 13th February, 1937.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Financial Commissioner, Burma, No. 66, dated the 6th June, 1923, namely :—

In clause (8) of the said notification, the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"(XVIII) With the previous sanction of the Chief Customs Authority, any other powers or duties of a Customs-Collector."

R. R. SAKSENA,

First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

RESOLUTION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1937.

Establishment of a Central Advisory Board of Health.

No. 52-79/36-H.—The Government of India have been considering for some time past how best to ensure inter-provincial Co operation in the field of Public Health. The idea is not new. The Government of India in the days before Public Health became a Provincial Transferred subject occasionally convened Conferences of public health and medical experts. In 1921 they set up a Central Health Board composed of experts to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on technical matters which these Governments might refer to it. No provision was made for consultation between those responsible for medical and sanitary policy in the Government of India and in local Governments and the Board after one meeting came to an end, owing to financial stringency, in 1923.

The need for periodical consultation in the framing of common policies and for the interchange of information, the result of varying experience, is greater to-day than ever before. Neither the Government of India nor the Provincial Governments can adequately fulfil their responsibilities in the domain of Public Health without taking counsel with one another from time to time ; and it falls to the Government of India to provide suitable machinery for such consultation. Their experience of its value in matters relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Education encourages them to hope that an advisory Public Health organisation such as is described below and whose establishment was announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address of September 21st, 1936, to the Indian Legislature, will evoke a like measure of Provincial and State co-operation and in due course provide Federal India with a valuable forum for the discussion and formulation of Public Health policy.

2. The functions of the Central Advisory Board of Health will be .—

(a) To act as a Central Information Bureau on all public health matters affecting India and as a clearing house for such information ;

(b) To advise on any matters referred to it by the Central or by Provincial Governments ; and

(c) To make suggestions to Government on any matters affecting public health in India to which the Board considers that Government's attention should be drawn.

The definition of the functions of the Board has been deliberately left broad to give the Board every opportunity of developing on lines dictated by its experience. Its recommendations will be entirely advisory.

3. The Board will consist of the following :—

Chairman.

(*a*) The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Members.

(*b*) Representatives of the Government of India not exceeding three.

(*c*) A representative of each local Government who shall either be the Minister in charge of Public Health (or his deputy) or the Director of Public Health (or his deputy).

(*d*) One member elected by the Council of State.

(*e*) Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly.

(*f*) A representative of the Railways in India.

(*g*) *Ex-officio* Secretary and member : the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

In addition to provide for the representation of Indian States and Centrally Administered areas the Governor General in Council will have power to nominate such persons not exceeding five as he may think fit.

4. Representatives of the Legislature will cease to be members of the Board on ceasing to be members of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly as the case may be. Official members of the Board will continue until they are replaced by others. The tenure of non-official members will be three years.

5. The Government of India hope to complete the necessary arrangements shortly to enable the Board to hold its inaugural meeting in June, 1937, which will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations and all Departments of the Government of India.

ORDERED ALSO that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

2565 CS—8?3—19-2-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1937.

No. 2-A. (16) 36.—Mr. Arumugam Nachadalingam of Messrs. Lingam and Company, Madura, having been found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity as auditor of the accounts of The Sree Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Madura, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare him not to be a fit and proper person to remain enrolled at present on the Register of Accountants, and, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*d*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, to remove his name, temporarily for a period of one year, from the said register.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA " EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 17th February, 1937.

No. 476 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.)—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council,

on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, is pleased to prescribe that the rate of the customs duty to be levied and collected on tea produced in India and exported from any customs-port, other than a customs-port in Burma, to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden shall be rupee one and annas four per hundred pounds.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NEW DELHI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th February, 1937.

No. D./1181-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 5th February, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	9,92,03,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	2,99,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,05,000
(a) Government*	11,30,41,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	15,68,35,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	40,82,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	8,40,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	1,01,08,000	Balances held abroad†	20,35,56,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,41,000
		Investments	7,73,78,000
		Other Assets	41,24,000
	38,49,06,000		38,49,06,000

*Includes £ 26,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Dated the Tenth day of February, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 5th day of February, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	9,92,03,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,96,56,15,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,06,48,18,000	Sterling Securities	75,31,02,000	
			Total of A		1,19,73,19,000
			B. Rupee Coin		62,37,59,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,40,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,06,48,18,000	Total Assets		2,06,48,18,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57·987 per cent.

Dated the Tenth day of February, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

INDIAN AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1937.

No. 379-G. B. E./Kw.-421-36.—The services of Mr. K. M. Subramanium, an Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 30th January, 1937.

A. C. BADENOCH,

Deputy Auditor General in India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1937.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India, in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 5634-Customs, dated the 24th November, 1924, except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings instituted.

No. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by land from Nepal into British India of any goods which have previously been exempted from customs duty or on which a rebate of customs duty has previously been paid.

Customs Notification No. 37, dated the 6th of June, 1936, is hereby cancelled.

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

PORTS.

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1937.

No 15-P. (8)-I/37.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1* of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), read with section 2 of the Vizagapatam Port Act, 1931 (X of 1931), to the Port Rules for the Port of Vizagapatam published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 222-P. & L. (19)/31 (I), dated the 23rd September, 1933, is published as required by sub section (*2*) of section 6 of the first named Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March, 1937.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

To sub-rule (*a*) of rule 16 of the said Rules, the following shall be added, namely :—

"For the convenience of members of the public who have not secured the services of a licensed Cooper the Port performs Cooperage at the following rates :—

(*i*) For opening and closing small packages not exceeding one cubic foot in dimensions.	.. 1 anna per package.
(*ii*) For opening and closing packages exceeding one cubic foot but not exceeding six cubic feet in dimension.	.. 2 annas per package.
(*iii*) For opening and closing packages exceeding six cubic feet but not exceeding sixteen cubic feet in dimension.	.. 3 annas per package.
(*iv*) For opening and closing packages exceeding sixteen cubic feet but not exceeding sixty four cubic feet in dimensions.	.. 6 annas per package.
(*v*) For opening and closing package exceeding sixty four cubic feet but not exceeding one hundred and fifty four cubic feet in dimensions.	.. 8 annas per package.
(*vi*) For opening and closing packages exceeding one hundred and fifty four cubic feet.	.. Re 1 per package."

M. SLADE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

TREATIES—COMPANY LAW.

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1937.

No. 24 (24)-Tr. (C. L.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, namely :—

In the Forms appended to the said Rules :—

1. In Form XXIV, in paragraph 7, after the words "Secretary of the Company" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

   "and the changes, if any, which have occurred since the date of the incorporation."

2. In form XXVI, the word "Auditors" wherever it occurs shall be omitted.

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Dehli, the 20th February, 1937.

PART B.

(ARMY BRANCH.)

APPOINTMENT.

No. 122.—The following appointment is made :—

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*Temp. Comm.*)

To be Lts.

Sayed Ahmad Hasan, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), dated 22nd December, 1936.

No. 132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, the

same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely ;—

Rule 14-A of the said Code shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of rule 14-A, and after the said sub-rule as so renumbered the following sub-rule shall be added namely :—

"(2) Licence fees which have been ascertained to be irrecoverable may be written off by the Cantonment Authority ;

Provided that where the sum written off in favour of any one person exceeds rupees fifty the sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, shall be first obtained."

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 17th February, 1937.

No. M.-1055.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following regulation which has been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely :—

The regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1055, dated the 7th March, 1929, shall, with effect from the 1st July, 1937, be superseded by the regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour No. M.-1055, dated the 1st February, 1937.

The 18th February, 1937.

No. S.-609.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. S.-609, dated the 3rd November, 1936, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Mulleneux, Chief Electrical Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be an Electric Inspector and to direct that the said Mr. H. J. Mulleneux shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Electric Inspector under the said Act within all areas in the Presidency of Bombay which are occupied by electrical works situate on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including buildings, machinery and apparatus connected with or incidental to the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy for the purposes of electric traction.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 16th February, 1937.

No. F. M.-320/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st March, 1937, the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

(1) In rule 5 of the said Rules, for the words "Ceylon and Portuguese India" wherever they occur, the words "Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India" shall be substituted.

(2) In the proviso to rule 50 of the said Rules, for the words "sent to Ceylon or Portuguese India", the words "sent to Ceylon, Nepal or Portuguese India" shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2642 CS- 824—25-2-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1937.

No. 3.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Dangerous Drugs (Import, Export and Transhipment) Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), is published as required by sub-section *(1)* of section 36 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th March, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

(1) In rule 4 of the said Rules, after the proviso the following further proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided further that capsules of the poppy which have been lanced and dried or from which the juice has been extracted may be imported by any person without restriction into British India by land from any Indian State or foreign settlement in India".

(2) In the proviso to rule 11 of the said Rules, after clause *(c)* the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"*(d)* Capsules of the poppy which have been lanced and dried or from which the juice has been extracted may be exported by any person without restriction to a French or Portuguese Settlement in India or to a State in India".

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Speech by the Hon'ble Finance Member on introducing the Budget proposals for 1937-38.

1. In my two previous Budget speeches I have had to tell a story of good fortune, of expectations more than realised, of reductions of taxation and of grants for various kinds of development. To-day I have a different kind of story to tell, a story of disappointment, and of unexpected difficulties superimposed upon those which we expected and had braced ourselves to bear. Nevertheless the story will, I hope, show that the difficulties can be surmounted with little hardship or even inconvenience and that being so, the confidence in the future which I have hitherto expressed need only be tempered and certainly not abandoned.

Having thus aroused your curiosity I will proceed at once to the first of my three tasks, *viz.*, that of resurrecting a financial year which has been for a long while dead.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1935-36.

2. When I presented the budget a year ago I anticipated a surplus of Rs. 1,97 lakhs for the year ending the 31st March, 1936, and this I asked the House to transfer to a Revenue Reserve Fund to help out the finances of 1937-38, the first year of Provincial Autonomy. This carry forward has turned out to be Rs. 1,84 lakhs or Rs. 13 lakhs less than we expected. There were improvements of Rs. 27 lakhs under Taxes on Income and there was an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs under interest receipts combined with a saving of Rs. 13 lakhs under interest paymrnts. There were also miscellaneous increases of receipts amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs but all these improvements were more than swallowed up by decreases of Rs. 27 lakhs under Salt and of Rs. 61 lakhs under Customs. The former was due to postponement of clearances at the end of the year. This usually happens when there is an expectation of a reduction in the rate of duty but in this case the expectation was singularly ill-founded for it was based on nothing more than what I may perhaps without undue disrespect call one of the more optimistic votes given by the Party opposite. Of the recession under Customs no less than Rs. 36 lakhs was attributable to the sugar import duty alone and this heavy deterioration represented a complete reversal in the last two or three months of the financial year of the tendencies which had been in vogue in the earlier months. I would remind Hon'ble Members that I drew their attention to it during the debates on the Finance Bill, when I said, "We now have 11 months figures to go on and to give only one example, the receipts from the sugar import duty in February were only Rs. 5 lakhs whereas the corresponding figure for the year before was something over Rs. 20 lakhs, I believe, and it is now quite clear that we have overshot the mark in the revised estimates for the yield of sugar import duty."

The striking decline in the volume of sugar imports was accompanied by some diminution in the general import trade, and particularly the trade in the more highly dutiable commodities. The putting into effect of sanctions against imports from Italy must have contributed something to this unfavourable result. At the same time imports of silver began to show a marked increase, a diversion of India's purchasing power into a channel which, at any rate from the revenue point of view, is comparatively sterile and unprofitable, since the incidence of the duty on these imports is much lower than on imports of merchandise.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1936-37.

3. The tendencies which disclosed themselves in February and March certainly did not disappear with the end of the financial year but were an only too accurate presage of what was to come in 1936-37. The revised forecast for that year shows, instead of a surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs, a deficit of Rs. 1,97 lakhs. There is an excess of Rs. 25 lakhs in expenditure and a deterioration in revenue of Rs. 1,78 lakhs.

Excluding Railways, the figures are as follows :—

		Budget, 1936-37. (Rs. lakhs.)		Revised, 1936-37. (Rs. lakhs.)
Revenue	..	83,14		81,36
Expenditure	..	83,08		83,33
Surplus	..	6	Deficit	1,97

Hon'ble Members will find the estimates set out in detail in the Financial Secretary's memorandum but I shall naturally be expected to supplement the figures with a few explanations.

Revenue.

4. To turn first to Revenue. The mian elements in the total deterioration of Rs. 1,78 lakhs are as follows :—

Deficits of Rs. 2,16 lakhs, Rs. 37 lakhs and Rs. 28 lakhs under Customs, Income Tax and Currency, respectively and Improvements of Rs. 41 lakhs, Rs. 37 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs under Central Excises, Miscellaneous and Salt.

5. *Customs.*—As I have just indicated we now expect a short fall of Rs. 2,16 lakhs. There are two large surpluses, *viz*, Silver Rs. 1,53 lakhs and Artificial Silk Piecegoods Rs. 55 lakhs but in practically every other commodity there has been a decline. Sugar Rs. 1,45 lakhs, British piecegoods Rs. 75 lakhs, Metals other than iron and steel Rs. 40 lakhs, while the large number of smaller deficits over the remainder of the field add up to nearly Rs. 1¾ crores.

The extremely heavy fall in the receipts from imported sugar tells its own tale, but I cannot refrain from pointing out the justification which this affords for my refusal in the last two years to commit myself to a programme of remissions of taxation on the strength of the more or less indefinite continuance of this source of revenue. As regards British piecegoods, it is clear that the exaggerated apprehensions that were expressed in certain quarters when the recommendation of the Tariff Board was accepted were unfounded. In spite of the reduction in the duty the U. K. products have not so far succeeded in recapturing any part of the markets which they held till comparatively recently, and the prices have remained largely beyond the reach of the Indian purchaser. The decrease in the import of metals reflects the enchanced European demand for re-armament purposes, which, together with the inevitable rise in prices, has restricted delivery of supplies to India. The contraction in other fields of our import trade may also be ascribed in part to the difficulty and uncertainty which attends the fulfilment of orders for manufactured goods from Europe. I have already mentioned the effect of the sanctions against Italy, the imports from which completely ceased for some months and are still only slowly being resumed. Another reason for the weakening of the import trade may perhaps be sought in the effect of the rural indebtedness measures passed in various provinces : these have, for the moment at any rate produced a contraction of credit and reduced the expenditure of the cultivator especially on ceremonial occasions, and his purchases of dutiable goods. Finally, I am prepared to admit that our estimates may have been pitched too high, and that in our efforts to turn the flank of the accusations of deliberate underbudgetting which have been so plentifully thrown at us we may have advanced somewhat too far.

6. I will now comment briefly on the variations in some of the other heads of Revenue.

(*i*) *Taxes on income.*—The deterioration of Rs. 37 lakhs under this head is due in the main to two causes. The first is a decline in income-tax receipts from sugar manufacturing companies. The establishment of an unnecessarily large number of sugar factories in certain areas has inevitably led to price-cutting, started primarily by companies which owing to financial or climatic reasons were unable to hold stocks. This has entailed a considerable reduction in the profits of the industry as a whole. The other cause is the fall in the profits of money-lenders. Provincial Rural Indebtedness Acts while improving the position of the debtor have reduced recoveries and made the lender less willing to make further advances so that there has been a falling off both as regards his rate of profit and as regards his volume of business.

(*ii*) *Currency.*—The variation here is due to a decrease of Rs. 29 lakhs in the Government share of the Reserve Bank's profits owing to the low yield obtainable on the somewhat restricted types of security, in which alone the Bank is allowed by law to invest its assets.

(*iii*) *Central Excise Duties.*—The rapid attainment of self-sufficiency in sugar is responsible for an increase of Rs. 35 lakhs under sugar excise but this is of course greatly outweighed by the heavy fall in customs duty.

(*iv*) *Miscellaneous.*—The increase of Rs. 37 lakhs under Miscellaneous includes Rs. 24 lakhs on account of Post Office Cash Certificates issued prior to 1923 and Rs. 10 lakhs of gain on exchange. In future the amounts of any Cash Certificates unclaimed for more than 3 years after maturity will be credited to revenue. Of course if certificates are subsequently presented they will be paid and there will be a corresponding debit to revenue.

Expenditure.

7. I now turn to expenditure where the revised forecast shows a net increase of Rs. 25 lakhs over our original estimates. Owing to heavier discharges of Post Office Cash Certificates Interest Charges are expected to be Rs. 46 lakhs up. For the rest there are a number of savings under Civil Administration and Civil Works which together add up to Rs. 20 lakhs or so. The more important of these are the underspendings on the provision for the Delhi refuse and sewage diposal schemes.

Defence.

8. On Defence I must as usual elaborate somewhat.

The estimate for the year was Rs. 44,85 lakhs ordinary expenditure *plus* Rs. 60 lakhs for Quetta or a total of Rs. 45,45 lakhs. In the ordinary budget the Revised Estimates reveal the following variations :—

There have been underspendings totalling Rs. 65 lakhs in all. Most of these are very small—the only items of note being Rs. 9 lakhs on account of the absence of troops from India and Rs. 12 lakhs owing to the effects of the "War Block" scheme having been more rapid than was expected. On the other hand there have been excesses amounting to Rs. 33 lakhs—the bulk of this being due to increased demands for stores—and a number of minor new and unforeseen expenditures adding up to Rs. 15¼ lakhs. Then we have had to provide Rs. 11¼ lakhs for the Waziristan operations and in the final analysis underspending has been no more than Rs. 5½ lakhs and this is the amount which we expect to lapse to the Defence Reserve Fund.

During the year in addition to the Rs. 5½ lakhs mentioned above sums of Rs. 33 lakhs representing contributions to military equalisation funds and Rs. 45 lakhs representing postponed liabilities will be deposited in the fund.

As regards expenditure on Quetta about Rs. 50 lakhs will have actually been spent on reconstruction work, etc., and Rs. 10 lakhs will be carried forward to meet further expenditure on this account in 1937-38. This latter figure of Rs. 10 lakhs is included in the sum of Rs. 45 lakhs which I have just mentioned above.

Posts and Telegraphs.

9. To round off my survey of the current year I say a few words about Posts and Telegraphs. The revised forecast provides for a surplus of Rs. 8 lakhs as against a nominal surplus of Rs. 1 lakh anticipated in the original budget. This is the result of savings of Rs. 12 lakhs under working expenses and Rs. 1 lakh under interest charges and a deterioration of Rs. 6 lakhs under receipts. The saving under working expenses is due partly to economics in expenditure and partly because certain claims from other departments did not materialise. The Revised estimate of receipts takes into account a refund of about Rs. 9 lakhs to Provincial Governments on account of their share of unified stamps for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34.

The revenue and expenditure figures are :—

	Budget, 1936-37, (Rs. lakhs.)	Revised, 1936-37.
Gross receipts	11,74	11,68
Working expenses	10,93	10,81
Net receipts	81	87
Interest charges	80	79
Surplus	1	8

Position as at 31st March, 1937.

10. So, on the basis of these figures the position is that we are faced with a deficit of Rs. 1,97 lakhs in the current year. This represents a considerable falling off from our hopes of a year ago and it is bound to make us re-examine with some care the foundations on which the Niemeyer proposals for subventions and allocations of revenue to the Provinces rest. However, I propose to leave this examination over until after we have considered the estimates for 1937-38.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1937-38.

11. I am afraid that Hon'ble Members will be rather puzzled when they see the budget statements to be distributed at the end of my speech, for there are

considerable changes both in the form and scope of the estimates. These I will explain as briefly as I can and I hope without tedium. First of all there are the changes of form :—

The present system of account heads was introduced in 1921 when a general transformation of the accounts was necessitated by the separation of the revenues and expenditure of the Centre from those of Provincial Governments. Although there have been minor modifications from time to time the general composition has remained the same throughout and there is an obvious convenience in maintaining the present structure with no more than the minimum of change required to adapt it to the new constitution which is being introduced on April the 1st. Apart from the conversion of a few of the present minor heads into major heads the important changes adopted are as follows :—

(*i*) All-India Excise duties which are levied by the Central Government are, with the exception of the salt duty, at present included under the head "I—Customs". They are of course not customs duties at all and in view of their importance in the Federal Finance scheme separate major heads have been introduced for them both on the receipt and on the expenditure side. The duty on kerosene oil and motor spirit produced in Burma has hitherto been shown as an excise duty. But with the separation of Burma on the 1st of April, 1937, the duty on these articles imported from Burma will appear as an import duty under "I—Customs" and only the duty on kerosene and motor spirit produced in India proper will be shown as an excise duty. This will lead to large changes in the figures for import and excise duties on these two items for next year as contrasted with preceding years.

(*ii*) A new major head "Corporation Tax" has been opened and the designation of the existing major head "Taxes on Income" has been changed to "Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax".

(*iii*) The House will remember that in the budget speech last year I remarked that I could not see any sufficient reason for the exhibition of our interest payments under two separate major heads and it has now been decided that all these payments should be classified under the same head "Interest on debt and other obligations".

(*iv*) Most of the expenditure which, under the existing classification, is shown under the heads "Political", "Frontier Watch and Ward" and "Territorial and Political pensions" together with part of the expenditure at present shown under certain other heads in some of the Area Demands will appear under new heads "Payments to Crown Representative", "Tribal Areas" and "External Affairs".

All sums required on revenue account by His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States under Section 145 of the new Government of India Act, *less* any revenue receipts realised by him in the exercise of such functions will be shown under the head "Payments to Crown Representative". The cash contributions referred to in Section 146 of the Act will as hitherto appear as "Payments from Indian States".

(*v*) A new major head "Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments" has been introduced to cover the grants given to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award.

(*vi*) At present all sterling receipts and expenditure of the Central Government and Provincial Governments are finally brought to account in England and as a result each Government has two sets of accounts, one for sterling and the other for rupee transactions. But in future all sterling transactions, with the exception of a few debt head transactions which are essentially of a sterling nature, will be brought to account finally in India. As a result the separate column in the Budget Statements for English transactions and the separate demands for all the expenditure incurred in England by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner will not be necessary.

All these changes have been incorporated in the budget statements for 1937-38 and to make comparison easier the figures for 1935-36 and 1936-37 have, as far as possible, been recast correspondingly.

12. But apart from the changes of form there are two major changes of scope which affect the estimates for 1937-38. I refer of course to the Separation of Burma and to the Niemeyer Award including in this term all the other alterations consequent upon the introduction of Provincial Autonomy. The effects of these changes run through practically every head of the Budget and in order to present them as conveniently and clearly as possible to Hon'ble Members I have had a special table drawn up (Table I in the Financial Secretary's memorandum) which will show how much of the variation in each head between 1937-38 and 1936-37 is attributable to the Separation of Burma and to Provincial Autonomy, respectively. This Table will make it unnecessary for me to comment on variations in the Heads of Revenue and Expenditure except where they arise from causes other than the two main ones. It will be seen that the general effect

of the Separation of Burma is a net reduction of Revenue of Rs. 3,38 lakhs and a net reduction of Expenditure of Rs. 92 lakhs—these figures taking no account of a betterment of Rs. 13 lakhs in the net balance of the P. & T. Department. The net cost of separation is, therefore, Rs. 2,33 lakhs. At this stage I should explain that on the Revenue side we have taken credit for the receipt, under the Amery Award, of

(*i*) Rs. 2,29 lakhs in respect of the debt and other liabilities taken over by Burma, and

(*ii*) Rs. 94 lakhs in respect of Burma's liability for pensions in course of payment on the 31st March, 1937.

The former amount is the provisional figure of the annuity payable by Burma for the next 45 years and the latter represents the first of a series of annual payments which will diminish gradually to zero over a period of 20 years. Apart from these the net loss on account of separation would be Rs. 5,56 lakhs. Needless to say all these figures are of a provisional character. There are many uncertain factors to be taken into account particularly under the heads Customs and Taxes on Income and moreover the final material for the calculation of the annuities payable by Burma will not be available until some time after the 31st March.

As regards Provincial Autonomy, the net results are a reduction of Rs. 51 lakhs in Revenue combined with an increase of Rs. 1,34 lakhs in Expenditure, *i.e.*, a total cost to the Centre of Rs. 1,85 lakhs.

The sum of these two figures, *viz.*, Rs. 4,18 lakhs represents the extra burden on our budget (*i.e.*, additional to that assumed in earlier years) arising from the constitutional changes due on 1st April next. The charges assumed in earlier years including the devolution of 50 per cent. of the Jute Duty and the subventions to the N.-W. F. P., Sind and Orissa amount to more than as much again.

13. *Provincial Borrowing.*—This is perhaps a convenient place for me to explain the arrangements which will rule between the Centre and the Provinces as regards payment of existing debts and future borrowings.

As the House is aware a Provincial Loans Fund wes established in 1925 in order to systematise the arrangements by which advances were made by the Centre to the Provinces. This was financed out of Central Government monies and all advances sanctioned by the Central Government to Provincial Governments were made from it; the interest charges and the terms of repayment were fixed for all provinces alike at appropriate rates to ensure the solvency of the Fund. It has now been realised that this procedure will be totally inappropriate under the changed conditions more particularly as serious defects in it have manifested themselves even under the present regime.

The Government of India have, therefore, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, reached the following decisions :—

(*i*) No futher loans will be sanctioned to the Provinces from the Provincial Loans Fund with effect from the current year. Essential requirements during this last year of the old regimé will be met by loans to be given by the Centre direct for a period not exceeding 18 months and which will before the end of that time have to be converted into regular loans under the new system.

(*ii*) The Provincial Loans Fund will be wound up.

(*iii*) All future borrowing by Provinces whether for long or short term, will ordinarily be from the market through the medium of the Reserve Bank. In exceptional circumstances a province may be forced to borrow from the Centre and in such cases the loans will be for specific round amounts on fixed terms while the rate of interest will include an element to compensate the Centre for expenses and risks. The terms of each loan to a province will be settled *ad hoc* in relation—as regards interest rates, maturity and the time of issue—to particular operations of the Centre. The Government of India will not normally, if at all, lend for the purpose of meeting revenue deficits ; and

(*iv*) existing provincial debts to the Government of India will be consolidated on the terms set out in Appendix III to the Niemeyer Report.

As a result of the consolidation the balances of the Provincial debts to the Government of India as on the 1st April next will, with the exception of the Lloyd Barrage debt, certain loans advanced to the Bombay Government, and Rs. 10 crores of the pre-1921 Punjab debt, be funded into fixed annuities of amounts sufficient to repay the whole liabilities over a period of forty-five years. The interest element in these annuities will be credited to the Budget head "Interest on Debt and other Obligations" while the capital element will be taken straight to the reduction of debt outside the Budget.

With these possibly somewhat too extensive preliminaries I turn to the estimates for next year, 1937-38.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1937-38.

Revenue.

14. The total figure for revenue, including a contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs from Railways, is Rs. 79,99 lakhs, or Rs. 1,37 lakhs less than the revised Estimate for 1936-37. Hon'ble Members will remember that the constitutional changes are responsible for a reduction of Revenue of Rs. 3,76 lakhs.

15. *Customs.*—The budget estimate for next year is Rs. 44,66 lakhs against the current year's revised of Rs. 46,73 lakhs, in other words, a decrease of Rs. 2,07 lakhs. If, however, we exclude the loss of Rs. 4,26 lakhs due to the separation of Burma, the estimate for next year provides for an improvement over the current year's revised forecast of Rs. 2,19 lakhs, which is distributed over a large number of items.

16. *Taxes on Income.*—The budget estimate for next year is Rs. 14,30 lakhs against the current year's revised of Rs. 15,30 lakhs. After allowing for a loss of Rs. 1,40 lakhs owing to the separation of Burma, the estimate for next year anticipates an improvement of Rs. 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 20 lakhs is due to the measures to be taken under the Income-Tax Bill which has already passed this Chamber.

Expenditure.

17. The total figure for expenditure, of course excluding Railways, is Rs. 83,41 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year. But as the two constitutional changes I have described in detail are expected to produce an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs there is really a net reduction of Rs. 34 lakhs over the remainder of the field.

This figure of Rs. 34 lakhs we can put down as the resultant of the following decreases and increases :—

Interest payments show a net reduction of about Rs. 87 lakhs, largely due to a considerable diminution in " Bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates ". There is also a saving due to the repayment of the 5½ per cent. sterling loan but the main benefit of this accrues to the Railways and other borrowers. The separation of Aden will produce a saving of Rs. 20 lakhs a year which of course accrues to the Defence Budget. On the other hand ordinary Defence Expenditure apart from the saving on account of Burma and Aden is up by Rs. 26 lakhs. " Civil Works " are up by Rs. 25 lakhs owing partly to an increased transfer to the Road Fund and partly to provision being made for various Government office schemes such as rebuilding the Customs House in Calcutta and the erection of Central Offices in Bombay. Incidentally I must say that as regards Bombay the rents saved will more than cover interest on the cost of the new building and the maintenance of it. Finally there is an increase in " Civil Administration " partly caused by the necessity for re-voting some of the expenditure on the Delhi refuse scheme.

18. *Defence.*—The Defence Estimates total Rs. 44,62 lakhs. Of this Rs. 43,87 lakhs relates to ordinary expenditure and Rs. 75 lakhs to expenditure on the rebuilding of Quetta.

The figure of ordinary expenditure for 1936-37 is Rs. 45,45 lakhs less Rs. 60 lakhs for Quetta, *i. e.*, Rs. 44,85 lakhs. From this should be deducted Rs. 1,24 lakhs being the reduction allowed for in the 1937-38 estimates on account of the separation of Burma and Aden. The comparable figure for 1936-37 is therefore Rs. 43,61 lakhs or Rs. 26 lakhs less than the estimate of Rs. 43,87 lakhs now presented. Included in this excess is a special provision of Rs. 6 lakhs towards the expenses of sending a Contingent of the Army in India to the Coronation. The real excess is therefore Rs. 20 lakhs. This is much more than accounted for by increases of Rs. 25 lakhs under Ordnance Services, Rs. 14 lakhs under grain prices, Rs. 3 lakhs under transportation due to the withdrawal of a Railway concession, Rs. 7 lakhs under the pay of British soldiers and miscellaneous unavoidable increases totalling about Rs. 11 lakhs. So that taking these into account there has been a reduction over the rest of the field of something like Rs. 40 lakhs. This represents the contribution which the Defence authorities have been asked to make to our, I hope, temporary difficulties in this most difficult of years. But this expedient cannot be repeated very often if at all for, as H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has pointed out to me, the figures have only been reached by the help of a curtailment of services which are bound to be provided for sooner or later—and sooner rather than later. Indeed His Excellency, while he is prepared to face in this year the curtailments involved, has warned me that he is seriously concerned as to the adequacy of the present figures for the real needs of defence.

19. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—It is anticipated that the working of the department in 1937-38 will result in a small surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs after allowing for the separation of Burma and Aden. For purposes of comparison I give below the figures including and excluding Burma and Aden :—

(Rs. lakhs.)

	Revised, 1936-37.	Budget, 1937-38 including Burma and Aden.	Budget, 1937-38 excluding Burma and Aden.
Gross receipts ..	11,68	11,91	11,16
Working expenses ..	10,81	11,21	10,39
Net receipts ..	87	70	77
Interest charges ..	79	79	73
Surplus or deficit ..	+8	—9	+4

Comparing like with like, the budget estimate of gross receipts provides for an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs over the revised figure for 1936-37, apart from the special refund of Rs. 9 lakhs I mentioned previously. The main items in the increase of Rs. 40 lakhs under working expenses are Rs. 12 lakhs for increments, Rs. 8 lakhs for the Empire Air Mail Scheme and Rs. 5 lakhs for additional postal facilities in rural and urban areas.

The estimates for next year provide for two small changes in rates. The first is a change in the book packet rate. The present rate is ¾ anna for the first five tolas and ½ anna for every additional five tolas. As the House is aware, it has frequently been urged that this rate affects trade adversely and it has been pointed out that it is cheaper to send a book packet from London to Delhi than from Bombay to Delhi. We propose, therefore, to reduce the rate to half-an-anna for the first 2½ tolas and one quarter of an anna for every additional 2½ tolas. This concession will cost about Rs. 8 lakhs. The second change is the removal of an anomaly in the parcel rates. The present minimum parcel rate is 2 annas for parcels weighing not more than 20 tolas with the result that as soon as a letter weighs more than 3 tolas it is possible, by sending it as a parcel, to pay less than the letter rate. At certain stages the parcel rates become even cheaper than the book packet rates. We therefore propose to eliminate the 2 anna rate for parcels so that all parcels weighing 40 tolas or less will be charged 4 annas. This will yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs which will just balance the loss due to the concession in the book packet rate.

Summary of the position for 1937-38.

20. I am now in a position to summarise the estimates for 1937-38 and the figures are as follows :—

Revenue	.. .. ..	79,99 lakhs.
Expenditure	.. .. ..	83,41 ,,
Gross deficit	..	3,42 lakhs.

Against this we have Rs. 1,84 lakhs in the Revenue Reserve Fund and so our Net Deficit is Rs. 1,58 lakhs.

But, before dealing with the problem of meeting this shortage, I turn aside for the usual review of our Ways and Means position.

WAYS AND MEANS.

21. *Remittance.*—The ways and means forecast for the current year assumed our sterling requirements to be £41 millions, including about £17 millions for the repayment of the 5½ per cent. Stock 1936-38 and the revised forecast shows practically no change. Between the 1st April 1936 and the 31st January 1937 the Reserve Bank purchased nearly £41 millions of sterling. The Banking Department held at the end of January more than £16 millions of sterling assets while in the Issue Department the ratio of gold and sterling to liabilities was nearly sixty instead of the statutory forty per cent. The position of the Bank is thus a very strong one in spite of this repayment of £17 millions of sterling liabilities. Although the net exports of treasure dropped from Rs. 32 crores to Rs. 14 crores in the first nine months of the year Exchange has remained firm throughout the year mainly on account of the large favourable balance of trade in merchandise which has been accompanied by steadily rising prices of primary products.

During the first nine months of the current financial year this favourable balance amounted to Rs. 50 crores against Rs. 19 crores during the corresponding period last year. It certainly does not look therefore as if the rupee were over-valued—in fact there is a good deal more to be said for the contrary view.

The requirements for next year are estimated at £35 millions, inclusive of £6 millions which it is anticipated will be transferred to the Commissioners appointed under the Family Pension Funds Order in Council and £2 millions which will be needed for the repayment of the capital portion of the Railway Annuities and the Railway Sinking Funds.

22. *Provincial Requirements.*—The revised estimate of the requirements of Provincial Governments amounts to Rs. 6,57 lakhs against the budget estimate of Rs. 5,61 lakhs ; the increase is more than accounted for by the withdrawal by certain provinces of the amounts available in their Famine Relief Funds for direct investment. With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and the separation of the balances of Provincial Governments from the 1st April next the transactions of those Governments will not appear in the accounts of the Central Government. In the first year, however, we shall have to hand over to them in cash a portion of the balances which the Central Government has hitherto held on their account. The cash to be transferred to Provinces on the 1st April is Rs. 2,39 lakhs for minimum bank and treasury balances and Rs. 6,21 lakhs as their free and other earmarked balances. We shall also have to give the Government of Burma Rs. 2,00 lakhs in cash but this amount will be taken into account in the financial settlement with that Government. The total sum included in the estimates for all these items is Rs. 10,60 lakhs.

23. *Borrowing programme.*—The budget for the current year assumed an increase of Rs. 11 crores in our liability in the shape of Treasury Bills, but made no provision for a rupee loan. Later in the year Government decided to take advantage of the exceptionally favourable conditions in the money market and issued a $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. loan 1948-52 for Rs. 12 crores at par. Consequently there will be no increase in Treasury Bills and the balance outstanding at the end of the current year will in fact be slightly less than that at the beginning of the year, namely, Rs. 30 crores. As I have already said a sterling loan of £17 millions was repaid during the year and thus in effect we have been able to repatriate a considerable sterling liability and at the same time lower the cost to the tax-payer by reducing the rate of interest.

No rupee or sterling loans mature next year and on present showing it may not be necessary to issue any new ones. But to repeat what I said a year ago, should conditions again prove favourable Government will not hesitate to take full advantage of them.

The balance of Treasury Bills outstanding at the end of next year is expected to be Rs. 34 crores. That is Rs. 4 crores more than at the beginning of the year and is more than accounted for by the Rs. 5 crores we shall have to pay the Reserve Bank of India for the surplus rupees they will return to us under Section 36 (1) of the Reserve Bank Act.

24. *Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and Cash Certificates.*—The net receipts from Post Office Savings Bank deposits are now estimated at Rs. 7,50 lakhs in the current year against the original estimate of Rs. 8,25 lakhs and last year's actuals of Rs. 8,95 lakhs. If we make allowance for exceptionally heavy deposits of over Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores in September, 1935, when two Government of India loans were repaid, the estimated receipts during the current year will be more than last year in spite of a reduction in the rate of interest from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 2 per cent. with effect from the 1st July, 1936. Next year we anticipate a net receipt of Rs. 8,00 lakhs.

As a result of the reduction in the yield on Post Office Cash Certificates from 3 per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. also with effect from the 1st July, last we now anticipate a net discharge of Rs. 75 lakhs in the current year and of Rs. 1,50 lakhs next year.

PROPOSALS FOR 1937-38.

25. As a preliminary to my proposals for dealing with the shortage of Rs. 1,58 lakhs in the accounts of 1937-38 I will deal with the question which I posed at an earlier stage of my speech, *viz.*, have we in the disappointments of the year 1936-37 any reason for doubting the soundness of the conclusions of the Niemeyer Report in regard to the ability of the Centre to bear the cost of the successive stages by which the new Constitution is being introduced ? A year ago I prophesied that with the help of a Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 2 crores we could see our way through 1937-38 and that thereafter the normal growth of revenue would provide step by step for the liabilities which would come upon us from year to year. Our Reserve Fund has turned out to be somewhat less than we expected and Revenue has shown a distinct falling off. Contrary to our hopes therefore we are between Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores short of a balance in

1937-38 and unless we assume a growth of revenue during the year greater than we have any right on past experience to expect this should connote a deficit in 1938-39 too of something like the same amount. Are our calculations then all wrong and are we pursuing a chimæra in judging that we can finance the new constitution? I do not think so.

First let us take the disquieting factors.

The restriction of rural credit caused by the Indebtedness Bills is certainly for the time being affecting the purchasing power of the cultivator with the inevitable effects on revenue. It is also diminishing the money-lender's profits. But in the long run these measures are bound to increase rural prosperity and with it the prosperity of the country as a whole and with an increase in prosperity and activity the money-lender will once more be able to employ his idle funds. On the whole then I judge this effect to be a temporary one.

Another bearish feature is the substitution of silver imports for imports of goods subject to a higher rate of duty—a re-appearance in fact of the old hoarding tendency. It would perhaps be optimistic to prophesy any very early disappearance of this though it is to be hoped that it will disappear in time.

Again, the height of the protective and possibly of the revenue duties as well is bringing about the inevitable diminishing returns and these are operating more rapidly than we had believed possible. Nevertheless we had all along assumed that the revenue from protected articles would ultimately decline to much lower levels and the fact that these levels are being reached unexpectedly quickly means again a temporary rather than a permanent embarrassment.

On the other side there are definitely encouraging signs. Railway traffic returns indicate quite clearly a substantial increase in prosperity. The steadily increasing prices of primary products point to the same conclusion. Further, the almost phenomenal increase in exports of merchandise must soon result in an enhancement of purchasing power and altogether we have many pointers towards a greater resiliency of revenue in the not distant future. And finally disappointing as it is, we must be careful not to exaggerate the importance of a gap of one or two crores in a budget of over Rs. 80 crores.

On the whole I do not think that I shall be indulging in unjustifiable optimism if I say, as a result of considering the various factors at work, that there is no reason why the Niemeyer prognostications should not be realised in the long run and that even in the nearer future his programme can be fulfilled with the help of no more than a very modest addition to our resources, which I should estimate to be roughly the Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores by which we are short of a balance this year. Of course I am always presupposing the absence of internal disorder or external strife. How are we to find this extra amount?

26. Personally I believe that, given time, we could find it by improving and tightening up the administration of existing taxes. The Amendment in the Income-tax Act brought forward in the current session is expected, besides arresting the further deterioration which would have attended the continuance of the practice with which it dealt, to yield an immediate improvement of Rs. 20 lakhs in the coming year and credit for this amount has been taken in the estimates I have placed before the House. The other recommendations contained in the Income Tax Enquiry Report are broadly speaking of two kinds. Some are concerned with changes in the Indian income tax system, and involve questions of principle on which it is desirable that public opinion should be elicited before it is decided to put forward legislation to carry them into effect. I have already taken steps to consult representative bodies and interests on these suggestions. The remaining recommendations of the Report are concerned with the administration of the department, and consist of proposals for tightening up the machine so as to secure the most efficient assessment and collection of the tax, accompanied by suggestions for alleviation of certain hardships which are regarded as affording ground for legitimate complaint by the taxpayer. I propose to take up without delay the consideration of the possible improvements in administration with a view to the early introduction of reforms which are agreed to be necessary. Similarly in the sphere of customs administration determined action is already being taken to close the loopholes through which smuggling had been found to be taking place, particularly on the frontiers of the French settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal. Again, in the increasingly important field of Central Excises, where arrangements improvised somewhat hastily in recent years still continue in force, we are considering the desirability of introducing improved machinery under direct central control. I have always felt that the efficient administration of the revenue system is of such vital importance as to call for unremitting attention, and I have no doubt that the steps we are taking will in due course yield a substantial return. But they cannot be counted upon to make an immediate contribution sufficient to solve the

problem of supplementing the revenues of the coming financial year by the Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1¾ crores which is necessary to balance the expenditure. I must therefore address myself directly to that problem, and I have two proposals to make.

27. (a) In the first place I propose to increase the sugar excise from Re. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2 a cwt. The main single cause of the present weakness in our revenue position is the virtual disappearance of the revenue from imported sugar. I would remind the House that in 1930-31 this item accounted for no less than Rs. 10¾ crores. That customs revenue has now practically gone and in its place we are to be left with an excise revenue of under Rs. 2½ crores. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the tremendous strain which a loss of 7 or 8 crores in the yield of the consumption tax on a single commodity must impose on the finances of a country. The present level of internal prices is such that the consumer, even when he has fully shouldered the burden of an additional 11 annas a cwt. will be paying no more for his sugar than he was until a very recent date. As regards the manufacturer, I have already mentioned the plight to which over-production has reduced the industry. In so far as the enhanced excise will check this tendency by eliminating the weak and inefficient producer it will have a salutary effect, and by arresting further deterioration will preserve the position pending the fuller enquiry which is shortly to be held by the Tariff Board. For the same reason I believe that the effect on the cultivator will also be beneficial, for it is no advantage to him to be induced to grow cane for supply to a precarious manufacturer who cannot be relied on to take the crop off his hands. I estimate the additional revenue from the increase in the sugar excise at Rs. 1,15 lakhs.

The change in the excise duty involves a change in the customs tariff. The protective duty was imposed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Board, in April 1931, at Rs. 7-4-0 a cwt., but in the emergency Budget of September, 1931, the surcharge of 25 per cent. was added which brought it to the present level of Rs. 9-1-0 a cwt. When, instead of the revenue surcharge being removed, the excise was introduced in 1934, it was thought desirable to maintain an additional margin of 8 annas a cwt. between the duty on domestic sugar, which was fixed at Re. 1-5-0 a cwt. and that on imported sugar. This additional margin was based on a subsidiary recommendation of the Tariff Board, which apprehended that in certain circumstances the price of imported sugar might fall below the figure which the Board estimated to be the fair selling price for the Indian product. In present conditions Indian sugar is being sold at prices so far below the price of imported sugar that there is no necessity or justification for maintaining any addition to the substantive protection of Rs. 7-4-0 a cwt. to which the industry is entitled until the 31st March, 1938. The import duty will therefore be fixed at Rs. 7-4-0 a cwt. *plus* the excise for the time being in force.

In order to prevent forestalling and minimise the dislocation of the market I have decided that these changes should take effect forthwith, and a declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act has been attached to the relevant clauses of the Finance Bill. I should also mention that the sugar-producing Indian States are being approached with a view to bringing them into line with British India and securing that the enhanced excise is also levied on their output.

(b) My second proposal for filling up the gap in revenue is to raise the duty on silver from the present level of 2 annas to 3 annas an ounce. I do not think that this modest increase is likely to stimulate a recrudescence of the smuggling which we encountered when the duty was 5 annas or more and I estimate that the additional yield will be Rs. 50 laks. This change also will take effect at once.

FINAL SUMMARY.

28. With the additional revenue of Rs. 1,65 lakhs we expect from these measures our net deficit of Rs. 1,58 lakhs for 1937-38 is turned into a small surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs. Incidentally the measures will yield Rs. 5 lakhs or so in the current year and thus reduce the deficit for 1936-37 to Rs. 1,92 lakhs.

Additional taxation always arouses controversy and there is no particular reason why I should expect to escape from the operation of this universal law but the new burdens I am imposing are modest and to the best of my belief no part of them will fall on the shoulders of the poorer classes. The price we have to pay for balancing our budget is not therefore an exacting one. The economic position of the country is undoubtedly improving and in spite of the temporary set back in our budgetary affairs we have certainly no cause for passimism but rather considerable cause for optimism. And in any cause let us not forget that in this very budget we are paying nearly Rs. 2½ crores for the separation of Burma and are providing over Rs. 6½ crores of assistance to the other Provinces.

P. J. GRIGG.

The 27th February, 1937.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1937.

No. D./776-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 22nd January, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	11,03,25,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin..	3,44,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,56,000
(*a*) Government*	10,31,95,000	Bills Discounted—	
(*b*) Banks..	16,40,81,000	(*a*) Internal	..
(*c*) Others	38,88,000	(*b*) External	..
Bills Payable..	14,68,000	(*c*) Government of India Treasury Bills.	..
Other Liabilities	1,24,58,000	Balances held abroad†	19,05,27,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government.	..
		Other Loans and Advances	39,000
		Investments..	7,09,47,000
		Other Assets	1,26,52,000
	38,50,90,000		38,50,90,000

*Includes £26,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted @ 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Dated the Twentyseventh day of January, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 22nd day of January, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,03,25,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion—		
			(*a*) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
Notes in circulation	1,93,60,26,000		(*b*) Held outside India.	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued ..		2,04,63,51,000	Sterling Securities ..	72,31,02,000	
			Total of A		1,16,73,19,000
			B.—Rupee Coin		63,52,71,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities. ..		24,37,61,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities ..		2,04,63,51,000	Total Assets ..		2,04,63,51,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57·044 per cent.

Dated the Twentyseventh day of January, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

The 23rd February, 1937.

No. D./1354-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 12th February, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	10,65,58,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,77,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,52,000
(a) Government*	10,77,78,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	17,75,85,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	41,95,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	6,80,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	74,42,000	Balances held abroad†	21,04,60,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	...
		Other Loans and Advances	1,35,000
		Investments	7,57,40,000
		Other Assets	41,58,000
	39,76,80,000		39,76,80,000

*Includes £ 69,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Sixteenth day of February, 1 37. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 12th day of February, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	10,65,58,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
			(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
Notes in circulation	1,97,43,99,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	77,30,98,000	
Total Notes issued	...	2,08,09,57,000	Total of A		1,21,73,15,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,99,07,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,35,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,08,09,57,000	Total Assets		2,08,09,57,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·498 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Sixteenth day of February, 1937. Deputy Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1937.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to the exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof:—

In the said notification, in column 2 of Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head "F. French and Portuguese India" and sub-head "(b) *Other concessions*" for entry (*i*) against Serial No. 72 the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*i*) Consumable articles for the French officials at Chandernagore."

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

SALT.

The 27th February, 1937.

No. 7.—Mr. E. S. McCurley, General Manager, Rajputana Salt Sources Division, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, temporarily, with effect from the forenoon of 18th February, 1937.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1937.

No. 18.—The Government of India have decided to make the following amendment in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) Resolution No. 32-Customs, dated the 11th of June, 1927, namely :—

In paragraph 1 under Part 'A—Importation' after the words "articles liable to customs duty" the words and brackets "(other than motor-cars, motor-car chassis and motor-cycles)" shall be inserted.

ORDERED that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1937.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Commissioner in Sind No. 4682, dated the 7th September, 1897, namely :—

For clause (3) of the said Notification the following clauses shall be substituted and subsequent clauses shall be renumbered accordingly :—

"(3) The Chief Inspector, Preventive Service, shall, for the port of Karachi exercise the powers conferred upon a Customs-Collector by section, 24 and 67 of the Act :—

(4) Officers of Customs in the Preventive Service, not below the rank of Wharfingers, on duty, shall have power to grant written permission under section 72 of the Act, for the landing of fresh fruit, vegetable and live stock—

(*a*) on any Sunday or holiday.

(*b*) on any day beyond the hours from time to time appointed by the Chief Customs Authority by Notification in the official Gazette at any wharf which is appointed for the landing of such goods."

No. 14.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 182 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 18-Customs, dated the 11th April, 1931 namely :—

In the said notification for the words "Preventive Service for the time being at the Bombay and the Calcutta Custom Houses ," the words "Preventive Service for the time being at the Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi Custom Houses" shall be substituted.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its Notification R. Dis. No. 499-1-Cus.-25, dated the 14th of May, 1925, namely :—

In clause (3) of the said notification the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"(XVII) With the previous sanction of the Chief Customs Authority, any other powers or duties of a Customs-Collector."

No. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of Bombay No. 2392-C., dated the 12th April, 1901, namely :—

In the schedule to the said notification for entries in columns 2, 3 and 4 against items Nos. 26, 33, 34 and 35 the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"2	3	4
26. (Bassein)—		
" A line following the coast from the North bank of Rangaon creek and thence drawn across the Bassein creek to Dharawi. The shores and banks of Dongri and Rai Murdha creeks half a mile beyond the salt works, South and East of Sopara creek as far as Manikpur bridge, the Kaman creek and of the Bassein creek including the village of Kharbao as far as the boundary of the port of Thana.	For all goods—the masonry landing place to the East of Bassein Fort. For free goods from Customs ports—the landing place at Rangoon and anywhere in the Bassein, Rai-Murdha, Dongri, Sopara and Kaman creeks included within port limits.	The anchorage opposite the Custom House.
33. (Thana)—		
" From the North limit of the Trombay port and a line from the West point of the village of Wovle due North to the opposite shore ; the banks of river and creeks within those limits exclusive of the ports of Kalyan and Bhiwandi.	For all goods—the landing place to the North of the Thana Salt wharf and between that landing place and the Railway Bridge. For free goods from Customs ports—the landing places opposite the Thana Koliwada and Kalwa and anywhere within Customs limits.	The anchorage off the Thana Salt wharf.
34. (Bhiwandi)—		
" From the North-West extremity of the village of Kevni-Diwa a line due North to shore of the village of Kharbao and the banks of the creek East of that line.	For all goods—the Customs wharf at Bhiwa di and jetty at Bhang Bandar. For free goods from Customs ports—within Customs limits.	Off Custom House, Bhiwandi.
35. (Kalyan)—		
" A line drawn from the West point of the village of Anjur to the North point of the village of Khari and the banks of the creeks East of that line.	For all goods—the Customs wharf at Kalyan. For free goods from Customs ports—within Customs limits.	Off the Customs wharf and office at Kalyan."

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the schedule appended to its notification No. 27-Customs, dated the 12th July, 1930, namely :—

In the said schedule in the list of wharves of the Cuddalore Port the following wharves shall be inserted and the existing wharves Nos. 1 and 2 shall be renumbered as 3 and 4 respectively :—

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particular of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
" Cuddalore ..	1	Government	The Southern bank of the Periavaikal from the point where the Periavaikal branches from the Uppanar to the western limit of the port.	South Indian Railway Company's coal only.	Landing.
Do. ..	2	Do. ..	The Western bank of the Uppanar backwater from a point 20 yards to the north of the dredger dock to a point where the Periavaikal branches from the Uppanar backwater 180 yards.	Do. ..	Do."

R. K. NEHRU,

First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1937.

No. 25-C. (10)/34.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 25-C. (10)/34, dated the 23rd January, 1937, *for* "23rd January, 1937" *read* "26th January, 1937."

H. DOW,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

New Delhi, the 27th February, 1937.

No. 150.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause *(cc)* of sub-section (1) of section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published, as required by the said sub-section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th March, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. These rules may be called the Cantonment Executive Officers Service Rules, 1937.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(i) the "Act" means the Cantonments Act, 1924 ;

(ii) the "Service" means the Cantonment Executive Officers Service.

3. (1) The Service shall consist of Grade I and Grade II Executive Officers.

(2) The number of Grade I Executive Officers shall not exceed the number of cantonments to which a Grade I Executive Officer may normally be appointed under rule 14.

4. No person shall be eligible for appointment to the Service—

(a) unless—

(i) he is a British subject ; or

(ii) he is the subject of a State in India and has obtained the permission of the Governor General in Council to apply for selection as a candidate for admission to the Service ;

(b) if—

(i) he has attained the age of 25 years on the date fixed for selection ;

(ii) he is not of sound health, active habits and free from any bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him for Government service ; or

(iii) at the interview he does not satisfy the selection committee that his character is such as to qualify him for employment as an Executive Officer.

5. Appointments to the Service shall be made by the Governor General in Council by selection from among candidates recommended by the Indian Public Service Commission and after such test by interview as the Governor General in Council may consider necessary.

6. A candidate, before appointment to the Service, shall be required to undergo a course of training in cantonment and land administration for a period of not less than six months. A candidate shall receive pay from Government at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst under training.

7. A candidate selected for appointment to the Service shall, from the date on which he joins duty as an Executive Officer, be on probation for a total period of two years. Appointment to the Service on probation shall be in Grade II on the lowest rate of pay prescribed for a Grade II Executive Officer.

8. (1) Within the period of probation, a candidate shall be required to pass a departmental examination, the syllabus of which is prescribed in the appendix to these rules.

(2) A candidate shall be required to obtain 75 per cent. of the total number of marks in each paper in order to pass in that paper. A candidate, who fails to obtain 75 per cent. of the total number of marks in any paper, shall be required to sit again only for the papers in which he has failed.

(3) Examinations shall be held twice in every year, in April and in October.

9. At any time before the end of the prescribed period of probation, the probation of a selected candidate may be terminated at the discretion of the Governor General in Council and the candidates' services shall then be dispensed with.

10. If at the end of the prescribed period of probation,

(*a*) the Governor General in Council does not consider the probationer suitable for appointment to the Service ; or

(*b*) the probationer has not successfully passed the departmental examination mentioned in rule 8.

his services shall be dispensed with.

11. A candidate who is declared by the Governor General in Council to have completed his period of probation satisfactorily shall be confirmed as a member of the Service from the date on which his probation commenced.

12. Members of the Service shall rank in their Grades according to the dates on which they are appointed to those Grades.

13. The salary of a member of the Service shall be :—

(1) Grade I Executive Officer.—Rs. 300—10—400 efficiency bar 10—500, with a selection grade 500—20—700.

(2) Grade II Executive Officer.—Rs. 150—5—200 efficiency bar 5—250, with a selection grade 250—10—350.

Provided that not more than 20 per cent. of the strength of each Grade shall be in the selection grades.

14. Grade I Executive Officers shall normally be appointed to Class I cantonments or to Class II cantonments to which sub-clause (i) or (ii) of clause (*e*) of sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Act is applicable. Grade II Executive Officers shall normally be appointed to Class II cantonments to which sub-clause (iii) of the said clause is applicable, or to Class III cantonments.

For the purposes of this rule, a cantonment in the North-West Frontier Province or in British Baluchistan in respect of which a notification has been published under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act placing it in Class II shall be deemed to be a Class I cantonment.

15. Postings and transfers shall be made by the Governor General in Council. A member of the Service shall be liable to transfer, at any time, to any cantonment at the discretion of the Governor General in Council.

16. A Grade II Executive Officer shall be eligible for promotion for approved service of more than ordinary merit to Grade I at the discretion of the Governor General in Council on a vacancy occurring in a Grade I appointment.

17. Promotion to the selection grade in either Grade I or Grade II appointments shall be made strictly by selection by the Governor General in Council.

18. An Executive Officer shall not continue in the Service after attaining the age of 55 years.

19. Part II of the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, regulating the Provident Fund of servants of a Cantonment Board shall be deemed to apply to all members

of the Service, as if they were such servants, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in rule 32 of the said Rules, references to Service approved by the Board shall be construed as Service approved by the Governor General in Council ; and

(b) in the first proviso to rule 34 of the said Rules, the option to receive the amounts of subscriptions and contributions and the interest earned thereby by payment, shall not apply, and all such amounts shall be transferred to the credit of a member's account in the Provident Fund of the cantonment to which he is transferred.

20. Members of the Service shall not be eligible for any pension.

21. Chapters I to XI of the Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, be deemed to apply to all members of the Service.

22. The grant to a member of the Service of casual leave shall be sanctioned by the President of the Board, and of leave other than casual leave by the Governor General in Council.

23. No member of the Service shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

24. The Governor General in Council, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may suspend, censure, withhold annual increments of pay, reduce, discharge, remove or dismiss any probationer or member of the Service.

Provided that a probationer or member shall not be discharged except—

(a) on being declared by a medical officer appointed by Government to be unfit for further employment in the Service, or

(b) in pursuance of a revision or reduction of the Service, or

(c) on attaining the age of 55 years, or

(d) unless his Services are dispensed with under rule 9 or rule 10.

25. The Officer Commanding-in Chief, the Command or the Board may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, recommend to the Governor General in Council the withholding of annual increments of pay from, or the reduction, removal or dismissal of, any Executive Officer, provided that any such recommendation made by a Board shall be forwarded through the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and provided further that, before forwarding any recommendation to the Governor General in Council for the reduction, removal or dismissal of an Executive Officer, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, shall cause a full enquiry to be made into the circumstances necessitating such recommendation. The grounds on which it is proposed to take action shall be reduced to the form of a definite charge or charges which shall be communicated in writing to the officer charged, together with a statement of the allegations on which each charge is based and of any other circumstances which it is proposed to take into consideration in disposing of the case. The officer shall be required, within a reasonable time, to put in a statement of his defence and to state whether he desires to be heard in person. If the Officer so desires, or if the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, so directs, an oral enquiry shall be held and the officer charged shall be entitled to cross-examine witnesses, give evidence in person and have such witnesses called as he may wish, provided that the person conducting the enquiry may, for special and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to call a witness.

The proceedings shall contain a sufficient record of the evidence and a statement of the finding and the grounds thereof.

26. On first appointment on probation and on transfer an Executive Officer shall be paid travelling allowance from the Fund of the cantonment to which he may be appointed or transferred in accordance with the scales prescribed in the Supplementary Rules and made by the Governor General in Council under the Fundamental Rules.

Provided that an Executive Officer in receipt of pay of Rs. 200 per mensem or less shall be paid travelling allowance as a second class officer.

No travelling allowance shall be admissible for a journey to attend an interview prescribed by rule 5, or to the place for training to which a candidate may be appointed under rule 6.

27. (1) An Executive Officer may be paid a conveyance allowance from the cantonment fund at the discretion of the Board at rates not exceeding—

Rs. 50 per mensem in a Class I cantonment or in a Class II cantonment to which sub-clause (i) or (ii) of clause (e) of sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Act is applicable, and

Rs. 30 per mensem in a Class II cantonment to which sub-clause (iii) of the said clause is applicable, or in a Class III cantonment :

Provided that no allowance shall be paid unless a motor car, motor cycle or a horse is maintained by the officer.

(2) No other allowance, except travelling allowance, shall be paid to an Executive Officer from the cantonment fund except with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, the class of a cantonment in respect of which a notification has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act shall be computed as if such notification had not been issued.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Governor General in Council may appoint an Ex-Military Officer to be a member of Grade I of the Service for such period and on such pay within the scale admissible for the Grade, as may be determind by the Governor General in Council in each case.

29. Where a member of the Service is not available for posting to a cantonment, the Governor General in Council may appoint a Military Officer or an Officer of the Cantonments Department to officiate as an Executive Officer of the Service, on an allowance not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem which shall be payable from the cantonment fund, in addition to the ordinary pay and allowance of his substantive appointment, until such time as a member of the Service shall be available for posting to that cantonment.

30. A member of the Service, belonging to the Indian Territorial Force or the Army in India Reserve of Officers, shall, on permanent appointment to the Service, be required to resign from the Indian Territorial Force or the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Appendix.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION FOR OFFICERS OF THE CANTONMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SERVICE.

PAPER I.—The Cantonment Act, 1924.

PAPER II.—The Cantonment Fund Servants Rules.
The Cantonment Property Rules.
Fundamental Rules as applicable to cantonment fund servants.
The Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

PAPER III.—Cantonment Finance and Accounts.

PAPER IV.—Sanitation.
Office Administration.
Agriculture and Arboriculture.

PAPER V.—(With books).
Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.
Provident Funds Act, 1925.
General Clauses Act, 1897.
Government Buildings Act, 1899.
Cantonment (House Accommodation) Act, 1923.
Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.
Indian Stamp Act, 1879.
Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
Indian Contract Act, 1872.
Indian Easements Act, 1882.

PAPER VI.—Cantonment Land Administration Rules.

PAPER VII.—(With books.)
Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
Indian Registration Act, 1908.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 24th February, 1937.

No. L.-3070.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, read with sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint every officer appointed by a Local Government under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the first-named Act as the Authority to hear and decide, within any area, all claims arising out of deductions from the wages, or delay in payment of the wages, of persons employed or paid, within such area, to be the authority to hear and decide such claims in respect of persons employed or paid within that area by a railway administration.

The 25th February, 1937.

No. M.-1055.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour No. M.-1051, dated the 1st October, 1935, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

I. In column 3 against entry 1, after condition (2) the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) The owner, agent or manager of any mine so exempted shall not permit any female to enter for purposes of employment, or be employed in, the underground workings, if any, of the mine."

II. In column 3 against entries 4 and 9 the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

"The owner, agent or manager of any mine so exempted shall not permit any female to enter for purposes of employment, or be employed in, the underground workings, if any, of the mine."

The 24th February, 1937.

No. L.-3067.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*5*) of section 26 of the first named Act, namely :—

RULES.

1. *Short Title.*—These rules may be called the Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936);

(*b*) "appeal" means an appeal under section 17;

(*c*) "the Authority" means the authority appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 15;

(*d*) "the Court" means the court mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 17;

(*e*) "employer" includes the persons responsible for the payment of wages under section 3;

(*f*) "section" means a section of the Act;

(*g*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(*h*) words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

3. *Form of application.*—Applications under sub-section (*2*) of section 15 by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons shall be made in duplicate in Form A, Form B or Form C as the case may be, one copy of which shall bear such court-fee as may be prescribed.

4. *Authorisation.*—The authorisation to act on behalf of an employed person or persons, under section 15, shall be given by a certificate in Form D, shall be presented to the Authority hearing the application and shall form part of the record.

5. *Permission to appear.*—Any person desiring the permission of the Authority to act on behalf of any employed person or persons shall present to the Authority a brief written statement explaining his interest in the matter, and the Authority shall record an order on the statement, which in the case of refusal shall include reasons for the order, and shall incorporate it in the record.

6. *Presentation of documents.*—(1) Applications or other documents relevant to an application may be presented in person to the Authority at any time during hours to be fixed by the Authority, or may be sent to him by registered post.

(2) The Authority shall at once endorse, or cause to be endorsed, on each document the date of the presentation or receipt, as the case may be.

7. *Refusal to entertain application.*—(1) The Authority may refuse to entertain an application presented under rule 6, if after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, the Authority is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing that :—

(*a*) the applicant is not entitled to present an application, or

(*b*) the application is barred by reason of the provisions in the provisos to sub-section (*2*) of section 15, or

(*c*) the applicant shows no sufficient cause or making a direction under section 15.

(2) The Authority may refuse to entertain an application which is insufficiently stamped or is otherwise incomplete and, if he so refuses, shall return it at once with an indication of the defects. If the application is presented again after the defects have been made good, the date of representation shall be deemed to be the date of presentation for the purposes of the provisos to sub-section (*2*) of section 15.

8. *Appearance of parties.*—(1) If the application is entertained, the Authority shall call upon the employer by a notice in Form E to appear before him on a specified date together with all relevant documents and witnesses, if any, and shall inform the applicant of the date so specified.

(2) If the employer or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may proceed to hear and determine the application *ex-parte.*

(3) If the applicant fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may dismiss the application :

Provided that an order passed under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) may be set aside and the application reheard on good cause being shown within one month of the date of the said order, notice being served on the opposite party of the date fixed for rehearing.

9. *Record of Proceedings.*—(1) The authority shall in all cases enter the particulars indicated in Form F and at the time of passing orders shall sign and date the form.

(2) In a case where no appeal lies, no further record shall be necessary.

(3) In a case where an appeal lies, the authority shall record the substance of the evidence and shall append it under his signature to the record of direction in Form F.

10. *Signature on forms.*—Any form, other than a Record of Direction, which is required by these rules to be signed by the Authority, may be signed under his direction and on his behalf by any officer subordinate to him appointed by him in writing for this purpose.

11. *Exercise of powers.*—In exercising the powers of a Civil Court conferred by section 18 the Authority shall be guided in respect of procedure by the revelant orders of the first Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with such alterations as the Authority may find necessary, not affecting their substance, for adapting them to the matter before him, and save where they conflict with the express provisions of the Act or these rules.

12. *Appeals.*—(1) An appeal shall be preferred in duplicate in the form of a memorandum one copy of which shall bear the prescribed court-fee, setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the direction and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of that direction.

(2) When an appeal is lodged a notice shall issue to the respondent in Form G.

(3) The Court after hearing the parties and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may deem necessary, may confirm, vary, or set aside the direction from which the appeal is preferred, and shall make an order accordingly.

13. *Inspection of documents.*—Any employed person, or any employer or his representative, or any person permitted under sub-section (2) of section 15 to apply for a direction, shall be entitled to inspect any application, memorandum of appeal, or any other document filed with the Authority or the Court, as the case may be, in a case to which he is a party, and may obtain copies thereof on the payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

FORM A.

FORM OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION.

[See sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) for ________ area.

Application No. ______ of 193 .

Between A. B. C.________________applicant.

(through

a legal practitioner.

an official of________________

which is a registered trade union.)

And X. Y. Z.________________opposite party.

The applicant states as follows :—

1. A. B. C. is a person employed in/on the

factory / railway / industrial establishment ________ entitled

and resides at

The address of the applicant for the service of all notices and processes is :—

2. X. Y. Z., the opposite party, is the person responsible for the payment of his wages under section 3 of the Act, and his address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. (1) The applicant's wages have not been paid for the following wage period (s) (give dates)

Or A sum of Rs. ____________ has been unlawfully deducted from his wages of ____________ (amount) for the wage period(s) which ended on [give date(s)].

(2) [Here give any further claim or explanation].

4. The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought by him at the sum of rupees.____________.

5. The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 15 for :—

(*a*) Payment of his delayed wages as estimated or such greater or lesser amount as the Authority may find to be due.

Or Refund of the amount illegally deducted.

(*b*) Compensation amounting to

The applicant certifies that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature or thumb-impression of the employed person, or legal practitioner, or official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

FORM B.

FORM OF GROUP APPLICATION.

[See sub-section (2) of section 15 and section 16 of the payment of Wages Act.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) for ____________________ ____________________ area.

Application No. of 19 .

Between A. B. C. and (states the number) ____________________ others,

applicants :

(through ____________________ a legal practitioner. / an official of

____________________ which is a registered trade union).

And X. Y. Z. ____________________, opposite party.

The applicants state as follows :—

1. The applicants whose names appear in the attached schedule are persons employed in / on the factory / railway / industrial establishment entitled.

The address of the applicants for service of all notices and processes is :—

2. X. Y. Z., the opposite party, is the person responsible for the payment of wages under section 3 of the Act, and his address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. The applicants wages have not been paid for the following wage period(s) :—

4. The applicants estimate the value of the relief sought by them at the sum of rupees ____________

5. The applicants pray that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 15 for :—

(a) Payment of the applicants' delayed wages as estimated ____________ ____________ or such greater or lesser amount as the Authority may find to be due.

(b) Compensation amounting to ____________.

The applicants certify that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of their knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature or thumb-impression of two of the applicants, or legal practitioner, or an official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

SCHEDULE

Names of applicants :—

1.

2.

3.

4.

*

*

FORM C.

FORM OF APPLICATION BY AN INSPECTOR OR PERSON PERMITTED BY THE AUTHORITY OR AUTHORISED TO ACT.

[See sub-section (2) of section 15 and section 16 of the Payment of Wages Act.] —

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the payment of Wages Act, for ______________ area.

Application No. of 193 .

Between

A. B. C., [(designation) an Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act] [or a person — $\frac{\text{permitted by the authority}}{\text{authorised}}$ to act under sub-section (2) of section 15].........................applicant.

And

X. Y. Z.....................the opposite party.

The applicant states as follows :—

1. X. Y. Z., the opposite party is the person responsible under the Act for the payment of wages to the following person(s) :—

(1)
(2)
(3)
*
*

2. His address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. The wages of the said person (s) due in respect of the following wage period(s) $\frac{\text{have not been paid.}}{\text{have been subjected to the following illegal deductions :—}}$

4. The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought for the person(s) employed at the sum of Rs. ____________.

5. The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 15 for :—

(*a*) Payment of the delayed wages as estimated or such greater or lesser amount as the authority may find to be due.

Or Refund of the amount illegally deducted.

(*b*) Compensation amounting to................

The applicant certifies that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

— *Signature.*

FORM D.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISATION.

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ employed person(s) hereby authorise $\frac{\text{a legal practitioner}}{\text{an official of}}$ ______________ which is a registered trade union to act on $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ behalf under section 15, and section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) in respect of the claim against ______________ on account of the { delay in payment of / illegal deductions from } $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ wages for ______________.

Witnesses (1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
*
*
*

Signatures (1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
*
*
*

I accept the authorisation.

Signature.

Legal practitioner.

Official of a registered trade union.

FORM E.

NOTICE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF APPLICATION.

To

Whereas under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) a claim against you has been presented to me in the application of which a copy is enclosed, you are hereby called upon to appear before me either in person, or by any person duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the application, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the ____________ day of ____________ 19 at ____________ o'clock in the $\frac{\text{fore}}{\text{after}}$ noon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearence is appointed for the final disposal of the application, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the application will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of ____________ 193 .

Authority.

Seal.

FORM F.

RECORD OF DIRECTION.

(1) Serial number..

(2) Date of the application ....

(3) Name or names, parentage, address or addresses of the applicants, or some, or all of the applicants, belonging to the same unpaid group :—

(4) Name and address of the employer :—

(5) Amount claimed :—

(a) as delayed wages : Rs. ....

(b) as deducted from wages : Rs ....

(6) Plea of the employer and his examination (if any) :—

(7) Finding, and, in the case of a direction under sub-section (3) or (4) of section 15, a brief statement of the reasons therefor :—

Rs.

(8) Amounts awarded—

(a) Delayed wages........................

(b) Deducted wages ....

(9) Compensation awarded........................

(10) Penalty imposed........................

(11) Costs awarded to—

(i) Court-fee charges........................

(ii) Pleader's fee........................

(iii) Witnesses expenses........................

Signed ______________

Dated ______________

NOTE.—*In cases where an appeal lies attach on a separate sheet the substance of the evidence.*

FORM G.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936.

Appeal from the decision of the authority for the ______________ area, dated the ______________ day of ______________ 193 .

To

Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal of which a copy is enclosed, from the decision of the Authority for ______________ area has been presented by X. Y. Z. (and others), and registered in this Court, and that the ______________ day of ______________ 193 , has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, or by some one by law authorised to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this ______________ day of ______________ 193 .

Judge.

Seal of the Court.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th February, 1937.

No. T.-383/35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st March, 1937, the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932, namely :—

1. In rule 184 of the said Rules to the list under the head "(d) Special Instructions and Conventional signs" the following entry shall be added, namely :—

"Telegramme a remettre sur formulaire de luxe.	LX	Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form".

2. After rule 320 of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"320-A. "DE LUXE" TELEGRAMS.—"De Luxe" telegrams shall be accepted for transmission at such special rates and conditions to any of such places as may be notified by the Director-General in this behalf. The sender of a *De Luxe* telegram shall write before the address the specil instruction "=LX=" [Rule 184 (*d*)]."

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

962 CS-8 4-5-3-37 -SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India"

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TREATIES (I. E. R.).

New Delhi, the 13th February, 1937.

No. 303 (25)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In pursuance of section 13 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India, excluding Burma, for the first and second quarters of 1937 shall be 2,344 tons and 2,500 tons, respectively, and, that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from Burma for the same periods shall be 1,687, tons and 1,800 tons, respectively.

H. DOW,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1937.

No. D./1303-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased

to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915 :—

In rule 8-A of the said Rules, after the words, figure and brackets " of sub-section (*1*) ", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" (or, in the case of the Delhi Improvement Trust, mentioned in sub-section (1))".

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH, 6, 1937.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 4th March, 1937.

No. 144-Fed.—It is hereby notified that, with effect from the date on which Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, comes into force, the following designations have been prescribed for official use :—

1. The short designation of the office described in section 3 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, namely :

" His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States ",

shall be the " *Crown Representative.*"

2. (*a*) The headquarters secretariat of the Crown Representative, corresponding to the present Political side of the Foreign and Political Department, shall be known as the " *Political Department* " ; and (*b*) the service now known as the " Indian Political Department " shall be known as the " *Indian Political Service.*"

3. The term " *Political Secretary* " shall be the short designation of the administrative head of the " Political Department " Secretariat, but for the purpose of official communications the full designation shall be

" *Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.*"

4. The following Political Officers, *viz.* :—

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India,

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States,

The Agent to the Governor-General, Gujerat States,

The Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States,

The Agent to the Governor-General, Deccan States,

The Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States,

shall be designated " Residents " *for* the Areas and States concerned, and not Agents to the Governor- General, *e.g.*, the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India, the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, the Resident for Baroda and the Gujerat States and the Resident for the Madras States. Other Political Officers will continue to be designated as heretofore.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 1937.

No. D./1566-F.— *Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 19th February, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	11,56,43,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,46,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,45,000
(a) Government*	13,91,57,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	17,74,08,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	36,29,000	(b) External	..
Bills payable	7,84,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities	46,28,000	Balances held abroad†	22,69,57,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,33,000
		Investments	7,62,24,000
		Other Assets	59,58,000
	42,56,06,000		42,56,06,000

*Includes £ 43,200 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty-fourth day of February, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 19th day of February, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,56,43,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
			(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
Notes in circulation	1,96,60,88,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	77,30,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,08,17,31,000	Total of A		1,21,73,15,000
			B. Rupee Coin		62,06,81,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,35,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		-
Total Liabilities		2,08,17,31,000	Total Assets		2,08,17,31,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·467 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty-fourth day of February, 1937. Deputy Governor.

The 4th March, 1937.

No. D.-1531-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 53 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe, with effect from the 1st April, 1937, the following form in which the Bank

shall prepare and transmit a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department :—

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the day of 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.			A.—Gold Coin in Bullion—		
Notes in circulation			(a) Held in India		
(a) Legal tender in India			(b) Held outside India.		
(b) Legal tender in Burma only			Sterling Securities		
			Total of A		
Total Notes issued			B.—Rupee Coin		
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		
Total Liabilities			Total Assets		

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : per cent.

Dated the day of 19 .

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Capital paid up		Notes—	
		(a) Legal tender in India	
		(b) Legal tender in Burma only	
Reserve Fund		Rupee Coin	
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	
(a) Government		Bills Discounted—	
(b) Banks		(a) Internal	
(c) Others		(b) External	
Bills Payable		(c) Government of India Treasury Bills.	
Other Liabilities		Balances held abroad	
		Loans and Advances to the Government.	
		Other Loans and Advances	
		Investments	
		Other Assets	

Dated day of 19 .

No. F.-9 (4)-R. I/36.—The following general order made by the Secretary of State in Council under Fundamental Rule 50 (2) is published for general information :—

Under sub-rule (2) of Fundamental Rule 50, the Secretary of State in Council directs that the appointment of officers of the Indian Political Department on deputation for periods exceeding 12 months to posts under the control of the Foreign and Political Department outside India which are not included in the duty strength of the Political Department cadre, may, notwithstanding the provisions of Fundamental Rule 50, be made by the Governor-General in Council without prior reference to him.

No. F.-9 (4)-R. I/36.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 2nd day of February, 1937, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

1. For Rule 50 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 50 (1) The Governor-General in Council may sanction the deputation of a Government Servant on duty out of India, elsewhere than in Europe or America, for not more than twelve months.

(2) Except in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) of this Rule, no deputation of a Government Servant out of India shall be sanctioned without previous reference to the Secretary of State in Council unless the Secretary of State in Council by general or Special Order otherwise directs."

2. In sub-rule (1) of Rule 51 of the said Rules, for the words " deputed for duty out of India," the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" temporarily deputed for duty out of India either in connection with the post held by him in India or in connection with any special duty on which he may temporarily be placed."

3. After Rule 51 of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 51-A. When a Government servant is with proper sanction deputed for duty out of India to hold a regularly constituted permanent or *quasi*-permanent post, other than a post borne on the cadre of the Service to which he belongs, his pay shall be regulated by the Orders of the Secretary of State in Council."

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 6th March, 1937.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (*c*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the table sub-joined to its notification No 142-Customs Duties, dated the 8th January, 1925 :—

In the second column against the entry " 48-Mahim Bunder " for the words " Chunam stones and cement " the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

" Chunam stones, cement and magnesium sulphate. "

R. K. NEHRU,

First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 6th March, 1937.

PART A.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majs. to be Lt.-Cols.

A. D. Loganadan, L.M.S. (Mad.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Eng.), dated 27th Feb., 1937.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2761 CS—962—11-3-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1937.

No. F. 40/52/36.—Mr. V. T. Bayley, I. P., Punjab, Officer on Special Duty in the Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, is appointed as Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, with effect from the 9th March, 1937.

R. M. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1937.

No. D./1756-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 26th February, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	14,36,08,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,59,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	3,05,000
(a) Government*	16,60,07,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	19,64,80,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	53,04,000	(b) External	..
Bills payable	9,97,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities	54,34,000	Balances held abroad†	25,12,35,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,37,52,000
		Other Assets	46,53,000
	47,42,22,000		47,42,22,000

*Includes £ 76,100 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Third day of March, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 26 th day of February, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	14,36,08,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,93,93,12,000		(a) Held in India ...	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India ...	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities ...	77,30,98,000	
Total Notes issued	...	2,08,29,20,000	Total of A ...		1,21,73,15,000
			B. Rupee Coin ...		62,18,73,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,32,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities	...	2,08,29,20,000	Total Assets ...		2,08,29,20,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·443 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Third day of March, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TREATIES (CESS).

New Delhi, the 13th March, 1937.

No. 477(5)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section *(3)* of section 4 of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. J. Jones of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Limited, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board caused by the resignation of Mr. C. C. C. Bell.

No. 454 (7)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—The following amendments which have been made in the Indian Coffee Cess Act By-laws by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 13 of the Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935 (XIV of 1935), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are hereby published for general information :—

(*a*) In clause (*c*) by-law No. 5, for the figures " 10 " the figures " 15 " shall be substituted.

(*b*) In by-law No. 8, for the word " six " the word " nine " shall be substituted.

(*c*) In by-law No. 13, for the word " Three " the word " Four " shall be substituted.

H. DOW,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PORTS.

The 13th March, 1937.

No. 12-P.(10)/37.—The following draft of an amendment to the Rules for the Port of Karachi published with the Notification of the Commissioner in Sind in the General Department, No. 1069, dated the 16th September, 1915, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), read with section 5 of the Sind Laws Regulation, 1936 (VI of 1936), is published, as required by sub-section *(2)* of section 6 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 27th March, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

In the said Rules the Note to clause *(f)* of rule 90 shall be re-numbered as Note 1 and after that Note as so re-numbered, the following Note shall be added, namely :—

"NOTE 2.—Specially constructed refuelling barges for aircraft, which are approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the Karachi Port Trust, are exempt from the operation of rules 88, 89 and 90.

The movements and mooring of such barges shall be regulated and controlled by the Deputy Conservator."

M. SLADE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 10th March, 1937.

No. F. 8-18/36.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Rai, M.C., M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, with effect from the 12th March, 1937, or the date on which he may assume charge, *vice* Colonel C. H. Reinhold, I.M.S., granted leave.

No. F. 8-11/36.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Clifford, M.C., D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for appointment as Civil Surgeon, New Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February, 1937.

No. F. 19-23/36.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Shortt, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), I.M.S., officiating Director, King Institute Guindy, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 13th August, 1936, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. King, I.M.S., retired.

Major G. C. Maitra, I.M.S., an officer of the Medical Research Department at present officiating as Director, Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, is confirmed as Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the 13th August, 1936, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Shortt, I.M.S. He will continue to be employed as officiating Director, Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, until further orders.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, The 10th March, 1937.

No. F. 10/1/36-L.C.—Under the provisions of Section 4 (8) of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), as amended by the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act 1936 (IX of 1936), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce representing the Shellac export trade, as a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, *vice* Mr. R. E. Hawkins resigned.

N. C. MEHTA,

Secretary,

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 13th March, 1937.

PART B.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 184.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 12th February, 1937, pages 996, 998 and 1000.

* * * * *

War Office.

12th February, 1937.

The undermentioned is appointed Hon. Aide-de-Camp to the King. 11th Dec. 1936 :—

Hon. Maj.-Gen. Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Tiwana (Extra).

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 11th March, 1937.

No. L.-3033.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by section 34 of the said Act, namely :—

1. Rules 11-A, 12 and 13 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 12, 13 and 14, respectively.

2. Rule 14 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 15 and in the said rule as so re-numbered for the word and figures " rule 13 " the word and figures " rule 14" shall be substituted.

3. Rules 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 16, 17 18 and 19, respectively.

4. Rule 19 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 20 and after the said rules as so re-numbered the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

21. *Production of documents.*

(1) When the application for relief is based upon a document, the document shall be appended to the application.

(2) Any other document which any party desires to tender in evidence shall be produced at or before the first hearing.

(3) Any document which is not produced at or within the time specified in sub-rule (1) or (2) as the case may be shall not, without the sanction of the Commissioner, be admissible in evidence on behalf of the party who should have produced it.

(4) Nothing in this rule applies to any document which is produced for the purpose of cross-examining a witness or is handed to a witness to refresh his memory.

22. *Application presented to wrong Commissioner.*

(1) If it appears to the Commissioner on receiving the application that it should be presented to another Commissioner, he shall return it to the applicant after endorsing upon it the date of the presentation and return, the reason for returning it and the designation of the Commissioner to whom it should be presented.

(2) If it appears to the Commissioner at any subsequent stage that an application should have been presented to another Commissioner, he shall send the application

to the Commissioner empowered to deal with it and shall inform the applicant (and the opposite party, if he has received a copy of the application under rule 26), accordingly.

(3) The Commissioner to whom an application is transferred under sub-rule (2) may continue the proceedings as if the previous proceedings or any part of them had been taken before him, if he is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced."

5. Rule 20 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 23 and in sub-rule (1) of the said rule as so re-numbered for the words "such application" the words and figures "an application of the nature referred to in section 22" shall be substituted.

6. Rule 21 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of rule 24 and—

(a) in the said sub-rule as so re-numbered for the word and figures "rule 20" the word and figures "rule 23" shall be substituted; and

(b) after the said sub-rule as so re numbered the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely—

"(2) The dismissal of the application under sub-rule (1) shall not of itself preclude the applicant from presenting a fresh application for the settlement of the same matter."

7. Rule 22 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 25 and in the said rule as so re-numbered for the word and figures "rule 21" the word and figures "rule 24" shall be substituted.

8. Rule 23 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 26 and in the said rule as so re-numbered for the words and figures "rule 21 or rule 22" the words and figures "rule 24 or rule 25" shall be substituted.

9. Rules 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, respectively.

10. Rule 38 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 41 and in the said rule as so re-numbered—

(a) for the words and figures "Order V, rules 9 to 30" the words and figures "Order V, rules 9 to 13 and 15 to 30" shall be substituted;

(b) the words and figures "Order VII, rules 9 to 18" shall be omitted;

(c) after the word and figures "Order XIII" the words and figures "rules 3 to 10" shall be inserted; and

(d) after the word and figures "Order XVI" the words and figures "rules 2 to 21" shall be inserted.

11. Rule 38-A of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 42.

12. Rule 39 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 43 and in the said rule as so re-numbered for the words and figures "rules 23, 24 and 36" the words and figures "rules 26, 27 and 39" shall be substituted.

13. Rules 40, 41 and 42 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 44, 45 and 46, respectively.

14. Rule 43 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 47 and in the said rule as so re-numbered for the word and figures "rule 42" the word and figures "rule 46" shall be substituted.

15. Rules 44 and 45 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 48 and 49, respectively.

16. Rule 46 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rule 50 and in sub-rule (3) of the said rule as so re-numbered for the word and figures "rule 45" the word and figures "rule 49" shall be substituted".

17. Rules 47 and 48 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as rules 51 and 52, respectively.

18. In Forms F, G and H of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 19" the word and figures "rule 20" shall be substituted.

19. In Forms J and JJ of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 36" the word and figures "rule 39" shall be substituted.

20. In Forms K, L and M of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 44" the word and figures "rule 48" shall be substituted.

21. In Form N of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 45" the word and figures "rule 49" shall be substituted.

22. In Form O of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the words and figures "rules 45 and 46" the words and figures "rules 49 and 50" shall be substituted.

23. In Forms P and Q of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 46" the word and figures "rule 50" shall be substituted.

24. In Form R of the Forms appended to the said Rules for the word and figures "rule 48" the word and figures "rule 52" shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 10th March, 1937.

No. L.-3070.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections *(2)*, *(3)* and *(4)* of section 26, read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section *(5)* of section 26 of the first-named Act, namely:—

RULES.

1. *Title and application.*—*(1)* These rules may be called the Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules, 1936.

(2) These rules apply in respect of the payment of wages to persons employed upon any railway (including factories) by or under a Railway Administration.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Act" means the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936);

(b) "the Authority" means the authority appointed under sub-section *(1)* of section 15 of the Act;

(c) "the Chief Inspector of Factories" means the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Factories Act (XXV of 1934);

(d) "the Court" means the court mentioned in sub-section *(1)* of section 17 of the Act;

(e) "deduction for breach of contract" means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to sub-section *(2)* of section 9;

(f) "deduction for damage or loss" means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of clause *(c)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 7;

(g) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(h) "Inspector" means an inspector authorized by or under section 14 of the Act;

(i) "person employed" does not include any person to the payment of whose wages the Act does not apply;

(j) "section" means a section of the Act;

(k) "paymaster" means the Railway Administration or other person or persons who may be nominated as such by the Railway Administration under clause *(c)* of section 3;

(l) "the Supervisor" means the supervisor of Railway Labour appointed under sub-section *(1)* of section 71G of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890);

(m) words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

3. *Register of Fines.*—*(1)* On any railway of which the Railway Administration has obtained approval under sub-section *(1)* of section 8 to a list of acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed, the paymaster shall maintain a Register of Fines in Form I.

(2) At the beginning of the Register of Fines there shall be entered serially numbered the approved purpose or purposes on which the fines realized are to be expended.

(3) When any disbursements are made from the fines realized, a deduct entry of the amount so expended shall be made in the Register of Fines, and a voucher or receipt in respect of the amount shall be affixed to the Register. If more than one purpose has been approved the entry of the disbursement shall also indicate the purpose for which it is made.

4. *Register of deductions for damage or loss.*—On every railway in which deductions for damage or loss are made the paymaster shall maintain the Register required by sub-section (2) of section 10 in Form II.

5. *Register of Wages.*—A Register of Wages shall be maintained by every Railway Administration and may be kept in such form as the paymaster finds convenient but shall include the following particulars :—

(a) the gross wages of each person employed for each wage period ;

(b) all deductions made from those wages, with an indication, in each case, of the clause of sub-section (2) of section 7 under which the deduction is made ;

(c) the wages actually paid to each person employed for each wage period.

6. *Maintenance of Registers.*—The registers required by rules 3, 4 and 5 shall be preserved for twelve months after the date of the last entry made in them.

7. *Places for displaying notices.*—The Supervisor shall specify such place or place on the railway, other than factories, as he thinks fit (here inafter referred to as "specified place" or "specified places") for the display of notices, lists and rules under rules 8, 12 and 16.

8. *Notice of dates of payment.*—The paymaster shall display, in a conspicuous place at or near the main entrance of every factory in his jurisdiction, and at the specified place or specified places, a notice, in English and in the language of the majority of the persons employed at such factories or places showing for not less than two months in advance, the days on which wages are to be paid.

9. *Prescribed authority.*—The Chief Inspector of Factories, in respect of factories in his jurisdiction, and the Supervisor, in other cases, shall be the authority competent to approve, under sub-section (1) of section 8, acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed and, under sub-section (8) of section 8, the purposes to which the proceeds of fines shall be applied.

10. *Application in respect of fines.*—Every Railway Administration requiring the power to impose fines in respect of any acts and omissions on the part of employed persons shall send to the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Supervisor, as the case may be—

(a) a list, in English, in duplicate, clearly defining such acts and omissions ;

(b) in cases where the Railway Administration itself does not intend to be the sole authority empowered to impose fines, a list, in duplicate, showing, by virtue of office, such of its officers as may pass orders imposing fines and the class of establishment on which any such officer may impose fine.

11. *Approval of list of acts and omissions.*—The authority prescribed under rule 9 may, on receipt of the list prescribed in sub-rule (a) of rule 10, and after such enquiry as he considers necessary, pass orders in respect of the list referred to in clause (a) of rule 10 either—

(a) disapproving the list,

(b) approving the list either in its original form or as amended by him, in which case such list shall be deemed to have been approved under sub-section (1) of section 8:

Provided that no order disapproving or amending the list shall be passed unless the Railway Administration shall have been given an opportunity of showing cause orally or in writing against such order.

12. *Posting of list.*—The Railway Administration shall display at or near the main entrance of every factory, and at the specified place or specified places, a copy in English, together with a literal translation thereof, in the language of the majority of the persons employed at such factory or place, of the list approved under rule 11.

13. *Persons authorized to impose fines.*—No fine may be imposed by any person other than the Railway Administration, or a person holding an appointment named in the list referred to in sub-rule (b) of rule 10.

14. *Procedure in imposing fines and deductions.*—No fine shall be imposed on and no deductions made from a person employed upon a railway except in accordance with the procedure laid down in the rules and regulations in force on the Railway Administration, and no fine shall be imposed or deduction made until the employed person has been given an opportunity of showing cause against such imposition or deduction.

15. *Information to paymaster.*—The person imposing a fine or directing the making of a deduction for damage or loss shall at once inform the paymaster of all particulars necessary for the completion of the register prescribed in Rule 3 or Rule 4, as the case may be.

16. *Deductions under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 9.*—*(1)* No deduction under the proviso to sub-section *(2)* of section 9 shall be made from the wages of an employed person who is under the age of fifteen years or is a woman.

(2) No such deduction shall be made from the wages of any employed person unless :—

(a) there is provision in writing in the terms of the contract of employment requiring him to give notice of the termination of his employment and

(i) the period of this notice does not exceed fifteen days or the wage-period, whichever is less ; and

(ii) the period of this notice does not exceed the period of notice which the employer is required to give of the termination of that employment ;

(b) this rule has been displayed in English and in the language of the majority of the employed persons at or near the main entrance of the factory, and at the specified place or specified places, concerned, and has been so displayed for not less than one month before the commencement of the absence in respect of which the deduction is made ;

(c) a notice has been displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory, and at the specified place or specified places, concerned, giving the names of the persons from whom the deduction is proposed to be made, the number of days' wages to be deducted and the conditions (if any) on which the deduction will be remitted:

Provided that where the deduction is proposed to be made from all the persons employed in any departments or sections or factories of the railway, it shall be sufficient, in lieu of giving the names of the persons in such departments, sections, or factories to specify the departments, sections, or factories affected.

(3) No such deduction shall exceed the wages of the person employed for the period by which the notice of termination of service given falls short of the period of such notice required by the contract of employment.

(4) If any conditions have been specified in the notice displayed under clause *(c)* of sub-rule *(2)*, no such deduction shall be made from any person who has complied with such conditions.

17. *Annual Return.*—Every Railway Administration in which during the year ending the 31st March any fines have been imposed or any deductions for breach of contract or for damage or loss have been made from wages, shall send a return in Form III so as to reach the Chief Inspector of Factories or the Supervisor, as the case may be not later than the 15th of May following the end of the year to which it relates.

18. *Costs and Court Fees.*—The scales of costs which may be allowed in, and the amount of court-fees payable in respect of proceedings under the Act to which these rules apply shall be such scales and such amount as are prescribed by the Local Government in that behalf for the Authority or Court concerned.

19. *Abstracts.*—The abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder to be displayed under section 25 shall be in Form IV.

20. *Penalties.*—Any breach of rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15 and 17 of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

FORM I.

REGISTER OF FINES.

Railway — Department. / Division. / District. / Factory.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Department.	Act or omission for which fine imposed.	Whether workman showed cause against fine or not. If so, enter date.	Rate of wages.	Date and amount of fine imposed.	Date on which fine realised.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM II.

REGISTER OF DEDUCTIONS FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS CAUSED TO THE EMPLOYER, BY THE NEGLECT OR DEFAULT OF THE EMPLOYED PERSONS.

Railway — Department. / Division. / District. / Factory.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Department.	Damages or loss caused.	Whether worker showed cause against deduction or not. If so, enter date.	Date and amount of deduction imposed.	Numbers of instalments, if any.	Date on which total amount realised.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM III.

DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

Return for the year ending 31st March, 19 .

1. Name of railway/factory and postal address of headquarters

2. Total number of persons employed { Adults / Children

3. Total wages paid

4. Number of cases and amounts realized as—

—	Number of cases.	Amounts.
(a) Fines		
(b) Deductions for damage or loss		
(c) Deductions for breach of contract		

5. Disbursements from fine fund—

—	Amount.	Purpose.
	Rs.	

Signature

Designation

Dated __________________ 19 .

FORM IV.

ABSTRACT OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936, AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER.

Whom the Act affects.

1. The Act applies to the payment of wages to persons in this factory receiving less than Rs. 200 a month.

2. No employed persons can give up by contract or agreement his rights under the Act.

Definition of wages.

3. "Wages" means all remuneration payable to an employed person on the fulfilment of his contract of employment.

It includes bonus and any sum payable for want of a proper notice of discharge.

It excludes :—

(*a*) the value of house-accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance, or other amenity or of any service excluded by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government ;

(*b*) the employer's contribution to a pension or provident fund ;

(*c*) travelling allowance or concession or other special expenses entailed by the employment ;

(*d*) any gratuity payable on discharge.

Responsibility for and method of payment.

4. The manager of the factory is responsible for the payment under the Act of wages to persons employed under him, and any contractor emyloying persons is responsible for payment to the persons he employs.

5. Wage-periods shall be fixed for the payment of wages at intervals not exceeding one month.

6. Wages shall be paid on a working day within 7 days of the end of the wage-period (or within 10 days if 1,000 or more persons are employed).

The wages of a person discharged shall be paid not later than the second working day after his discharge.

7. Payments in kind are prohibited.

Fines and Deductions.

8. No deductions shall be made from wages except those authorised under the Act (see paragraphs 9—15 below).

9. (1) Fines can be imposed only for such acts and omissions as the employer may, with the previous approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories, specify by a notice

displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory and after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

(2) *Fines*—

(*a*) shall not exceed half-an-anna in the rupee;

(*b*) shall not be recovered by instalments, or later than sixty days of the date of imposition;

(*c*) shall be recorded in a register and applied to such purposes beneficial to the employed persons as approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories;

(*d*) shall not be imposed on a child.

10. (*a*) Deductions for absence from duty can be made only on account of the absence of the employed person at times when he should be working, and such deductions must not exceed an amount which is in the same proportion to his wages for the wage period, as the time he was absent in that period is to the total time he should have been at work.

(*b*) If ten or more employed persons, acting in concert, absent themselves without reasonable cause and without due notice, the deduction for absence can include wages for eight days in lieu of notice, but :—

(1) no deduction for breaking a contract can be made from a person under 15 or a woman,

(2) there must be a provision in writing which form part of the contract of employment, requiring that a specific period of notice of intention to cease work not exceeding 15 days or the period of notice which the employer has to give to discharge a worker, must be given to the employer and that wages may be deducted in lieu of such notice,

(3) the above provision must be displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory,

(4) no deduction of this nature can be made until a notice that this deduction is to be made has been posted at or near the main entrance of the factory,

(5) no deduction must exceed the wages of the employed person for the period by which the notice he gives of leaving employment, is less than the notice he should give under his contract.

11. Deductions can be made for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is due to his neglect or default.

Such deduction cannot exceed the amount of the damage or loss caused and can be made only after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

12. Deductions can be made, equivalent to the value thereof, for house accommodation, amenities, or services (other than tools and raw material) supplied by the employer, provided these are accepted by the employed person as a part of the terms of his employment and have in the case of amenities and services been authorised by order of Government.

13. (*a*) Deductions can be made for the recovery of advances, or for adjustment of overpayment of wages.

(*b*) Advances made before the employment began can only be recovered from the first payment of wages for a complete wage-period but no recovery can be made of advances given for travelling expenses before employment began.

(*c*) Advances of unearned wages can be made at the paymaster's discretion during employment.

14. Deductions can be made for subscription to and for repayment of advances from any recognised provident fund.

15. Deductions can be made for payments to co-operative societies approved by the local Government or to the postal insuance, subject to any conditions imposed by the Local Government.

Inspections.

16. An Inspector can enter on any premises, and can exercise powers of inspections (including examination of documents and taking of evidence) as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Complaints of deductions or delays.

17. (1) Where irregular deductions are made from wages, or delays in payment take place, an employed person can make an application in the prescribed form within 6 months to the Authority appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. An application delayed beyond this period may be rejected unless sufficient cause for the delay is shown.

(2) Any legal practitioner, official of a registered trade union, Inspector under the Act, or other person acting with the permission of the Authority can make the complaint on behalf of an employed person.

(3) A single application may be presented by, or on behalf of, any number of persons belonging to the same factory the payment of whose wages has been delayed.

Action by the Authority.

18. The Authority may award compensation to the employed person in addition to ordering the payment of delayed wages or the refund of illegal deductions.

If a malicious or vexatious complaint is made, the Authority may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on the applicant and order that it be paid to the employer.

Appeal against the Authority.

19. An appeal in the prescribed form against a direction made by the Authority may be preferred within 30 days in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon to the Court of Small Causes and elsewhere to the District Court—

(*a*) by the paymaster if the total amount directed to be paid exceeds Rs. 300;

(*b*) by an employed person, if the total amount of wages withheld from him or his co-workers, exceeds Rs. 50 ;

(*c*) by a person directed to pay a penalty for a malicious or vexatious application.

Punishments for breaches of the Act.

20. Any one delaying the payment of wages beyond the due date, or making any unauthorised deduction from wages is liable to a fine up to Rs. 500, but only if prosecuted with the sanction of the Authority or the appellate Court.

21. The paymaster who,—

(1) does not fix a wage-period, or

(2) makes payment in kind, or

(3) fails to display at or near the main entrance of the factory this Abstract in English and in the language of the majority of the employed persons, or

(4) breaks certain rules made under the Act,

is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

A complaint to this effect can be made only by the Inspector, or with his sanction.

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

2800 CS—963—19-3-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE " GAZETTE of INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1937.

No. F. 50/21/36-I.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council making an amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1935, applicable to members of the services under his control is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of February, 1937, hereby makes the following amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, namely :—

For sub-rule (1) (*i*) of Rule 20 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted :—

" (1) (*i*) No Government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way any political movement in India, or relating to Indian affairs".

J. A. THORNE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 19th March, 1937.

No. D./2005-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 5th March, 1937.*

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	12,97,50,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,70,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,29,000
(a) Government*	13,53,00,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	22,64,44,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	51,81,000	(b) External	–
Bills payable	6,75,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	–
Other Liabilities	59,41,000	Balances held abroad†	26,22,54,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,57,20,000
		Other Assets	50,08,000
	47,35,41,000		47,35,41,000

*Includes £ 25,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Tenth day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 5th day of March, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	12,97,50,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	1,95,00,35,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,07,97,85,000	Sterling Securities	77,30,98,000	
			Total of A		1,21,73,15,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,18,53,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,17,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		–
Total Liabilities		2,07,97,85,000	Total Assets		2,07,97,85,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·531 per cent.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Tenth day of March, 1937. **Deputy Governor.**

2859 CS—963—26-3-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1937.

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof, namely :—

In the said notification, in Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head "A—General", for clause (*i*) in the second column against entry No. 6, the following clause shall be substituted, namely : –

"(*i*) apparatus for wireless reception [excluding apparatus specially designed for the reception of broadcast wireless and apparatus of the description specified in clause (*ii*)] and component parts of such apparatus, when imported under cover of (*a*) a certificate issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to the effect that he is satisfied that the apparatus will not be used for the reception of broadcast wireless or (*b*) a certificate to the same effect issued by the Officer Commanding, Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force (India), if the apparatus is imported by the Royal Air Force, and by the following officers if imported for the Army :—

at Karachi, by the Embarkation Supply and Stores Officer, Kiamari,
at Bombay, by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay Depot,

at Calcutta, by the Embarkation Supply and Stores Officer at that port,
at Rangoon, by the Assistant Embarkation Supply and Stores Officer at the port, and
at other ports, by the Agent for Government Consignments concerned."

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1937.

No. 191-T. (1)/37.—With reference to the Resolution in this Department No. 291-T. (1)/36, dated the 11th April, 1936, the Government of India have decided to extend the appointment of the Tariff Board for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April, 1937.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan and the Secretary, Tariff Board.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

M. SLADE,

Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1937.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS – REGULATIONS.

No. 201.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the term of office of all the elected members of the Cantonment Boards of the Cantonments mentioned below up to the 1st June, 1937.

CANTONMENTS.

Ferozepore.	Deolali.
Multan.	Jubbulpore.
Rawalpindi.	Saugor.
Sialkot.	

CANTONMENTS – REGULATIONS.

No. 202.—The following draft of certain amendments which it is proposed to make in the draft rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Department No. 150, dated the 27th February, 1937, is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th April, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. After rule 27 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Governor-Genera in Council may appoint a Civilian who is serving as an Executive Officer immediately before the introduction of these rules, to be a member of the Service in such grade and on such rate of pay within the scale for the grade as may be determined by the Governor-General in Council in each case.

29. (1) A Civilian Executive Officer appointed to the Service under rule 28 shall be required to pass a departmental examination in accordance with the provisions of rule 8. Such officer shall be on probation until he has successfully passed the departmental examination.

(2) If at the end of two years from the date of appointment the officer has not successfully passed the departmental examination his services shall be dispensed with.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Governor-General in Council may appoint a Class II Executive Officer of the Cantonments Department to be a member of grade I of the Service.

31. The terms and conditions of service of an officer appointed to the Service under rule 30 shall be those set out in Appendix II to these rules. These rules shall, to such extent as they are not inconsistent with the terms and conditions of service set out in Appendix II, apply to all officers appointed to the Service under rule 30."

2. Rules 28, 29 and 30 of the said rules shall be re-numbered 32, 33 and 34, respectively.

3. After Appendix I to the said rules, the following Appendix shall be added, namely :—

"APPENDIX II.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS HOLDING THE VICEROY'S COMMISSION OR BELONGING TO THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE WHO ARE APPOINTED TO THE CANTONMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SERVICE.

1. An Executive Officer appointed under these rules shall, if he has not already passed the departmental examination for officers of the Cantonments Department, be required to pass the departmental examination, the syllabus of which is prescribed in Appendix I, by the lower standard within two years from the date he was first appointed in an officiating capacity as an Executive Officer of the Cantonments Department and by the higher standard within a further period of one year. Failure to pass the examination within the prescribed period will entail removal from the Service. 30 per cent. of the total number of marks in each paper will be required to pass by the lower standard and 75 per cent. by the higher standard.

2. *Pay.*—He will receive Rs. 400 per mensem on first appointment rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500. Service in the Cantonments Department will be reckoned as service for pay and increments of pay. Increments up to Rs. 500 per mensem will be sanctioned by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, subject to the recommendation of the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. The salary of an officer appointed to the Selection Grade will be governed by rule 13.

3. An officer who has successfully passed the departmental examination will be required to retire from the army and will receive the honorary rank of Captain on the analogy of the provisions in paragraph 732 of the Regulations for the Army in India. The grant of honorary rank will not, however, entitle him to a higher rate of pay or pension than that provided in this appendix.

On retirement from the army, which will entail the relinquishment of his commission, he will assume civilian status and will be subject to all general regulations affecting civil officers including the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. He will be ineligible to return to military duty at any future date. Retirement from the Army will not, however, affect him in any way as regards pay, pension, etc., as laid down in this appendix.

4. *Leave.*—His furlough and leave will be governed by the Civil Service Regulations from the date on which he was confirmed in the Cantonments Department or is appointed to the service provided that he has successfully passed the departmental examination.

5. *Pension*.—The pension of an officer recruited from the regular Indian Army will be :—

Rs. 200 per mensem provided that he has rendered—

(1) 10 years combined departmental service in the Cantonments Department and the Cantonment Executive Officers Service, and

(2) 30 years, or if invalided 25 years combined army and departmental service.

Note.—All service will count from 20 years of age, or from the first date of Army service irrespective of rank, whichever is later.

An Executive Officer who does not qualify for the above pension will be entitled, subject to the usual conditions of satisfactory service, to the ordinary pension he would have earned if he had remained in the Army, his service in the Cantonments Department and in the Cantonment Executive Officers Service counting as Army qualifying service for that pension.

An officer recruited from the Indian Territorial Force will not be entitled to any pension.

6. *Provident Fund*.—An officer recruited from the Indian Territorial Force will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund in accordance with rule 19.

An officer recruited from the regular Indian Army shall not be entitled to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund."

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 17th March, 1937.

No. M.-826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the annexed Schedule to test petroleum under the first mentioned Act and to grant certificates of the results of such tests.

THE SCHEDULE

1. The Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Madras.
2. The Municipal Health Officer, Vizagapattam.
3. The Civil Surgeon, Cochin.
4. The Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Bombay.
5. The Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Calcutta.
6. The Assistant Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Calcutta.
7. The Civil Surgeon, Chittagong.
8. The Chemical Examiner to Government, Rangoon.
9. The Petroleum Inspector, Yenangyaung.
10. The Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, Agra.
11. The Chemical Examiner, Custom House, Karachi.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th March, 1937.

No. K.-404.—Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Deputy Controller of Broadcasting, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 28 days with effect from the 26th October, 1936.

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th March, 1937.

No. M.-826 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), as applied to Carbide of Calcium by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-826 (1), dated the 15th October, 1936, read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules which have been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 29 of the first-mentioned Act, namely :—

RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These rules may be called the Carbide of Calcium Rules, 1937.

(2) They shall apply to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, but excluding Burma.

2. *Supersession and savings.*—All notifications and rules issued by the local Governments and all appointments made by them under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to Carbide of Calcium by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 101-10, dated the 4th January, 1907, are hereby superseded, but all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification or rule so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred under these rules.

3. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) " The Act " means the Petroleum Act, 1934 ;

(b) " Carbide " means Carbide of Calcium ;

(c) " Chief Inspector " means the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India ;

(d) " Conservator of the Port " includes any person acting under the authority of the officer or body of persons appointed to be Conservator of the Port under section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 ;

(e) " District Authority " means—

(i) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs, the Commissioner of Police ; and

(ii) elsewhere, the District Magistrate ;

(f) " District Magistrate " includes an Additional District Magistrate ;

(g) " Inspector " means an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act ;

(h) " Precribed receptacle " means a receptacle which—

(i) is made of metal but has no copper in its composition ;

(ii) is hermetically closed at all times except when its contents are being placed within it or withdrawn from it ; and

(iii) bears a stamped, embossed, painted or printed warning exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words " Carbide of Calcium—

Dangerous if not kept dry " and the following caution :—

" *The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas*"; and

(i) " Sampling officer " means an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Act.

CHAPTER II.

Importation of Carbide.

4. *Ports of importation.*—Carbide shall not be imported except at the ports of—

Aden.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Chittagong.
Cochin.
Karachi.
Madras.
Perim.
Port Blair.
Vizagapatam.

5. *Duty of master or agent in port.*—(1) The master or the agent of the owner of every ship arriving at any port and carrying carbide shall, on entering the port and before landing any cargo, declare in writing to the Collector of Customs and also to the Conservator of the Port, the quantity and description of such carbide.

(2) The master shall moor the ship in such place as the Conservator of the Port may direct, and, while any carbide remains on board, shall not, except for the purpose of proceeding to sea, remove the ship without the written permission of the Conservator of the Port.

(3) The master shall ensure that the hold of every ship bringing carbide into port shall be efficiently ventilated from the time the vessel enters the port until all the carbide on board has been discharged or until the ship has left the port.

6. *Receptacles.*—(1) Carbide shall be brought into port only in prescribed receptacles.

(2) The receptacles shall be of such strength and construction or so protected as not to be liable to become defective or insecure in transit otherwise than by gross negligence or extraordinary accident.

(3) No such receptacle shall be capable of containing more than 250 pounds of carbide.

7. *Defective receptacles.*—The Collector of Customs may require that any receptacle containing carbide which does not satisfy the requirements of rule 6 or which is defective shall be submerged in deep water under the direction of the Conservator of the Port, without compensation to the consignee.

8. *Opening of receptacles in port.*—No receptacle containing carbide shall be opened within the limits of a port except in premises licensed for the storage of carbide.

9. *Precautions against contact with water.*—Every reasonable precaution shall be taken to prevent the contact of water or moisture with any carbide brought into port ; and, where such contact may have occurred, to prevent ignition of the gas given off.

10. *Facilities to be afforded to inspecting officers.*—The master or the agent of the owner of any ship in port with carbide on board shall, when so required by the Collector of Customs or by the Conservator of the Port or by an Inspector or sampling officer, show to such officer all carbide under his control or on board, and shall afford every reasonable facility to enable such officer to inspect such carbide so as to ascertain whether these rules are duly observed and to take samples, if such officer so desires.

11. *Landing of carbide.*—(1) Carbide shall be landed only with the permission of the Collector of Customs and at such place or places as the Conservator of the Port may direct.

(2) Carbide shall be landed only between sunrise and sunset.

12. *Removal after landing.*—All carbide landed from any ship shall be removed without unnecessary delay to some licensed place of storage, and, if conveyed by water, shall be conveyed only in an open barge certified as suitable for the conveyance of carbide by the Conservator of the Port.

13. *Port Commissioners' Regulations.*—The landing and the removal after landing of carbide in a port shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the Port Commissioners, provided such regulations are not inconsistent with these rules.

CHAPTER III.

Transport of Carbide.

14. *Transport in quantity not exceeding 5 pounds.*—Carbide transported in any quantity not exceeding five pounds shall be packed in prescribed receptacles each containing not more than one pound.

15. *Transport in quantity exceeding 5 pounds.*—Carbide in quantity exceeding five pounds shall not be transported except under the following conditions :—

(*a*) the carbide shall be contained in prescribed receptacles no one of which shall be capable of containing more than 250 pounds of carbide ; and

(*b*) the carbide shall not be deposited at any time during transit in any building other than a building fulfilling the requirements of rules 22 and 24 and shall not be stored in any such building except in accordance with the requirements of rule 25.

16. *Transport by railway.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*b*) of rule 15, carbide while in the custody of a railway administration for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under waterproof sheets and shall be so placed as to prevent any receptacle containing it from becoming wet.

(2) Where the carbide is conveyed by rail it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the railway administration over whose line it is conveyed.

(3) All fires or artificial lights or articles capable of igniting acetylene shall be kept away from carbide stacked as provided in sub-rule (1).

17. *Transport by passenger train.*—Where carbide is transported by passenger train—

(*i*) the quantity carried by any one train shall not exceed 500 pounds ;

(*ii*) the vehicles containing carbide shall be well ventilated and as far as possible water-tight ; and

(*iii*) no naked lamp or other artificial light capable of igniting inflammable gas shall be taken into a vehicle containing carbide.

18. *Transport by water.*—Where carbide is conveyed by water it shall be packed and stowed in accordance with the regulations issued from time to time by the Board of Trade for regulating the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships.

19. *Restriction on delivery and despatch of carbide.*—(1) No person shall deliver any carbide to any one other than the holder of a storage licence or his authorized agent or a Port Authority or railway administration.

(2) No person shall despatch any carbide to any one other than the holder of a storage licence.

(3) This rule shall not apply to the delivery or despatch to any person of carbide in quantities which are permitted by these rules to be stored without licence.

CHAPTER IV.

Storage of Carbide.

20. *Carbide to be "commercially pure".*—No carbide shall be kept at any place, with or without a licence, unless it is "commercially pure", that is, unless it contains no impurities which would render the gas evolved, either alone or in admixture with air, liable to ignite spontaneously.

21. *Licence for storage.*—(1) No person shall store any carbide except under a licence granted under these rules :

Provided that no licence shall be required for the storage of carbide—

(*i*) in any quantity not exceeding five pounds if it is kept in prescribed receptacles each containing not more than one pound ;

(*ii*) in any quantity exceeding five and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds if it is kept in prescribed receptacles and the following conditions are observed :—

(*a*) the receptacles shall be stored in a dry and well ventilated place ;

(*b*) due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to the carbide ;

(*c*) notice shall be given of such storage to the District Authority ; and

(*d*) where a fixed generator is used on the premises, detailed instructions as to the care and use of the generator shall be kept constantly posted up in a place where they can conveniently be referred to by the generator attendant.

(2) No licence shall be required for the temporary storage of carbide within port limits under such conditions as the Conservator of the Port may specify.

22. *Storage buildings.*—(1) Carbide shall be stored—

(*a*) if in quantities aggregating not more than 500 pounds—in a suitable uninhabited building at least 20 feet away from any other premises : provided that quantities not exceeding 250 pounds may be stored in a place connected with a shop at a distance not less than 10 feet from any other premises ;

(b) if in quantities aggregating more than 500 pounds and not more than 3,000 pounds– in a suitable uninhabited building at least 40 feet away from any other premises;

(c) if in quantities aggregating more than 3,000 pounds––in an uninhabited building at least 100 feet away from any other premises.

(2) Not more than fifty tons of carbide shall be stored in any one building.

23. *Power to reduce distances.*—The distances laid down in sub-rule (1) of rule 22 may be reduced by the Chief Inspector where screen walls are provided or other special precautions are taken or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector warrant the reduction.

24. *Construction of storage buildings.*—Every building for the storage of carbide shall be—

(a) constructed of non-inflammable material, with non-inflammable roofs and with tiled, paved, cemented, iron or steel floors raised at least a foot above the ground level ; and

(b) well ventilated and water-tight to the satisfaction of the licensing authority.

25. *Arrangements in storage buildings.*—Carbide shall be stored only on racks or trestles standing at least one foot above the level of the floor of the building, and no articles of an inflammable or combustible nature shall be kept in the same building.

26. *Disposal of carbide if wet.*—If any carbide becomes wet it shall be destroyed by being submerged in deep water. If deep water is not available, the wet carbide shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, and all precautions shall be taken to prevent any fire or artificial light or article capable of igniting acetylene being brought near until the material has given off all its gas.

NOTE.—The fact of carbide having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

27. *Precautions by vendor.*—(1) Every vendor of carbide delivering any quantity exceeding half a pound to any person, shall deliver it to him in a prescribed receptacle.

(2) No vendor shall open more than one receptacle at a time for the purpose of delivering carbide.

28. *Children.*—No person under the age of 15 years shall be employed in or allowed to enter any premises licensed under these rules.

CHAPTER V.

Manufacture of Acetylene Gas.

29. *Application of Chapter.*—(1) The rules in this Chapter shall be observed by every person holding a licence for the storage of carbide granted under these rules who uses such carbide for the manufacture of acetylene gas.

(2) In this Chapter, apparatus means any appliance for the manufacture of acetylene gas, including all generators and gas-holders and the devices for preventing the passage of oxygen into the acetylene supply pipes, the pipe lines and the other fittings.

30. *Constrution of apparatus.*—1) The apparatus shall be so constructed that lime sludge cannot gain access to any pipes intended for the passage of gas or the circulation of water.

(2) The use of glass in water gauges, sight boxes, etc., shall be avoided, but where glass is absolutely necessary as part of the apparatus it shall be effectively protected against fracture.

(3) The apparatus shall be so constructed that it is not possible, even by incorrect manipulation of cocks, to seal the generating chamber hermetically.

(4) The air-space in a generator shall be as small as is consistent with the proper working of the apparatus.

(5) No metal containing more than 80 per cent. of copper shall be present in any portion of the apparatus excluding the nozzles of the blow pipes.

(6) The various parts of the apparatus shall be of adequate strength to withstand any pressures that may be generated therein.

(7) The size of the pipes carrying the gas shall be proportioned to the maximum rate of generation, so that undue back pressure from throttling may not occur.

31. *Efficiency of apparatus.*—The apparatus shall have an efficiency of at least 90 per cent.

32. *Temperature of apparatus.*—The temperature of any part of the apparatus, when working, shall not exceed 180°F.

NOTE.—The temperature may be ascertained by placing short lengths of wire, drawn from fusible metal of a suitable melting point in those parts of the apparatus in which heat is liable to be generated.

33. *Pressure.*—(1) The apparatus used shall not be made to work at a pressure exceeding 60 inches water column :

Provided that, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the licensing authority that a higher pressure is necessary in any generating apparatus and that such higher pressure may be used without danger, the licensing authority may allow the use of higher pressure up to a maximum of 250 inches water column on the condition that the apparatus is fitted with suitable safety devices. A generator operating at a higher pressure than 60 inches water column shall have clearly marked on it the water column at which it works.

(2) In the use of the apparatus, regard shall be had to the danger of stoppage of passage of the gas and a consequent increase of pressure.

34. *Precautions against escape of gas.*—(1) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent any escape of gas from the apparatus.

(2) Gas-holders shall be fitted with blow off pipes carried up to a suitable point in the open air.

35. *Decomposition of carbide.*—(1) The carbide shall be completely decomposed in the apparatus, so that the lime sludge discharged therefrom shall not be capable of generating more gas.

(2) The apparatus shall give no tarry or other heavy condensation products from the decomposition of the carbide.

36. *Residue.*—(1) An open tank shall be provided in the open air for the reception of all residue from the carbide : and such residue shall remain for at least ten hours in not less than four times its bulk of water in such tank.

(2) Precautions shall be adopted for preventing any lime sludge from being discharged into the drains.

37. *Attendants*—(1) No person shall have charge of an apparatus until he has been properly instructed in its management.

(2) A label or printed card giving fully detailed instructions in the vernacular as to the use of the apparatus and a certificate by the licensee to the effect that the attendant who shall be mentioned by name has been properly instructed as required by sub-rule (1) shall be exhibited on or in close proximity to the apparatus.

CHAPTER VI.

Licences.

38. *Application for licence.*—A person wishing to obtain or to renew a licence to store carbide under these rules shall submit an application in Form A to the authority empowered under rule 39 to grant such licence.

39. *Grant of licence.*—(1) Licences for storage may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule I appended to these rules, in the Forms, for the purposes, and on payment of the fees specified therein.

(2) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall remain in force until the 31st day of December of the year for which the licence is granted or renewed.

40. *Particulars of licence.*—Every licence granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules.

41. *Power of licensing authority to alter conditions.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 10, the licensing authority may omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of licence.

(2) This power shall not be exercised by the District Authority without the prior concurrence of the Chief Inspector.

42. *Amendment of licence.*—(1) Any licence granted under these rules may be amended by the authority granting such a licence provided that the amendments are not in conflict with any of these rules.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his licence amended shall submit it to the licensing authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it.

(3) The fee for the amendment of a licence shall be one rupee *plus* the amount (if any) by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee paid for the original licence.

43. *Renewal of licence.*—(1) A licence may be renewed by the authority empowered to grant such a licence.

(2) Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than 30 days before the date on which the original licence expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed licence or until an intimation that the renewal of the licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a licence as for a new licence.

44. *Refusal of licence.*—(1) A licensing authority refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence, shall record his reasons for such refusal in writing.

(2) A copy of the order containing the reasons for such refusal shall be given to the applicant on payment of a fee of one rupee.

45. *Cancellation of licence.*—(1) Every licence granted under these rules shall be liable to be cancelled by the authority granting such a licence for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule made thereunder, or of any condition contained in such licence.

(2) The authority cancelling a licence shall record his reasons for so doing in writing.

(3) A copy of the order containing the reasons for the cancellation of a licence shall be given to the holder of the licence on payment of a fee of one rupee.

46. *Appeals.*—(1) Any person may appeal to the Governor-General in Council from an order of the Chief Inspector refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence or cancelling a licence.

(2) Any person may appeal to the immediate official superior of the District Authority from an order of the District Authority refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence or cancelling a licence.

(3) Every appeal shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order against which the appeal is made.

(4) The appeal shall be presented within 30 days when the order appealed against has been passed by the District Authority and within 60 days when the order has been passed by the Chief Inspector.

47. *Transfer of licence for storage.*—(1) The holder of a licence for the storage of carbide may, at any time before the expiry of the licence, apply for permission to transfer his licence to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made to the licensing authority who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the licence, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of one rupee shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers, and be subject to the same obligations under the licence as the original holder.

48. *Procedure on death or disability of licensee.*—(1) If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or confiscation under the Act or these rules for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for a new licence in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new licence for the unexpired portion of an original licence granted to any person applying for it under this rule.

49. *Loss of licence.*—Where a licence granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee.

50. *Payment of fees.*—(1) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be accompanied by the fee payable thereon. If the licence is not granted or renewed, the fee shall be refunded.

(2) All fees chargeable under these rules in respect of licences granted by the District Authority shall be paid by means of impressed stamps or in cash.

(3) The payment of all other fees under these rules shall be made in cash or by cheque.

51. *Power to exempt from payment of fees.*—The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, any fee payable under these rules.

52. *Production of licence on demand.*—(1) Every person holding or acting under a licence granted under these rules shall produce it, or an authenticated copy of it, at the place to which the licence applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector.

(2) Copies of any licence may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by the authority which granted the licence.

SCHEDULE I.

Licences (vide Rule 39.)

Article No.	Form of Licence (See Schedule II).	Purpose for which granted.	Authority empowered to grant licence.	Fee.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	B	To store carbide in quantity not exceeding 250 pounds at any one time, provided the carbide is not to be used by the licensee for the generation of acetylene.	The District Authority.	(*a*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed 1,000 pounds.	Rs. 4.
				(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 1,000 pounds, but does not exceed 5,000 pounds.	Rs. 4 for the first 1,000 pounds *plus* Annas 8 for every additional 1,000 pounds or part thereof.
2	C	To store carbide in all other cases.	The Chief Inspector.	(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 5,000 pounds, but does not exceed 50,000 pounds.	Rs 6 for the first 5,000 pounds *plus* Re. 1 for every additional 5,000 pounds or part thereof.
				(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds 50,000 pounds.	Rs. 20.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS.

FORM A.

(See Rule 38.)

Application for the grant/renewal of a licence to store Carbide of Calcium.

	The replies to be written in this column.
1. *Applicant's Name	
" Calling	
" Address	
2. Situation of building in which carbide is to be stored.	
Province	
District	
Town or village	
Locality	
3. Quantity of carbide proposed to be stored.	
4. Form in which licence is required.	
5. Quantity of carbide already stored, if any, on the premises.	
6. Is the carbide for use or for sale unopened in the receptacles in which it is received, and, if not, what will be done with it ?	
In what receptacles will the carbide be kept, what is the capacity of the same, how are they closed against moisture, and of what material are they made ?	
7. In what part of the building will the carbide be kept ? How are the premises constructed ? Are the premises used for other purposes, and, if so, for what purposes ?	
8. Is the carbide to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas ? How is the generator constructed, and what is its capacity ? Give sketch.	
Give particulars as to the building in which the generator will be placed, and state whether it is detached from other buildings, and whether it is used for other purposes. How is it proposed to dispose of the residue ? Will the generator be in the sole charge of a person competent to manage it ?	
Remarks.	

Signature of applicant.

Postal address of applicant.

Date of application.

*In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name and address of the company and the name of the manager or agents should be given.

FORM B.

(ARTICLE 1 OF SCHEDULE I.)

Licence to store Carbide of Calcium, not to be used by the licensee for generating acetylene gas, in quantity not exceeding 250 pounds at any one time.

No. Fee Rs.

Licence is hereby granted to

valid only for the storage of pounds of Carbide of Calcium in the building described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the Carbide of Calcium Rules, 1937, and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December, 19 .

The *19* . *District Authority.*

Description of the building referred to above.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and the conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of the licence, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the building licensed which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety thereof, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. Subject to the provisions of rules 19 (3) and 21, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of Carbide of Calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a licence to store carbide of Calcium of any quantity of Carbide of Calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which the Carbide is to be packed.

3. Only one receptacle containing Carbide of Calcium shall be opened at a time and only for the time necessary for the removal of the Carbide required or for the refilling of other receptacles. During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the Carbide of Calcium, as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated.

4. Every storage receptacle of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access to the contents.

5. Due precautions shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and no smoking, fire or artificial light or article capable of igniting acetylene shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the Carbide is stored.

6. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to an Inspector to ascertain that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed and to a sampling officer to inspect and take samples for testing of any Carbide.

7. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

8. No acetylene gas shall be generated in the licensed building.

FORM C.

(ARTICLE 2 OF SCHEDLUE I.)

Licence to store Carbide of Calcium.

No. Fee Rs.

Licence is hereby granted to

valid only for the storage of pounds of Carbide of Calcium at any one time in the building described below subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the Carbide of Calcium Rules, 1937, and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

The *19* .

Description of the building referred to above.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and the conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of the licence, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the building licenced which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety thereof, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. Subject to the provisions of rules 19 (3) and 21, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of Carbide of Calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a licence to store Carbide of Calcium or any quantity of Carbide of Calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which the Carbide is to be packed.

3. Only one receptacle containing Carbide of Calcium shall be opened at a time and only for the time necessary for the removal of the Carbide required or for

the refilling of other receptacles. During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the Carbide of Calcium, as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated.

4. Every storage receptacle of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access to the contents.

5. Due precautions shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and no smoking, fire or artificial light or article capable of igniting acetylene shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the Carbide is stored.

6. If Carbide of Calcium is used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, the following precautions for ensuring safety shall be adopted :—

(*a*) every apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas other than a portable apparatus holding a charge of less than two pounds of Carbide shall be situate in an outbuilding, or in a suitable place in the open air ;

(*b*) such apparatus shall be as far away as may be practicable from dwellings and, if in a building, such building shall be well ventilated and not used for any other purpose ;

(*c*) no fire, flame or artificial light or article capable of igniting acetylene gas shall be taken into or near the building or place where the apparatus is situate ;

(*d*) where an acetylene generator is used for oxy-acetylene welding or cutting; an efficient device shall be provided for preventing the passage of oxygen into the acetylene gas supply pipe ; a separate device shall be provided for each blowpipe. Each such device must be kept in proper working order and shall be placed in a position, or be so protected that in the event of an explosion in the device, there would be no risk of injury to any person in the vicinity ; and

(*e*) the rules relating to the manufacture of acetylene gas shall be observed.

7. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or sampling officer and every facility shall be afforded to an Inspector to ascertain that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed and to a sampling officer to inspect and take samples for testing of any carbide.

8. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1937.

No. 205.—The Secretary of State for India and the Government of India have agreed that with effect from the introduction of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, the following changes will be made in the organisation, distribution, and terms of service of the Military Medical Services in India (excluding Burma). Where necessary rules giving effect to these proposals will be made by the Secretary of State under Part X of the Government of India Act, 1935.

PART I.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

A.—Military.

(1) The officer strength of that portion of the Royal Army Medical Corps which is borne on the Indian Establishment for employment with British troops in peace will be limited to 268, of whom a number not exceeding 106 will be short service commissioned

officers employed on the terms applicable to such officers by agreement with His Majesty's Government.

(2) The officer strength of the Indian Medical Service for employment with Indian troops in peace will be limited to 364. Of these, a number not exceeding 220 will be British and the remaining 144 will be Indian. Of the Indian officers, a number not exceeding 58 will be short service commissioned officers employed on the terms explained in Part II-A below.

(3) The future establishments of the Indian Medical Department for employment with British and Indian troops in peace will remain unchanged for the present, but it is under contemplation that a number of selected officers of the Assistant Surgeons' Branch of the Indian Medical Department, possessing the requisite qualifications shall in course of time undertake the duties of eight Indian and nine European officers of the Indian Medical Service.

As an experimental measure, six qualified Assistant Surgeons have already been appointed to Indian Military Hospitals to carry out the duties of Indian Medical Service officers.

B.—Civil.

(1) In order

(*a*) to provide a Reserve of British officers to complete the numbers required by the Army on mobilization,

(*b*) to supply a nucleus of trained Indian officers for the same purpose,

(*c*) to ensure the number of British officers required for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families and

(*d*) to meet the requirements of the civil departments of the Central Government and the Crown Representative (corresponding to the present Home, Education, Health and Lands and Foreign and Political Departments),

there will be a Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service consisting of not less than 220 officers, of whom 166 will be British and not less than 54 Indian.

(2) Of these 220 officers, 97 British and 50 Indian will constitute the War Reserve, while the remainder [69 British and 4 (or more) Indian] will not be liable to recall to the Army on mobilization and will continue to be known as Residuaries.

(3) Of the 166 British officers, 122 will be employed by the Provinces under the powers provided by section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the remaining 44 will be employed under the Crown Representative and the civil departments of the Central Government.

Of the 122 employed by the Provinces, 77 will belong to the War Reserve and will be available in peace for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families. The remaining 45 Residuaries will be available at all times for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families.

Of the 44 employed under the Crown Representative and the civil departments of the Central Government, 20 will belong to the War Reserve and the remaining 24 will be Residuaries.

(4) Of the 54 Indian Officers, not less than 38 will be employed by the Provinces under the powers provided by section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and not less than 12 will be employed under the civil departments of the Central Government. The whole of these 50 officers will belong to the War Reserve. In addition there will be a number of Residuary posts open to Indian officers under the Crown Representative and the civil departments of the Central Government; and it will be permissible for the Provinces to employ as many additional Indian officers as they may wish, by agreement with the Central Government, provided only that they will guarantee them sufficient security of tenure to avoid the possibility of an embarrassing surplus being returned to the Army for absorption.

(5) The appointments available for Indian Medical Service officers under the Crown Representative and the appointments reserved for Indian Medical Service officers under the civil departments of the Central Government are shown in Appendix I.

The appointments reserved for Indian Medical Service officers in the Provinces are shown in Appendix II.

NOTE.—In this Resolution and in Appendices I and II the term "British officers" means "officers recruited by the Secretary of State for India to fill European vacancies in the Indian Medical Service."

(6) The Central Government will pay to each Provincial Government at the beginning of each financial year a lump sum of Rs. 4,800 in respect of each British officer belonging to the War Reserve as shown in Appendix II. This sum is based on the average overseas pay at present drawn by British officers, and will be subject to revision as the new rates of pay and overseas pay take effect (see Part II-B—Appendix III).

(7) The adoption of the new list of reserved posts involves a net reduction in the number of posts on the civil side reserved for the Indian Medical Service from 207 to 172. The existing rights of officers who are already in civil employment and are otherwise suitable for appointment to these posts will, however, be fully preserved and prospects equivalent to those afforded at present will be retained for them. The detailed measures required to safeguard their prospects are now being worked out.

(8) The Provinces, as at present, will be under no statutory obligation to employ members of the Indian Medical Department.

PART II.—CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

A.—Recruitment.

(1) While recruitment for the Indian Medical Service will continue, as at present, to be conducted by nomination on the recommendation of a Selection Board, the normal method of entry for Indian members of the Service will follow the system adopted in the Royal Army Medical Corps. New entrants will be given short service commissions for five years on the rates of pay prescribed for new entrants in Appendix III. Short service officers will be asked to indicate whether on the conclusion of 5 years' service they desire to be appointed to permanent commissions. Appointment to permanent commissions will be made by selection from among those short service officers who wish to be considered. It is intended that about 70 per cent. of those appointed to short service commissions shall receive permanent commissions, but the percentage may vary from time to time. The remainder will be retired with a gratuity of Rs. 4,500 and will be required, if considered suitable, to join the Army in India Reserve of Officers for a period of 15 years.

(2) The present temporary commissions renewable from year to year up to five years will be abolished ; but present holders of temporary commissions will be eligible for selection for the grant of short service commissions, and ultimately of permanent commissions, on the terms described above, that is to say. after a total of five years' service in a non-permanent capacity. Those selected for short service commissions will be allowed to count for the purposes of gratuity—if not ultimately selected for permanent commissions—the service that they have already rendered as temporary commissioned officers.

(3) For a period of 2 years from 1st April, 1937, in order to give sufficient notice of the change, the Secretary of State will reserve the right to appoint suitable Indian candidates permanently to the Service without the preliminary of the short service commission.

B.—Pay, Promotion and Pension.

(1) The time scale of promotion to Major in the Indian Medical Service will be accelerated by two years and a slight consequential adjustment will be made in the pay scale.

(2) The scales of basic and overseas pay for new entrants to the Service will be revised so as to bring basic pay more into accord with Indian standards.

(3) The new rates of pay and the new time scales of promotion (*a*) for present incumbents and (*b*) for future entrants are contained in Appendix III—which also contains, for purposes of comparison, the present rates of pay and time-scale of promotion.

(4) During the last few years there has been a decrease in the number of appointments above the time scale—*i.e.*, Colonels' appointments—on the military side of the Indian Medical Service, while there has been an increase in the number of such appointments in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Further, under the revised conditions of service (see Section C below), officers permanently transferred to civil employment in future will forego any prospect of promotion above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and any claim to revert to military employ after a certain number of years' civil employment. To compensate for this a suitable number of enhanced pensions equal to Colonels' pensions will eventually be provided and awarded to officers under rules to be made hereafter [see Section C (11) below]. For the present, in order to redress the balance between the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service, six additional Colonelcies will be provided on the military side of the Indian Medical Service.

(5) Future entrants to the Indian Medical Service who are given short service commissions for 5 years on first appointment and are then selected for permanent commissions, will lose the right to retire on a gratuity after 6 years' total service, that is to say, after one year's service with a permanent commission.

C.—Conditions of Service in the Civil Branch.

(1) While liability to serve either on the military or civil side has for many years been a recognized condition of service in the Indian Medical Service, it has been made clear since March, 1931, that no new entrant to the Service since that date can establish any claim to be transfered to civil employment. Subject to the maintenance of these general conditions, the terms on which officers of the Indian Medical Service will be transferred to civil employment after 1st April, 1937, will be revised to the extent set forth in the following paragraphs.

NOTE.—" Civil employment " includes employment under a Provincial Government or under the Crown Representative or under a civil department of the Central Government; and " Civil employer " includes a Provincial Government, the Crown Representative or the Central Government.

(2) No officer holding a short service commission will be eligible for transfer to civil employment : and no officer will be considered for such employment until he has had a suitable period of army service.

(3) When an Indian Medical Service officer is required for civil employment, either for general purposes or to fill an appointment for which particular qualifications are required, the civil employer will apply to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, stating his requirements and giving as much notice as possible of the date by which the officer will be required. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, in consultation with the Director of Medical Services at Army Headquarters, will maintain a list of Indian Medical Service officers in military employ who can be spared for civil employment. On receipt of an application the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will forward to the civil employer the names of about three officers in this list, stating which of them he considers the most suitable, and the choice will be left to the civil employer. On the selection for a civil post an officer will be formally appointed to the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service by the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will endeavour to come to a working agreement with all civil employers under which the latter will intimate at periodical intervals their probable requirements for the next six months. The Director-General will then keep the Director of Medical Services informed, so that the latter may know as early as possible what demands are likely to be made on him and so be able to inform the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, of the extent to which he will be able to meet them.

(4) It will be open to civil employers—particularly the Provinces—to arrange by mutual agreement between themselves for the transfer of particular officers already in civil employ from one employer to another : but a report of such transfers will in all cases be sent to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, by both employers. If an officer objects to transfer a report will be made to the Governor-General before transfer takes place and his decision will be final.

(5) An officer accepted for civil employment will be considered to be on probation for 2 years, during which time he will be liable to be returned to military employment at the discretion of his employer.

(6) After the expiry of the probationary period the officer, if continued in civil employment, will retain the right to claim to be reverted to military employment until he has spent 7 years in all in civil employment or has had 17 years' total service, whichever may be later. The officer will not, however, unless he can show good cause, be permitted to revert without the consent of the civil employer.

(7) Similarly, during the period referred to in paragraph (6) the civil employer will retain the right to revert the officer to Military employment, but this right will not be exercised without the consent of the officer, unless the civil employer can show good cause.

(8) If any dispute arises in the operation of paragraphs (3)—(7) above, the matter will be referred to the Government of India and the final decision will rest with the Governor-General, but except to the extent thus indicated the Government of India will not intervene in the working of the arrangements indicated.

(9) After the expiry of the period mentioned in paragraph (6) above, if the officer wishes to remain in civil employ and the civil employer agrees to retain him, he will be transferred to a special supernumerary list of the Indian Medical Service ; he will no longer possess any right to claim reversion to Military employ ; and he will cease to be eligible for military promotion above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

NOTE.—The officer selected from time to time for the office of Director-General, Indian Medical Service, if on the special supernumerary list, will be retransferred to the active list and promoted to the rank of Major-General.

(10) Officers on the special supernumerary list will remain liable to recall to army service on mobilization, unless they are required for Residuary posts. It will also be open to them although they no longer possess any *right* of reversion to the Army, to apply for such reversion in exceptional circumstances. Such applications will be forwarded to the Government of India through the civil emloyer and it will rest with the former in consultation with the military authorities whether to accept them or not.

NOTE.—Officers in civil employment wh are recalled to Military service on mobilization will be retransferred, if necessary, to the active list and be given appropriate military rank.

(11) A suitable number of special pensions equal to Colonels' pensions will be provided (under rules to made hereafter) for award to selected officers on the special supernumerary list in order to compensate for the loss of pensionary prospects that would otherwise be involved by ineligibility for promotion above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

PART III.—GENERAL.

(1) Nothing contained in this Resolution is to be understood as derogating in any way from the statutory rights conferred upon officers of the Indian Medical Service under the provisions of Part X of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(2) The arrangements now sanctioned will be subject to review in the future in the light of actual conditions but in any such review the rights of serving officers will be fully protected.

APPENDIX I.

I.—*Central Government.*

The following appointments are reserved :—

A.—*Miscellaneous, including Public Health and Research appointments* :—

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
6. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
7. Civil Surgeon Simla/New Delhi.
8. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
9. Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
10. Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.
11. Health Officer, Simla.
12. Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi.
13. Imperial Serologist.
14. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

15—17. Three Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

18. Director; Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.
19. Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
20. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
21. One Supernumerary officer under the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

22--25. Four officers under the Indian Research Fund Association.

26. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port.
27. Health Officer, Calcutta Sea Port.
28. Health Officer, Karachi Air Port.
29. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

Leave Reserve : 8 officers. Total=37 officers.

All the above appointments are open to either British or Indian officers, except the following, which are open to British officers only :—

1. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
2. Civil Surgeon, Simla/New Delhi.
3. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
4. Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
5. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port.

The following appointments are Residuary, while the remainder are War Reserve :—

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
6. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
7. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
8-9. Two Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
10. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
11. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port.
12. Health Officer, Karachi Air Port.
13. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

B.—*Department of External Affairs* :—

1. Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistán.
2. Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
3. Civil Surgeon, Sibi and Lorálai.
4—7. One appointment each of the following places :—
Gilgit, Jandola, Miranshah, Kurram.
8—11. Reserve for employment in posts under His Majesty's Government.

Leave Reserve : 3 officers. Total=14 officers.

II.—*Crown Representative.*

C.—The following appointments in Indian States will be filled by Indian Medical Service Officers :—

1. Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.
2—7. One appointment in each of the following places :—
Central India, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Mewar, Western India States, Kashmir (seasonal).

Leave Reserve : 2 officers. Total=9 officers.

Of the appointments mentioned under B and C, 15 (with the appropriate leave reserve) are reserved for British officers.

All the appointments mentioned under B and C are Residuary, except the following, which are War Reserve :—

1. Civil Surgeon, Sibi and Lorálai.
2. Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.
3. Civil Surgeon, Quetta, or Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistán.

SUMMARY.

Central Government and Crown Representative.

—	Appointments.	Leave Reserve.	Total Officers.	Residuary.	War Reserve.
A	29	8	37	13	24 about 12 British and 12 Indians.
B	11	3	14	9	5 } all British.
C	7	2	9	6	3 } all British.
Total ..	47	13	60	28	20 British, 12 Indians } approximate.

NOTE (1).— Of the 60 officers, 25 will be British, and the remainder either British or Indian.

NOTE (2).—In practice the officers required for the Department of External Affairs, the Crown Representative and the North-West Frontier Province (see Appendix II) will be drawn from a single combined cadre.

APPENDIX II.

Provincial Governments.

The following appointments are reserved :—

MADRAS.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

8 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Bellary, Nilgiris, Tanjore, North Arcot and Guntur.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the three subjects, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted at Madras, and one specialist in one of these subjects or in Ophthalmology to be posted at Vizagapatam.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted at Madras or Vizagapatam.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=19 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 5 civil surgeons, *plus* 4 leave reserve=13.

Residuary.—3 senior specialists, and 3 civil surgeons (Nilgiris, Madura and Coimbatore)=6.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

6 posts, 1 leave reserve=7.

BOMBAY.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

5 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik, Dharwar and Sholapur.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be attached to one of the major teaching institutions in Bombay, and one mental specialist as Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravda.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be attached as Resident Medical Officers to one of the bigger hospitals in Bombay.

Leave Reserve.—3 officers. Total=15 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 3 Civil Surgeons, *plus* 3 leave reserve=10.

Residuary.—3 senior specialists and 2 civil surgeons (Poona and Ahmedabad)=5.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

4 posts, 1 leave reserve=5.

SIND.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies.

Karachi and Hyderabad.

Leave Reserve.—One officer. Total=3 officers.

War Reserve.—1 leave reserve officer=1.

Residuary.—2 civil surgeons (Karachi and Hyderabad)=2.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed.

Two posts.

BENGAL.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—24-Parganas, Dacca, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Midnapore, Hooghly and one unspecified.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery Obstetrics with Gynæcology and Ophthalmology, to be employed at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be employed as resident medical officers at the Medical College and Eden Hospitals.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=18 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 4 civil surgeons, *plus* 4 leave reserve=12.

Residuary.—3 senior specialists, and 3 civil surgeons (Darjeeling, Dacca and Chittagong) =6.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Five posts, 1 leave reserve=6.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

11 civil surgeoncies, and 3 senior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Dehra Dun.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted to Lucknow.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=18 officers.

War Reserve.—2 specialists, 8 civil surgeons, *plus* 4 leave reserve=14.

Residuary.—1 specialist and 3 civil surgeons [Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad or Naini Tal (according to season)]=4.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Three posts, 1 leave reserve=4.

PUNJAB.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies and 3 senior or 2 senior and 1 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shahpur (Sargodha), Jhelum or Murree (according to season), Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Specialist posts.—Three senior or two senior and one junior specialists in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be employed at the Medical College, Lahore.

Leave Reserve.—3 officers. Total=13 officers.

War Reserve.—1 specialist, 4 civil surgeons *plus* 3 leave reserve=8.

Residuary.—2 specialists and 3 civil surgeons (Lahore, Amritsar and Lyallpur)=5.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Three posts, 1 leave reserve=4

BIHAR.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

6 civil surgeoncies and 3 senior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Monghyr.

Specialist posts.—Two senior specialists to be employed at the Medical College, Patna, one in Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and the other in either Medicine, Surgery or Ophthalmology : one mental specialist to be employed as Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=11 officers.

War Reserve.—1 specialist, 3 civil surgeons, *plus* 2 leave reserve=6.

Residuary.—2 specialists and 3 civil surgeons (Ranchi, Darbhanga and Monghyr)=5.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

ORISSA.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies.

Cuttack and Berhampur.

Leave Reserve.—One officer. Total=3 officers.

War Reserve.—One leave reserve officer=1.

Residuary.—2 civil surgeons (Cuttack and Berhampur)=2.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

One post.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

5 civil surgeoncies and 1 senior specialist post.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Raipur and Amraoti.

Specialist post.—One senior specialist, subject unspecified, to be also Superintendent of the Medical School, Nagpur.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=8 officers.

War Reserve.—1 civil surgeon, *plus* 2 leave reserve=3.

Residuary.—1 specialist and 4 civil surgeons (Nagpur, Chhindwara, Raipur and Amraoti)=5.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

ASSAM.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies—unspecified.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=9 officers.

War Reserve.—4 civil surgeons, *plus* 2 leave reserve=6.

Residuary.—3 civil surgeons (Shillong, Dibrugarh and Silchar)=3.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Nil.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(*a*) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies and two other posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Peshawar and Hazara.

NOTE.—The Civil Surgeoncy at Bannu is in abeyance.

Other posts.—Medical Officer, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

Leave Reserve.—1 officer. Total=5 officers.

War Reserve.—3 unspecified.

Residuary.—2 unspecified.

(*b*) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

NOTE (1).—Appointments under Provincial Governments are not specifically reserved for Indian officers; but Provincial Governments will be required to employ them in appointments commensurate with their qualifications and abilities, such as public health appointments, superintendencies of jails, civil surgeoncies, and administrative appointments.

NOTE (2).—The cadres for (*a*) Bombay and Sind, and (*b*) Bihar and Orissa will be joint cadres, but the distribution of officers is shown separately for sake of convenience.

Summary for Provinces.

——	Appointments.	Leave Reserve.	Total Officers.	Residuaries.	War Reserve.
A.—British	95	27	122	45	77
B.—Indians	30	8	38	..	38

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing present rates of pay and proposed rates of pa [illegible] *resent and future officers of the Indian Medical Service.*

Present.			Proposed for present incumbents.			Proposed for future entrants.		
	Basic.	Overseas.		Basic.	Overseas.		Basic.	Overseas.
	1	2		3	4		5	6
	Per mensem.	Per mensem.		Per mensem.	Per mensem.		Per mensem	Per men
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£
Lieut.	500 ..	150	Lieut.	500 ..	150	Lieut.	450 ..	15
Capt.	650 ..	150	Capt.	650	150	Capt.	550 ..	25
,,	650 ..	150	,,	650 ..	150	,,	550 ..	25
,,	650 ..	150	,,	650 ..	150	,,	550 ..	25
,,	750 —	£ 15	,,	750 ..	£ 15	,,	600 ..	25
,,	750 ..	15	,,	750	15	,,	600 ..	30
,,	750 ..	25	,,	750	25	,,	700	30
,,	850 ..	25	,,	850	25	,,	700 ..	30
,,	850 ..	25	,,	850	25	,,	700	35
,,	850 ..	25	,,	850	25	,,	700	35
,,	850 ..	25	Major	900 ..	25	Major	800 ..	35
,,	850 ..	30	,,	900 ..	30	,,	800 ..	40
Major	950 ..	30	,,	950 ..	30	,,	800 ..	40
,,	950 ..	30	,,	950 ..	30	,,	800 ..	40
,,	950 ..	30	,,	950 ..	30	,,	800 ..	40
,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	950 ..	40
,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	950 ..	40
,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	1,100 ..	30	,,	950 ..	40
,,	1,250 ..	30	,,	1,250 ..	30	,,	1,100 ..	40
,,	1,250 ..	30	,,	1,250 ..	30	,,	1,100 ..	40
Lt.-Col.	1,500 ..	30	Lt.-Col.	1,500 ..	30	Lt.-Col.	1,350 ..	40
,,	1,500 ..	30	,,	1,500 ..	30	,,	1,350 ..	40
,,	1,500 ..	30	,,	1,500 ..	30	,,	1,350 ..	40
,,	1,600 ..	30	,,	1,600 ..	30		1,500 .	40
,,	1,600 ..	30	,,	1,600 ..	30	,,	1,500 ..	40
	25,30			25,4[illegible]0			22,150	

NOTE.—If promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps takes place in accordance with anticipations the time-scale in the Indian Medical Service will be altered to correspond and officers thus promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before completion of twenty years' service will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 1,350 per mensem (basic) *plus* £30 per mensem overseas pay and Rs. 1,200 per mensem (basic) *plus* £40 per mensem overseas pay, for existing officers and future entrants respectively.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and all Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* for general information.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH, 26, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1937.

No. D./1214-Ref.—The Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, effects only such recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer as require to be prescribed by Order in Council. That part of his recommendations which involves the cancellation of debt remains to be effected. Further, in accepting the recommendations of Sir Otto Niemeyer, the Secretary of State, in paragraph 10 of his telegram No. 1589, dated the 20th of May, 1936, to the Government of India, accepted, as an integral part of the whole plan of the initial financial arrangements between the provinces and the Government of India, the scheme for the decentralisation of balances and the cancellation and consolidation of debt referred to in paragraphs 19 to 21 and set out in Appendix III of the report of Sir Otto Niemeyer.

2. For the purpose of effecting these adjustments, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, has made new Devolution Rule 35-A, which reads as follows :—

" (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules—

(*a*) With effect from a date to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments shall assume, and the Governor-General in Council shall be relieved of, all rights and liabilities in respect of such balances held in the debt, deposit and remittance group of Government accounts as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

(*b*) The Governor-General in Council shall be liable to pay to each of the Local Governments a sum equal to the net liability which they respectively assume under the provisions of the preceding sub-paragraph. So much of this sum as the Governor-General in Council may determine shall be credited to the Local Government in the public account of which the Governor-General in Council is custodian and the balance of the sum shall be deemed to have been paid if the Governor-General in Council relieves the Local Government of all liability in respect of an equivalent nominal amount of such outstanding loans and advances previously made or deemed to have been made to that Local Government by the Governor-General in Council as he may specify.

(*c*) It shall be lawful (whether for the purposes of the preceding sub-paragraph or otherwise) for the Governor-General in Council to relieve any Local Government of its liability in respect of any loans and advances previously made or deemed to have been made by him to that Government, and to vary the terms as to interest and repayment of any such loan or advance.

(2) The functions of the Governor-General in Council under this Rule shall not be exercised except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council."

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, accordingly directs that as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, all rights and liabilities which on that date were associated with the balances (of an intrinsically local nature or definitely associated with any function which after that date will be a function of provincial Governments) of the accounts set out in Schedule I of this Resolution shall be assumed by the provincial Governments concerned and the Government of India shall as from that date be relieved thereof.

4. In exercise of the powers conferred, and in partial liquidation of the liability imposed on him, by clause (*b*) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that with effect from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, the following sums, or such lesser sums as may before the 15th February, 1937, be intimated to the Government of India by any province, shall be credited to the provinces, *viz* :—

Madras	Rupees sixty-six lakhs.
Bombay	Rupees forty-seven lakhs.
Sind	Rupees nine lakhs.
Bengal	Rupees forty-nine lakhs.
United Provinces	Rupees fifty-five lakhs.
Punjab	Rupees forty-three lakhs.
Bihar	Rupees twenty-one lakhs.
Orissa	Rupees nine lakhs.
Central Provinces	Rupees twenty-five lakhs.
Assam	Rupees eighteen lakhs.
North-West Frontier Province ..	Rupees nine lakhs.

5. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c), and partly in further and final liquidation of the liability under clause (b) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, relieves, as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, the provincial Governments of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province of all liabilities in respect of all sums due to the Government of India on 31st March, 1937, through the Provincial Loans Fund, on account of loans and advances taken previous to the 1st April, 1936.

6. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, in consideration for the cancellation of an interest bearing obligation of one crore carrying interest at a rate of 3½ per cent. per annum of the Government of India to the Punjab Government, directs that the Punjab Government shall, as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, be relieved of all liability to the Government of India in respect of one crore of the debt which the Punjab Government assumed under Devolution Rule 24 (1).

7. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that the Central Provinces Government shall as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, be relieved of all liability to the Government of India for the following sums due on the 31st March, 1937, to the Government of India, through the Provincial Loans Fund, on account of loans and advances taken previous to the 1st April, 1936, *viz* :—

(a) the balance of all sums borrowed for the specific purpose of meeting general deficits in the annual accounts of that province, and

(b) such part of the debt assumed by that Government under Devolution Rule 24 (1) as, together with the net sum referred to in regard to that government in paragraph 8 of this resolution, will amount to the total debt assumed by that government under Devolution Rule 24 (1).

8. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) and in further and final liquidation of the liability under clause (b) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, the total liabilities (other than the liabilities of the Government of Sind on account of the Lloyd Barrage) to the Government of India due through the Provincial Loans Fund on the 31st March, 1937, on account of loans and advances taken previous to 1st April, 1936, of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Sind and the United Provinces shall be reduced by, and in the cases of the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces further reduced by, the amounts of the net liabilities assumed by those Governments under paragraph 3, less the sums to be credited to those provinces under paragraph 4 of this Resolution.

9. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that a sum of ten crores of rupees out of the total remaining debt for which, in accordance with the foregoing part of this Resolution, the Punjab Government will as at the closing of accounts on 31st March, 1937, be liable to the Government of India, shall carry interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and shall be repayable only in the terms of paragraph 15 of this Resolution.

10. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that all loans and advances due by the Government of Sind to the Government of India through the Provincial Loans Fund on account of the Lloyd Barrage and outstanding at the close of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, shall up to the 31st March, 1942, bear interest at the rates in force on the 31st March, 1937, and thereafter at 4½ per cent. per annum. This debt shall be repayable from the 1st April, 1942, on the terms in force on the 31st March, 1937. No option for accelerated repayments authorised in this resolution shall have application to this debt and in all other respects this debt shall be ignored for the purposes of this Resolution.

11. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, excepts entirely from the operation of the

other paragraphs of this Resolution the outstanding balances on the 31st March, 1937, of certain liabilities of the Bombay Government (set out in Schedule II to this Resolution) representing sums corresponding to certain comparatively short term debts of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Bombay Government. The terms of repayment of these liabilities of the Bombay Government to the Government of India shall be fixed at, and continue to be, those in operation on the 31st March, 1937, and no option for accelerated repayment authorised in this Resolution shall have application to these liabilities.

12. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that the rate of interest on all debt (except that referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of this Resolution) which, in the terms of this Resolution, will finally remain as the debt of certain provincial governments to the Government of India as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, shall be computed in the case of each provincial government as follows :—

(a) a full year's interest at the relevant individual rates in force on the 31st March, 1937, calculated on the gross total of the debt incurred prior to 1st April, 1936 and outstanding on 31st March, 1937, previous to any adjustments consequent on the terms of this Resolution shall first be evaluated ;

(b) from this sum shall be deducted—

(i) in the case of the Punjab Government a sum of rupees thirty-eight lakhs fifty thousands, representing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the sums referred to in paragraphs 6 and 9 of this Resolution ;

(ii) in the case of the Central Provinces Government a full year's interest at the relevant individual rates in force on the 31st March, 1937, calculated on the sums referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of this Resolution, and also a full year's interest on the total debt assumed by that Government under Devolution Rule 24 (1).

(iii) in the case of the Bombay Government a full year's interest at the relevant individual rates in force on the 31st March, 1937, calculated on the balances of the sums referred to in paragraph 11 of this Resolution ;

(c) and there shall further be deducted in the case of all provincial governments concerned, except the Central Provinces, an amount calculated by applying the average rate of interest payable by a province on the total debt assumed by it under Devolution Rule 24 (1) to the net capital sum deducted from the total liabilities of the provinces concerned under paragraph 8 of this Resolution ;

(d) the net amount of interest arrived at in this manner shall in the case of each of the provinces concerned be expressed as a percentage rate of interest on the total net liability of each province to the Government of India which will remain after taking into account the adjustments consequent on the terms of this Resolution, but excluding the sums referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of this Resolution ;

(e) the rate of interest arrived at in this manner shall be rounded down to the next lower quarter per cent. rate of interest which rate (save in the cases of the sums referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of this Resolution) shall then represent the rate of interest payable by each provincial government on the total of its debt liability to the Government of India as from the closing of the accounts on 31st March, 1937, after the adjustments prescribed in this Resolution have been effected.

13. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, directs that (save in the case of the sums referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of this Resolution) the total net debt of each province as from the closing of accounts on 31st March, 1937, as arrived at in the terms of this Resolution, shall be repayable to the Government of India in the form of semi-annual equated payments of interest (at the rate determined in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Resolu-

tion) and principal over 45 years to be completed by the 31st March, 1982, and payable on the following dates of each year :—

Madras.—15th September and 15th March.

Bombay.—31st July and 31st January.

United Provinces.—7th August and 7th February.

Punjab.—1st August and 1st February.

Central Provinces.—30th September and 31st March.

Sind.—1st July and 1st January.

14. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of Rule 35-A (1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, with reference to the maturing of the 5 per cent. 1945—55 public loan, authorises any province to give notice on or before the 1st April, 1945, of its intention to redeem, on a date not earlier than the 1st April, 1945, and not later than the 15th October, 1946, to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, and subject to any restrictions which may be imposed under section 163 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, any part not exceeding one-half of the principal of such of its debt (other than debt of the Government of Sind on account of the Lloyd Barrage) outstanding on the 31st March, 1945, to the Government of India as is covered by this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council in like manner and with the like sanction, with reference to the maturing of the 4 per cent. 1960—70 public loan, further authorises any province to redeem at its option on a date not earlier than the 1st April, 1960, and not later than the 15th September, 1961, to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, and otherwise subject to similar conditions, the whole or any part of the remainder of the principal of such debt on giving notice to that effect on or before the 1st April, 1960. Any unredeemed balance remaining after the exercise of either of these options shall be repayable at the original rate of interest determined in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Resolution over the balance of the 45 years referred to in paragraph 13 of this Resolution, and in the semi-annual form and on the dates specified in that paragraph, a fresh computation of the instalment being made for this purpose.

15. In further exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of rule 35-A(1) of the Devolution Rules, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, announces that with the concurrence of the Government of India the Punjab Government will be at liberty to repay (subject to any restrictions which may be imposed under section 163 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935) the whole or any part of the sum referred to in paragraph 9 of this Resolution on any date after 1st April, 1937.

16. For the purpose of this resolution any amount or adjustment specified as "from the close of accounts on 31st March, 1937," shall be deemed to be operative and to have effect at midnight on the 31st March, 1937, notwithstanding that the actual figure may not become known in the ordinary course of the compilation of accounts until a later date.

17. Unless otherwise specifically stated nothing in this Resolution affects any debt contracted by a province with the Government of India between the 1st April, 1936, and the 31st March, 1937.

18. On the 1st April, 1937, the Governor-General in Council will place to the credit of provinces in account with the Reserve Bank of India the net balance (before the adjustments necessitated by this Resolution have been effected), as at the closing of accounts on the 31st March, 1937, of all accounts set out in Schedule III of this Resolution ; provided that, if the amount shown as the free balance in the case of any or all of the Governments of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province is a negative sum, such balance, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is to be assumed to be zero for the purpose of this paragraph.

19. On the 1st April, 1937, the Governor-General in Council will pay to the provinces either in the form of cash in their treasuries or in the form of a credit to their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India, as may be agreed upon, the sums specified in paragraph 4 of this Resolution.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazettee of India Extraordinary.*

SCHEDULE I.

Vide para. 3 of the Resolution.

O.—Unfunded Debt.

Special Loans— 8 per cent. Perpetual Loans (Madras).

(1) a bond, dated 1st May, 1796, for Rs. 10,500.

(2) a bond, dated 21st December, 1802, for Rs. 70,000.

(3) a bond, dated 18th September, 1804, for Rs. 17,500.

(4) a bond, dated 9th May, 1807, for Rs. 35,000.

6 per cent. Perpetual Loans (Madras).

(1) a bond, dated 7th March, 1795, for Rs. 7,000.

(2) a bond, dated April 1817, for Rs. 3,500.

Endowments for Charitable and Educational Institutions :—

Endowment by Raja Kalishankar Ghoshal for Benares Blind Asylum.

Kollah Singanna Chetty's Choultry Endowment (Madras).

Deposits of the Monegar Choultry Endowmen (Madras).

Endowments for other Miscellaneous and Charitable purposes (Bombay).

Endowments by the Late King of Oudh Charity Fund.

Treasury Notes— Treasury Notes on account of the Bhonsla and other Nagpur Temples.

Savings Bank Deposits—Bank Account— General Provident Fund.

Indian Civil Service Provident Funds.

Contributory Provident Fund (Provincial).

Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds.

P.—Deposits and Advances.

PART II.—*Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest.*

Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds.

Municipal Funds.

Other Funds :—

Town and Bazar Funds (excluding Imphal Town Fund).

Port and Marine Funds (excluding Major Port Funds and Hospital Port Dues Funds).

Education Funds.

Medical and Charitable Funds (excluding Ranchi European Mental Hospital Fund).

Public Works Funds.

Village Panchayat Fund.

Other Miscellaneous Funds, *e.g.*, Cotton Market Funds (C. P.).

P.—Deposits and Advances—*contd.*

PART II.—*Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest*—contd.

Departmental and Judicial Deposits.—	
Civil Deposits—	Revenue Deposits (excluding Customs, Opium, etc., Central Deposits).
	Civil Courts' Deposits.
	Criminal Courts' Deposits.
	Personal Deposits.
	Forest Deposits.
	Public Works Deposits.
	Trust Interest Funds.
	Jute Cess Fund.
	Central Cotton Committee Research Fund.
	Deposits on account of Police Funds (including Police Remount Funds, C. P.).
	Unclaimed Provident Fund Deposits (of various classes).
	Deposits of Work done for Public Bodies or Individuals.
	General Police Fund.
	Municipal Taxes on Government Residential Buildings.
	Deposits of Fees received by Government servants for work done for Private Bodies.
	Official Receiver's Remuneration Fund (C. P.).
	Deposits for Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.
	Other Miscellaneous Funds and Deposits :—
	For example :—
	Deposits on account of cost price of Liquor.
	Excise Deposits.
	Deposits on account of Survey and Settlement expenses of Wards and Private Estates.
	District Chowkidari Reward Fund.
	Lloyd Barrage Scheme Deposits.
	Special Deposits.
Advances—	
Advances Repayable—	Civil Advances.
	Advances for Rest Camps.
	Special Advances.
	Forest Advances.
	Revenue Advances.
Permanent Advances—	Permanent Advances, Civil.
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States—	Accounts with Foreign Governments.
Suspense—	
Suspense Accounts—	Suspense Accounts.
	English Stores Suspense Account.
	Departmental Adjusting Account.
Departmental and similar Accounts—	Civil Departmental Balances (including Public Works, Forest, Lloyd Barrage, etc., Cash Balances).

Q.—Loans and Advances by the Central Government.

Loans to Indian States, Local Funds, etc.— Loans to Presidency Corporations including Port Trust :—

Madras Corporation Loans (Madras).

Vehar Water Works Loan (Bombay).

Loans to landholders and other Notabilities :—

Loans to Nawab of Dacca.

Loans to Government Servants :— House Building Advances.

Advances for the purchase of Motor Cars.

Advances for the purchase of other Conveyances.

Passage Advances.

Other Advances.

NOTE.—In the case of Provident Funds and Advances to Government Servants the right or liability shall accrue to the Province on whose cadre an officer has a permanent lien, or in the case of so called joint cadres, to the ostensible parent province of the cadre.

SCHEDULE II.

(*Vide* para. 11 of the Resolution.)

Year in which the loan was obtained from the Government of India and re-lent to the local body.	Original amount of loan.	
	Rs.	
1921-22	25,00,000	*Loans direct to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.*
1922-23	1,65,00,000	
1923-24	1,98,26,000	
1923-24	1,41,74,000	
1924-25	1,28,00,000	
1924-25	22,00,000	
1925-26	90,00,000	
1926-27	70,00,000	
1927-28	40,00,000	
1935-36	82,67,000	
1921-22	45,00,000	*Loans originally to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.*
1922-23	1,72,00,000	
1923-24	89,00,000	
1924-25	1,00,00,000	
1925-26	70,00,000	

SCHEDULE III.

(*Vide* para. 18 of the Resolution.)

1. *Government Account*—	Balance.
2. *N. Public Debt-Permanent Debt*—	Provincial Loans.
P. Deposits and Advances—	
3. Part I—Deposits and Advances bearing Interest.	Famine Relief Fund.
Part II—Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest.	4. Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.
	5. Deposits of Depreciation and other Reserves of Government Commercial Concerns.
	6. Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.
	7. Sinking Fund Deposits for Loans granted to Local Bodies, etc.—Amount paid by the Lord Bishop of Nagpur for repayment of Loan.
	8. Subventions from the Central Road Development Account.
	9. Deposit Account of the Grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.
	10. Deposit Account of the Grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
	11. Deposit Account of the Receipts under the Bombay Public Conveyance Act.
	12. Deposit Account of the Grant made by the Central Government for Development of Industries (including Sericultural and Handloom, etc., Industries).
	13. Deposit Account of the Grant made by the Central Government from Sugar Excise Fund.
	14. Deposit Account of Grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (including co-operative training and education).
	15. Deposit Account of the balance of the Fund for the restoration of the Earthquake damage.
	16. Suspense Accounts.
	17. Provincial Road Funds.
18. *R. Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.*	
19. *S. Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India.*	Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund.

Total net balance :—

Namely—

1. Earmarked balances, *viz.*, item 3-17 . ...
2. Free balances, *viz.*, items 1, 2, 18 and 19. ....

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*, NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1937.

No. 4-IV/37-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE INDIA AND BURMA (EXISTING LAWS) ACT, 1937.

(1 EDW. 8 & 1 GEO. 6, CH. 9.)

Chapter 9.

An Act to explain and amend sections two hundred and ninety-two and two hundred and ninety-three of the Government of India Act, 1935, and sections one hundred and forty-eight and one hundred and forty-nine of the Government of Burma Act, 1935. A. D. 1937.

[18th February, 1937.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament, assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Continuance and adaptation of certain existing laws in India and Burma 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 2.

1. (1) For the purposes of sections two hundred and ninety-two and two hundred and ninety-three of the Government of India Act, 1935, which provide for the existing laws of British India to continue in force therein after the date of the commencement of Part III of the said Act, subject to the power of His Majesty in Council to make such adaptations and modifications in any such law as appear to His Majesty to be necessary or expedient for bringing the provisions of that law into accord with the provisions of the said Act,—

(*i*) a law passed or made before the said date by a Legislature or other competent Authority in British India, and not previously repealed, is, for the removal of doubts, hereby declared to be a law in force immediately before that date, notwithstanding that it, or parts of it, may not then be in operation, either at all or in particular areas ;

(*ii*) any such law which immediately before the said date has extra-territorial effect as well as effect in British India shall, subject to any such adaptations and modifications as aforesaid, continue to have extra-territorial effect ;

(*iii*) the power of His Majesty in Council to make in an existing Indian law such adaptations and modifications as aforesaid shall be deemed to include power to declare any such law, or any part thereof, to be repealed, if it appears to His Majesty in Council that its continuance is unnecessary inexpedient in view of the provisions of the said Act ;

(*iv*) nothing in the said sections shall be construed as continuing any temporary Act in force beyond the date fixed for its expiration.

(2) Paragraphs (*i*) to (*iv*) of the preceding sub-section shall apply also in relation to sections one hundred and forty-eight and one hundred and forty-nine of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (being the sections of that Act corresponding to the said section two hundred and ninety-two and two hundred and ninety-three), with the following adaptations— 1 Edw. 8. c. 3.

(*a*) references to British India and to an Indian law shall be construed respectively as references to Burma and to a Burma law ;

(*b*) for the words "in view of the provisions of the said Act" there shall be substituted the words "in view of the separation of India and Burma."

2. This Act may be cited as the India and Burma (Existing Laws) Act, 1937.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secretary to the Government of India

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1937.

No. F. 5/IX/37-G. (A).—The following Orders of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council are published for general information :—

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FAMILY PENSION FUNDS) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of December, 1936.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section two hundred and seventy-three of the Government of India Act, 1935 (in this Order referred to as "the Act") His Majesty in Council is empowered to provide for the vesting of certain family pension funds in Commissioners and for other matters in connection with those funds :

AND WHEREAS certain other provisions are made by the said section in connection with those funds :

AND WHEREAS by section three hundred and ten of the Act His Majesty in Council is empowered, for the purpose of facilitating the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act to the provisions of the Act, to direct that the Act shall, during a specified period, have effect subject to adaptations and modifications :

AND WHEREAS difficulties will arise unless certain adaptations and modifications are made in the said section two hundred and seventy-three in relation to the period before the commencement of Part III of the Act :

AND WHEREAS the Public Trustee has consented to accept the trusts created by this Order and to become a Commissioner thereunder accordingly.

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Government of India (Family) Pension Funds) Order, 1936."

The Funds.

2. Not later than the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, two funds shall be formed, the first out of the moneys contributed and to be contributed under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations for the purpose of paying pensions payable under those regulations, and the second out of the moneys contributed and to be contributed under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules for the purpose of paying pensions payable under those rules.

3. In this Order the expression "the funds" means the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund, and the two funds directed to be formed by the provisions of the last preceding paragraph.

The Commissioners.

4. There shall be a body of Commissioners for each of the funds.

5.—(1) Each of the said bodies shall consist of five Commissioners, of whom one shall be the Public Trustee and four shall be appointed by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State shall so exercise his powers under this sub-paragraph as to secure that two of the Commissioners for each fund are persons who are, or have been, subscribers to that fund,

(2) Each of the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State shall be appointed for a period of four years, and shall be eligible for reappointment :

Provided that—

(a) in the case of each fund, two of the first four Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State, to be selected by lot, shall retire after two years, but shall be eligible for reappointment ;

(b) any Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State may at any time, by notice in writing to the Secretary of State, resign his office, and the Secretary of State may terminate the appointment of any such Commissioner if satisfied that that Commissioner is for any reason unfit to perform, or unable properly to perform, the duties of his office.

6.—(1) Each body of Commissioners may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number.

(2) At any meeting of the Commissioners, three shall be a quorum, and, in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Commissioners present shall be the decision of the Commissioners.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding sub-paragraph the Commissioners may by rules of business provide that a meeting need not be held for the discussion and determination of any matter if, after consultation in writing the Commissioners are all agreed as to the decision to be taken.

(4) Any instrument shall be deemed to be validly executed by any of the said bodies of Commissioners if it is signed or sealed, as the case may be, by three or more of the Commissioners, of whom the Public Trustee shall be one ; and any instrument signed or sealed on behalf of the Public Trustee in any manner authorised by the Public Trustee Act, 1906, and the rules made thereunder shall be deemed for the purposes of this sub-paragraph to be signed or sealed, as the case may be, by the Public Trustee.

7.—(1) The said bodies of Commissioners shall be known respectively as the Commissioners for the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the Commissioners for the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund, the Commissioners for the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, and the Commissioners for the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund ; and investments may be made and moneys held by them in the names respectively assigned to them by this sub-paragraph.

(2) Investments so made and moneys so held shall, on any change in the membership of the Commissioners, devolve to the Commissioners for the time being without transfer or assignment, and any authority or direction given by the Commissioners with respect to dividends, interest or other moneys accruing to the Commissioners shall remain valid notwithstanding any change in their membership.

(3) The production of a notification in the *London Gazette* of the appointment of the Commissioners or of any change in the membership of the Commissioners shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

8.—(1) There shall be paid to a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State out of the fund for which that Commissioner acts such remuneration, if any, as may be specified by the Secretary of State at the time of his appointment.

(2) The fees payable to the Public Trustee in respect of any fund shall be paid out of that fund.

9. Any administrative expenses incurred by any of the said bodies of Commissioners shall be paid out of the fund in their hands.

Vesting of the Funds in the Commissioners.

10. The balances existing at the end of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, in respect of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund and the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund, and in respect of the moneys theretofore contributed under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations and the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section two hundred and seventy-three of the Act, be transferred to the appropriate Commissioners before the end of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine by such instalments, and with such interest, as the Secretary of State may determine. Any question as to the amount to be transferred under this paragraph to any body of Commissioners shall be decided by the Secretary of State.

11. Any sums paid under the last preceding paragraph before the commencement of Part III of the Act shall be paid out of the revenues of India, any sums paid

thereunder after the commencemant of Part III of the Act, but before the establishment of the Federation shall be paid out of the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, and any sums paid thereunder after the establishment of the Federation shall be paid out of the revenues of the Federation.

12. The Commissioners shall invest so much of the funds respectively in their hands as is available for investment in such securities as they think fit, being either—

(*a*) securities in which a trustee may invest trust moneys under the powers of section one of the Trustee Act, 1925, as extended by any subsequent enactment ; or

(*b*) the stocks, funds, bonds, mortgages, debentures or securities of any public body incorporated in the United Kingdom by or under any Act of Parliament or of the Parliament of Northern Ireland ; or

(*c*) the bonds, mortgages, debentures, debenture or rent-charge stock of any railway, gas, electric light or power company in the United Kingdom ; or

(*d*) the preference stock or shares of any such gas, electric light or power company which has paid a dividend on its ordinary stock or shares at a rate of not less than three per cent. during each of the five years immediately preceding the date of the investment,

and may, as and when they think fit, realise, convert or otherwise deal with any such securities.

Provided that—

(*i*) the proviso to sub-section (1) of section two of the Trustee Act, 1925 (which restricts the purchase by trustees of securities standing at a premium) shall not apply to the Commission ers ;

(*ii*) the Commissioner shall not invest in real securities in the Irish Free State, or in the stock of the Bank of Ireland.

13. Any interest, dividends or other sums received by the Commissioners of any of the funds in respect of any such securities shall form part of that fund.

Functions of Secretary of State.

14.—(1) The funds shall in all other respects be administered by the Secretary of State, and all pensions payable out of any of the funds shall be paid by, or by authority of, the Secretary of State and all contributions to any of the funds received by any person shall be accounted for to the Secretary of State.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that the requirement of this paragraph that the funds shall be administered by the Secretary of State does not exempt the proper officers in India, Burma, Aden or elsewhere from the duty of collecting and accounting for the contributions, and paying the pensions, in the cases and classes of case in which contributions and pensions have heretofore been so collected and paid.

15. The Commissioners shall as and when requested by the Secretary of State, pay to him out of the funds for which they are respectively responsible such sums as he may certify to be required by him for the purposes of the fund in question.

16. The Secretary of State shall pay over to the appropriate Commissioners all contributions to any of the funds made after the end of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-six :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing the application by, or by authority of, the Secretary of State, and with the consent of the Commissioners, of a part of any such contributions for the purpose of meeting obligations falling to be met out of the fund.

17. Notwithstanding anything in Part X of the Act or in the regulations or rules relating to any of the funds, the Secretary of State may, having obtained from an actuary a report on any of the funds, make such alterations in any pensions payable out of that fund as may appear to him after consideration of the report to be reasonably necessary in consequence of the transfer of that fund effected under this Order, including alterations in pensions granted (whether temporarily or not) before the making of the alteration.

The powers conferred on the Secretary of State by this paragraph shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers otherwise conferred on him by the said regulations and rules.

18. The fees of an actuary appointed at any time with the approval of the Secretary of State to make a report to the subscribers to, or beneficiaries under, any fund with respect to the position of that fund may to such extent as the Secretary of State deems proper be paid out of that fund.

Objection to Transfer.

19. At any time before the end of March, 1937, or before the expiration of such longer period as may in special circumstances be allowed by the Secretary of State in any particular case or class of cases, any of the existing subscribers or beneficiaries may make a written objection to the Secretary of State the vesting of the fund in which he is interested in the Commissioners.

20. In the case of any existing beneficiary who has not attained the age of twenty-one years or is of unsound mind, objection may be made as aforesaid on his behalf by his parent or guardian, or, as the case may be, by any person who satisfies the Secretary of State that he has by law authority to receive on behalf of the beneficiary any pension payable to him out of the fund :

Provided that where under section three hundred and thirty-five of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or any corresponding enactment in force outside England payments from the Fund are being made to an institution or person having the care of the beneficiary, then, if the Secretary of State is satisfied that there is no person who would apart from this proviso be entitled to make objection on behalf of the beneficiary, objection may be made as aforesaid on behalf of the beneficiary by any person who satisfies the Secretary of State that he contributes towards the expense of maintaining the beneficiary.

21. In the case of any existing subscriber who is of unsound mind, objection may be made as aforesaid on his behalf by any person who satisfies the Secretary of State that he has by law authority to make such an objection on behalf of that subscriber or that he has by law authority to receive on behalf of the subscriber any pension payable to him out of the revenues of India :

Provided that where under section three-hundred and thirty-five of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or any corresponding enactment in force outside England payments are being made from the revenues of India to an institution or person having the care of the subscriber, then, if the Secretary of State is satisfied that there is no person who would apart from this proviso be entitled to make objection on behalf of the subscriber objection may be made as aforesaid on behalf of the subscriber by his wife, or, if he has no wife, by, or as the case may be, by the guardian of any child of the subscriber who may become entitled to a pension from the Fund (so, however, that no objection shall be made by, or by the guardian of, any such child without the consent of, or, as the case may be, of the guardians of, the other children who may become entitled to pensions from the Fund).

22. Where any objection is duly made as aforesaid, sub-section (3) of section two hundred and seventy-three of the Act shall have effect as from the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-six, in relation to the interest of the person by whom or on whose behalf the objection is made, and any necessary adjustments shall be made as respects payments made by, to or in connection with, that person on or after that date.

Temporary Adaptations and Modifications of section 273.

23. As respects the period preceding the commencement of Part III of the Act, section two hundred and seventy-three of the Act shall have effect subject to the following adaptations and modifications :—

(a) for the words " the Secretary of State," where they first occur in sub-section (1), there shall be substituted the word " the Secretary of State in Council ";

(b) any reference in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) to the Governor-General shall be construed as a reference to the Secretary of State in Council ;

(c) the reference in paragraph (a) of sub-section (3) to the revenues of the Federation shall be construed as a reference to the revenues of India ;

(b) the reference in paragraph (b) of sub-section (3) to the Secretary of State shall be construed as a reference to the Secretary of State in Council.

Miscellaneous.

24. This Order shall come into force on the date of the making thereof.

25. The date as from which, under sub-section (1) of section two hundred and seventy-three of the Act, pensions payable under the Indian Military Service Family

Pension Regulations and the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules (being the pensions not heretofore payable out of any specific fund) are, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section, to be payable out of the appropriate fund to be formed for the purposes of this Order and vested in Commissioners, shall be the date of the payment of the last instalment payable under paragraph ten of this Order ; but the appropriate fund shall be debited with any payments of any such pension made before that date and after the end of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

26. Anything to be done by or to the Secretary of State under this Order shall, until the commencement of Part III of the Act, be done by or to the Secretary of State in Council.

Interpretation.

27. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and sub-section (6) of section two hundred and seventy-three of the Act shall apply with respect to this Order as it applies with respect to that section.

28. In this Order, except so far as the context otherwise requires, the expression " contributions " in relation to any of the funds includes references to any donation or fine payable under the rules or regulations relating to that fund, and references to subscribers or contributions to the funds include, in relation to the two funds directed to be formed by this Order, subscribers and contributions under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations or, as the case may be, the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules.

29. References in this Order to the Secretary of State shall, as respects the period subsequent to the commencement of Part III of the Act, be construed as references to the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of his advisers in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-one of the Act.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (DEFENCE APPOINTMENTS) ORDER, 1936.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of December, 1936.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section two hundred and thirty three of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Majesty in Council is empowered to require that appointments to such offices connected with defence as he may specify shall be made by him or in such manner as he may direct :

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section three hundred and nine of the said Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said power and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as " The Government of India (Defence Appointments) Order, 1936 ."

2. Appointments to the following offices shall be made by His Majesty :—

Royal India Navy :

Flag Officer Commanding.

Army :

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Commands.

Chief of the General Staff.

Adjutant-General.

Quartermaster-General.

Master-General of the Ordnance.

Officers Commanding Districts.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

E. CONRAN-SMITH,

Joint-Secretary to Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1937.

No. D./2206-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 12th March, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	12,56,08,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,21,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,59,000
(a) Government*	14,67,56,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	22,26,35,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	55,84,000	(b) External	..
Bills payable	7,74,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities	53,80,000	Balances held abroad†	27,16,99,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	..
		Investments	7,63,21,000
		Other Assets	68,21,000
	48,11,29,000		48,11,29,000

*Includes £ 32,100 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Seventeenth day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 12th day of March, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	12,56,08,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,95,38,61,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	77,30,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,07,94,69,000	Total of A		1,21,73,15,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,84,37,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		24,37,17,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities		2,07,94,69,000	Total Assets		2,07,94,69,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·540 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Seventeenth day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL) REVENUES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1937.

No. 21.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Land Customs (Amendment) Act, 1937 (III of 1937), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st April, 1937, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of goods liable to duty under item No. 49 (1) (*b*) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934).

W. W. NIND,

Joint Sectetary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1937.

No. 127-T. (1 /37.—The amount of protection afforded to the Sugar Industry by the duties imposed by section 2 of the Sugar Industry Protection Act, 1932, will determine on the 31st March 1938, and section 3 of that Act provides that the Governor-General in Council shall cause to be made by such persons as he may appoint in this behalf an enquiry to ascertain if the protection of the Sugar Industry during the period from 31st March, 1938 to the 31st March, 1946 should be continued to the same extent or to a greater or lesser extent. The Government of India have decided that this enquiry should be undertaken by the Tariff Board and the following terms of reference have been framed for its guidance ;—

(*a*) The Board is requested to examine the measure of protection now enjoyed by the Sugar Industry and to report whether it is necessary to continue protection to this extent or to a greater or lesser extent ;

(*b*) In making its recommendations the Tariff Board will take all relevant considerations into account including that stated in part (*b*) of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February, 1923.

2. Firms and persons interested in the Sugar Industry or industries dependent on the use of sugar who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary of the Board.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home Department), the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg and Milan, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

M. SLADE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

2903 CS—918—2-4-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1937.

No. L.-3068.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 28th March, 1937, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

New Delhi, the 18th March, 1937.

No. L.-3050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section *(1)* of section 79 of the said Act, namely:—

RULES.

1. (*a*) *Title and application.*—These rules may be called the Hazardous Occupations (Lead) Rules, 1937.

(*b*) They shall apply to all factories in which any operation specified in the Schedule is carried on.

2. *Declaration of occupations as Hazardous.*—The operations specified in the Schedule are declared to be hazardous operations when carried on in any factory.

3. (1) *Definition of "lead compound".*—In these rules "lead compound" means any compound of lead, other than galena, or any mixture which contains a compound of lead, other than galena (but does not include an alloy containing lead):

Provided that the compound or mixture when subjected to the treatment prescribed in sub-rule (3) yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

(2) In the case of paints and similar products and other mixtures containing oil or fat the "dry weight" means the dry weight of the material remaining after the substance has been thoroughly mixed and treated with suitable solvents to remove oil, fats, varnish or other media, and the treatment referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be applied to the material so remaining.

The treatment referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be as follows:—

A weighed quantity of the material which has been dried at 100°C and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature, with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filtrate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

4. *Sampling.*—When an Inspector of Factories suspects that any substance used or intended for use in any factory contains a lead compound he may at any time take for analysis sufficient samples of that substance:

Provided that the manager of the factory may, at the time when a sample is taken and on providing the necessary appliances, require the Inspector to divide the sample into two parts and to make and seal and deliver to him one such part.

5. *Prohibition of employment of women, adolescents and children.*—No woman, adolescent or child shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in items (*i*) to (*vii*) inclusive of the Schedule.

6. *Medical certification and examination.*—(1) No person shall be employed in any factory for more than 15 days in the year, in any of the operations specified in the Schedule unless a special certificate of fitness in the Form appended to these rules granted to him by a certifying surgeon appointed under section 12 of the Factories Act, 1934, is in the custody of the manager of the factory.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Factories may require that any person granted a certificate under sub-rule (1) shall carry with him while at work a token giving reference to such certificate.

(3) Every person so employed shall be medically examined by a certifying surgeon or by a registered medical practitioner specially appointed by the Local Government to be a certifying surgeon for the purpose of these rules, at intervals of not more than six months, and a record of such examinations shall be entered in the Form appended to these rules and be preserved by the manager of the factory.

(4) If at any time the certifying surgeon is of opinion that any person is no longer fit for employment in any of the operations specified in the Schedule, he shall cancel the special certificate of fitness of that person.

(5) No person whose special certificate of fitness has been cancelled shall be employed in any of the operations specified in the Schedule unless the certifying surgeon again certifies him to be fit.

(7) *Exhaust draughts.*—Where gas, dust or fume is produced in any of the operations specified in the Schedule, provision shall be made for removing the gas, dust or fume by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the gas, dust or fume as closely as possible to the point of origin:

Provided that where the provision of an efficient exhaust draught is not reasonably practicable the Inspector of Factories may require:—

(*a*) respirators of a type approved by him to be provided and maintained in a clean and efficient condition by the occupier and worn by every person working under such conditions:

(*b*) the damping of floors, apparatus and material to prevent the raising of dust.

Explanation.—"Efficient exhaust draught" means localised ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to

prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fumes or dust originate.

8. *Floors and work-benches.*—(1) The floor of every room, in which any person is employed on any of the operations specified in items *i* to *vi* of the Schedule, shall be of smooth cement or other smooth impervious material.

(2) The top of every work-bench in every such room shall be of smooth impervious material.

(3) The said floors and work-benches shall be kept clean and in good condition.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories may require by order in writing the said floors and work-benches to be kept wet in such manner as he may deem suitable, in order to reduce dust.

9. *Washing facilities.*—The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of persons employed on any of the operations specified in the Schedule either—

(*i*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*ii*) at least one lavatory basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug, having a constant supply of water;

together with, in either case, a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap or other suitable cleansing material, and clean towels.

10. *Food, drink and tobacco.*—(1) No food, drink, *pansupari*, or tobacco shall be brought into any room in which any person is employed upon any of the operations specified in the Schedule.

(2) No food, drink, *pansupari*, or tobacco shall be consumed in any room in which any person is employed upon any of the operations specified in the Schedule.

11. *Protective clothing.*—Adequate protective clothing such as overalls in a clean condition shall be provided by the occupier and worn by every person employed on any of the operations specified in the Schedule.

12. *Tools and apparatus.*—All tools and apparatus used in any operation specified in the Schedule and all rooms in which such operations are carried on shall be kept clean.

13. The Chief Inspector of Factories may grant exemption from the operation of rule 8, 9, 10 (1) or 11 to the extent he deems suitable, where he is satisfied that their observance is not necessary for safeguarding the health of the operatives.

SCHEDULE.

(*i*) Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on;

(*ii*) The manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilversing of lead or the refining of dross containing lead;

(*iii*) The manufacture of alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead;

(*iv*) The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate, or silicate of lead;

(*v*) Handling or mixing of lead tetra ethyl;

(*vi*) Mixing or pasting in connection with the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators;

(*vii*) The cleaning of work-rooms where any of the processes aforesaid are carried on;

(*viii*) Every other manufacturing operation involving the use of any lead compound or the cleaning of work-rooms where any such operation is carried on.

FORM.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS.

In respect of persons employed in operations involving the use of lead compounds.

[Rule 6 of the Hazardous Occupations (Lead) Rules, 1937.]

Serial No.

Date

I HEREBY certify that I have personally examined (named)

son
daughter of
wife

(caste, etc.) residing at

who is desirous of being employed for more than 15 days in a year as in the

Factory and that his/her age as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is years and that he/she is in my opinion fit for employment at work involving the use of lead compounds, until

. His/her descriptive marks are

Left thumb-impression of person examined

Certifying Surgeon.

I certify that I re-examined the person mentioned above on	I extend this certificate until	Signature of certifying Surgeon.	Note of symptoms of lead poisoning (if any).

The 22nd March, 1937.

No. M.-826 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 13 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule to exercise the powers mentioned in the said sub-section in the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.	All parts of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.
2. All District Magistrates	Their respective districts.
3. All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Their respective jurisdictions.
4. The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Presidency towns and their suburbs and Rangoon.
5. All Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	The respective areas over which their authority extends.

No. M.-826 (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 14 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule to exercise the powers mentioned in the said sub-section in the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.	All parts of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.
2. All District Magistrates ..	Their respective districts.
3. All Magistrates subordinates to the District Magistrate.	Their respective jurisdictions.
4. The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Presidency towns and their suburbs and Rangoon.

Officers.	Areas.
5. All Police Officers or rank not below that of Inspector.	The respective areas over which their authority extends.
6. The Warden of the Burma Oilfields, Assistant Warden and the Petroleum Inspector, Yenangyaung.	Oilfields notified under Section 3 of the Burma Oilfield Act, 1918.
7. Inspectors, Examiners and Senior Preventive Officers, Custom House, Madras.	The Port of Madras.
8. Port Officer, Cocanada	The Port of Cocanada.
9. Port Officer, Tuticorin	The Port of Tuticorin.
10. All Officers of Customs not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector in the Madras Presidency.	Ports in the Madras Presidency other than Madras Cocanada and Tuticorin.
11. Preventive Officers, Custom House, Bombay ..	The Port of Bombay.
12. Preventive Officers, Custom House, Karachi ..	The Port of Karachi.
13. The Preventive Officer in charge Budge Budge ..	Budge Budge.
14. The Preventive Officer in charge, King George's Dock Oil Installations.	King George's Docks, Port of Calcutta.
15. Preventive Officers and Appraisers, Custom House, Calcutta.	Jetties within the Port of Calcutta.
16. Preventive Officers, Custom House, Chittagong ..	The Port of Chittagong.
17. Preventive Officers, Burma Customs ..	Ports in Burma.
18. Inspecting Officer of Customs, Castle Rock ..	Castle Rock.
19. Inspecting Officer of Customs at Viramgam ..	Those parts of British India lying within one mile of any point on the Viramgam Customs Line.

No. M.-826 (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 26 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule to exercise the powers mentioned in the said sub-section in the areas specified in the corresponding entry in the second column of that Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Officers.	Areas.
1. The Chief Inspector, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Explosives.	All parts of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.
2. All District Magistrates	Their respective districts.
3. All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Their respective jurisdictions.
4. The Commissioner of Police and all Police Officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Presidency towns and their suburbs and Rangoon.
5. All Police Officers of rank not below that of Sub-Inspector.	The respective areas over which their authority extends.

The 23rd March, 1937.

No. L.-1785.—In pursuance of sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1937 (XI of 1937), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 28th March, 1937, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. M.-826 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to calcium phosphide the provisions of sections 2-4, 12-14, 23-29 and 31 of the first mentioned Act.

No. M.-826 (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (*e*) to section 6 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of the first-mentioned section—

(*i*) tanks within installations or refineries or at or near oil wells; and

(*ii*) receptacles in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

No. M.-826 (4).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from all the provisions of Chapter I of the first-mentioned Act—

(*i*) petroleum which is in the possession of any officer of Government for the purpose of the performance by him of any duties entrusted to him by or under the first-mentioned Act or any rules made under it; and

(*ii*) Turpertine, Turpentine Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, when derived wholly from the various species of *Pinus*.

No. M.-826 (5).—In pursuance of sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 30th March, 1937, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 19th March, 1937.

No. F. M.-396/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April, 1937, the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

To the entries in rule 103 of the said Rules the following entries shall be added, namely:—

"Burma. Parcels, registered letters and registered packets of printed papers and business papers."

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1937.

No. V-26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 and sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, with the exception of Part IX thereof, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published, as required by section 14 of the former Act, namely:—

RULES.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and extent*—

(1) These rules may be called the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(2) They apply (unless the contrary intention appears) to all aircraft for the time being in or over British India, provided that in the case of aircraft registered elsewhere than in British India, for the provisions of Parts IV, V, VI and IX of these rules relating to registration, licensing of personnel, airworthiness and log books there shall be substituted the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered.

2. *Nationality of aircraft.*—An aircraft shall be deemed to possess the nationality of the State on the register of which it is entered.

3. *Definitions and Interpretation*—

(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"Acrobatics" means any aerial manœuvres voluntarily accomplished other than those which are carried out in the course of normal flight;

"Aerial work aircraft" means aircraft used for an industrial or commercial purpose or any lucrative purpose other than public transport;

"Aerodrome" means any definite or limited ground or water area intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the landing or departure of aircraft, and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto:

"Aerodrome light" means any light exhibited at an aerodrome for the purpose of assisting the navigation or manœuvres of an aircraft or of signalling to or from an aircraft;

"Aerodyne" means an aircraft, whose support in flight is derived dynamically from the reaction on surfaces in motion relative to the air, and includes all aeroplanes, helicopters, gryoplanes, gliders and kites;

"Aeroplane" means a mechanically driven aerodyne supported by aerodynamic reactions on surfaces remaining fixed under the same conditions of flight;

"Aerostat" means an aircraft supported in the air statically and includes all airships and balloons;

"Aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from reactions of the air, and includes balloons whether fixed or free, airships, kites, gliders and flying machines;

"Airship" means a mechanically driven aerostat, having means of directional control;

"Balloon" means an aerostat, not provided with mechanical means of propulsion;

"Contracting State" means any state which is for the time being a party to the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation signed at Paris, October 13, 1919, with the additional Protocol,

signed at Paris, May, 1, 1920, and any amendment which may be made thereto under the provisions of Article 34 thereof;

"Course" means the forward direction of the intersection of the plane of symmetry (supposed vertical) of an aircraft with a horizontal plane. It is defined by the angle which it makes with a meridian of origin. By extension the angle itself;

"Export" means taking out of British India;

"Flying machine" means a mechanically driven aerodyne, and includes all aeroplanes, helicopters and gyroplanes;

"Glider" means an aerodyne supported in flight by ærodynamic reactions on surfaces remaining fixed under the same conditions of flight and not provided with mechanical means of propulsion;

"Government aerodrome" means an aerodrome which is maintained by or on behalf of Government;

"Import" means bringing into British India;

"Landing area" means that part of an aerodrome reserved for the departure or landing of aircraft;

"Making way": An aircraft is said to be "making way" when under way in the air or on the surface of the water, it has a velocity relative to the air or water respectively;

"Military aircraft" includes naval, military and airforce aircraft; and every aircraft commanded by a person in naval, military or airforce service detailed for the purpose shall be deemed to be a military aircraft;

"Normal flight" means flight comprising climbing, horizontal flight, turning and descending; provided, however, that it does not entail abrupt variations in height or in the attitude of the aircraft;

"On the surface of the water": An aircraft is deemed to be "on the surface of the water" so long as any portion of it is in contact with the water;

"Passenger aircraft", "mail aircraft" and "goods aircraft" means aircraft which effect public transport of passengers, mails or goods respectively;

"Personnel" in relation to any aircraft means the person in charge, pilot, navigator, engineer, and all other members of the crew;

"Private aircraft" means all aircraft other than aerial work aircraft or public transport aircraft;

"Prohibited area" means an area over which the navigation of aircraft is prohibited under rule 12.

"Public transport" means all carriage of persons or things effected by aircraft for a remuneration of any nature whatsoever, and all carriage of persons or things effected by aircraft without such remuneration if the carriage is effected by an air transport undertaking;

"Public transport aircraft" means an aircraft which effects public transport;

"State aircraft" includes military aircraft and aircraft exclusively employed in State service, such as posts, customs, police;

"Subsequent aircraft" means an aircraft which is constructed in accordance with the design and specification of a type of aircraft, which has been approved or accepted by the Governor-General in Council for the issue of a certificate of airworthiness;

"Take of" includes all the successive positions of an aerodyne from the moment it moves from rest until the moment of starting normal flight;

"To land" is the action under normal conditions of making contact with the ground or a solid platform or water by an aircraft equipped for this purpose;

"Under way": An aircraft is said to be "under way" when, being in the air or on the surface of the water, it is not moored to the ground or to any fixed object on land or in the water;

"Under control": An aircraft is said to be "under control" when it is able to manœuvre as required by these Rules;

"Visible" as applied to lights means visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere;

(2) Any power or duty conferred or imposed by these rules on the Governor-General in Council may be exercised or discharged by the Governor-General in Council or by any person authorised by him in that behalf.

PART II.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF FLYING.

4. *Use and operation of aircraft.*—No person shall use or operate or assist in using or operating an aircraft save in accordance with these rules.

5. *Registration and nationality and registration marks.*—No person shall fly, or assist in flying any aircraft unless—

(*a*) it has been registered, and

(*b*) it bears its nationality and registration marks and the name and residence of the owner affixed or painted thereon in accordance with rule 37, or, in the case of aircraft registered elsewhere than in British India, in accordance with the regulations of the State in which it is registered:

Provided that the prohibition imposed by this rule shall not apply to aircraft flown in accordance with the special permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council and subject to any conditions and limitations which may be specified in such permission.

6. *Licensing of personnel.*—Every aircraft shall carry and be operated by the personnel prescribed in Part V of these rules and such personnel shall be licensed in the manner prescribed in that Part:

Provided that in the case of aircraft not registered in British India, such personnel shall be licensed in accordance with the regulations of the state in which the aircraft is registered:

Provided further that this rule shall not apply to an aircraft flown by a person under instruction or undergoing tests for the purpose of obtaining or renewing a pilot's licence if—

(*a*) the aircraft is flown within 3 miles of a licensed aerodrome or a Government aerodrome,

(*b*) the aircraft carries no passengers, and

(*c*) prior notice of the flight and of the purpose of the flight is given to the person in charge of the aerodrome from which the flight is made.

7. *Documents to be carried in aircraft*—

(1) No person in charge of any public transport aircraft shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless the following documents are carried on board the aircraft, namely:—

(*i*) the certificate of registration,

(*ii*) the licences of the personnel,

(*iii*) the certificate of airworthiness,

(*iv*) the journey log book in cases where the keeping of a journey log book is prescribed in Part IX,

(*v*) working copies of the aircraft and engine log books prescribed by Part IX, whenever the aircraft leaves its normal station,

(*vi*) where radio-telegraph apparatus is carried in the aircraft, the permit or licence issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, under which such apparatus is carried:

Provided that where a licence or other document has been submitted to a competent authority under these Rules for renewal or other action that fact shall be deemed a valid excuse for its not being carried on board the aircraft.

(2) No person in charge of any aircraft engaged in international navigation shall allow such aircraft to be flown unless the following documents issued by the State in which the aircraft is registered are carried on board the aircraft, namely:—

(*i*) the certificate of registration,

(*ii*) the licences of the personnel,

(*iii*) the certificate of airworthiness,

(*iv*) the journey log book,

(*v*) the aircraft and engine log books,

(*vi*) where radio-telegraph apparatus is carried in the aircraft, the permit or licence for such apparatus,

(*vii*) where the aircraft carries passengers, a list of their names showing their places of origin and destination,

(*viii*) where the aircraft carries goods, air consignment notes and manifests in respect thereof.

8. *Carriage of explosives and arms.*—No person in, or in charge of, an aircraft shall carry or permit to be carried therein, any explosives, articles of a highly inflammable nature, arms, ammunition, or military stores other than:—

(*a*) such explosives or other articles as may be required for, and be not kept for any other purpose than, the working or handling of aircraft; and

(b) subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules made thereunder, and subject to such further restrictions as may be imposed by the owner of the aircraft regarding their carriage, such arms and ammunition as may reasonably be required for the private use of any person, either as personal luggage or as freight:

Provided that such explosives, articles, arms and ammunition, when carried in a passenger aircraft, shall be placed in a receptable or receptacles not accessible to the passengers.

9. *Radio-telegraph Apparatus*—

(1) No person shall operate radio-transmitting apparatus in any aircraft registered in British India unless he holds a licence of the type required by the provisions of Part V in respect of aircraft required or permitted by these rules to carry radio-telegraph or radio-telephone apparatus, as the case may be, and issued in accordance with those provisions.

(2) Radio-transmitting apparatus carried in aircraft shall be operated under the conditions defined by the International Tele-communication Convention (Madrid 1932) and the general radio communication regulations annexed thereto as far as these apply and shall be operated only during the hours in which such operation is permitted by the Governor-General in Council.

(3) Aircraft registered in British India and required or permitted by these rules to carry radio-telegraph apparatus shall be fitted with such apparatus in accordance with the provisions of Part VII.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall exempt any person from those provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the rules made thereunder which require that radio-telegraph apparatus shall be licensed.

10. *Mails.*—No person shall carry mails or allow mails to be carried in any aircraft except with the consent in writing of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

11. *Aerodromes.*—(1) No pilot or person in charge of any aircraft carrying passengers for hire or reward shall use any place for a series of landings and departures, and no pilot or person in charge of any aircraft employed on a scheduled air transport service, shall use any place as a regular place of landing or departure other than an aerodrome licensed or approved for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of Part XI.

(2) No person being the proprietor of an aerodrome other than an aerodrome mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall permit the aerodrome to be used in contravention of that sub-rule.

(3) No person other than the occupant of an aircraft manœuvring in accordance with these rules may enter upon the landing area of an approved or licensed aerodrome without the consent of the person in charge of the aerodrome.

12. *Prohibited areas*—

(1) No person shall fly or assist in flying an aircraft over any of the areas specified in Schedule I save in accordance with the conditions specified in that Schedule.

(2) Every pilot, who, when flying an aircraft, finds himself above a prohibited area in contravention of sub-rule (1), shall, as soon as he is aware of the fact, give the signal of distress specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 107, and shall land the aircraft as soon as possible outside the prohibited area at one of the nearest aerodromes in British India:

Provided that he shall not, unless compelled by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, fly further into the prohibited area nor commence to descend while still above the prohibited area.

(3) When the signals prescribed in rule 111 are given, the pilot of the aircraft shall immediately change his course and fly away from the prohibited area.

(3) When the signals prescribed in rule 110 are given, the pilot shall immediately give the signal referred to in sub-rule (2) of this rule and land the aircraft in accordance with that sub-rule.

13. *Photography from aircraft.*—No person shall take, or cause or permit to be taken from an aircraft any photograph of a prohibited area or of any part thereof, or of any object therein.

14. *Aerial work and public transport reserved for certain aircraft.*—No aircraft registered in accordance with Part IV in Category B shall be used as an aerial work aircraft or as a public transport aircraft.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may from time to time permit, and impose restrictions on the performance of aerial work or public transport by aircraft other than those registered in accordance with Part IV in Category A, and such

restrictions shall be deemed to have been effectively imposed if they have been notified in writing to the owner or operator of such aircraft or by notification in the *Gazette of India.*

15. *Conditions to be complied with by aircraft in flight.*—No aircraft engaged in international navigation, passenger aircraft, goods aircraft or mail aircraft, and no aircraft let out for hire for the purpose of being flown by the hirer, shall be flown unless the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

(*i*) the aircraft shall be certified as airworthy and shall be maintained in airworthy condition in accordance with the provisions of Part VI or (in the case of an aircraft not registered in British India) in accordance with the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered;

(*ii*) all the terms or conditions on which the certificate of airworthiness was granted shall be duly complied with;

(*iii*) the aircraft shall carry on board its certificate of airworthiness and any other certificates prescribed by Part VI, or by the regulations of the State in which the aircraft is registered, which it is required to carry on board. The certificate of airworthiness shall be carried in the pocket of the journey log book;

(*iv*) the aircraft shall be fitted with and shall have in working order such instruments and equipment as are prescribed in Part VI for an aircraft of that class or description:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing and subject to such conditions as may be contained in the order, exempt any aircraft from the operation of this rule.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, aircraft let out on payment for instructional or other purposes by a flying club or flying school to a member or pupil thereof shall be deemed to be let out for hire.

16. *Rules of the Air.*—Every pilot and navigator shall observe, and every person in charge of an aircraft shall cause to be observed, all the rules of the air contained in Part XII, and shall take all such steps as are practicable to secure that when the aircraft is in flight or is being manœuvred on the land or water, the windows, wind screens or side screens of the aircraft through which the pilot obtains his view forward or sideways are maintained in such condition as not to obscure his view.

17. *Production of licences, etc.*—Any licence, certificate, log book or document granted or required to be maintained under these rules shall, on demand for the purpose of inspection, by any magistrate, any police officer above the rank of constable, any Customs-officer, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, any non-commissioned officer of the Royal Air Force, any gazetted officer of the Civil Aviation Department, or any other person authorised by the Governor-General in Council by special or general order in writing in this behalf, be produced by the licensee or, in the case of an aircraft or of a licensed aerodrome, by the owner, hirer or person in charge thereof:

Provided that any such licence, certificate, log book, or document relating to an aircraft or its personnel which is not by these Rules required to be carried in the aircraft shall be produced within seven days of the making of the demand.

18. *Prevention of flights in contravention of the rules*—

(1) An authority authorised under Section 8 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, to detain aircraft may do so by the issue of a written direction to the pilot or other person for the time being in charge of the aircraft to be detained, or by taking such other steps as may be necessary to make the detention effective. If an aircraft detained by a person so authorised is housed or kept at a Government aerodrome the housing or picketing charges normally applicable shall be payable in respect of the whole period during which it is detained.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of any direction given under this rule shall, without prejudice to any other penalty he may incur, be deemed to have acted in contravention of these Rules.

19. *Cancellation, suspension or endorsement of licences and certificates*—

(1) Where any person is convicted of a contravention of or failure to comply with these rules in respect of any aircraft the Governor-General in Council may cancel or suspend any certificate of registration granted under these Rules relating to that aircraft.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may cancel or suspend any certificate relating to the airworthiness of an aircraft granted under these Rules if he is satisfied that reasonable doubt exists as to the safety of the aircraft in question or of the type to which the aircraft in question belongs and may vary the conditions attached to any such certificate if he is satisfied that those conditions may properly be relaxed or that reasonable doubt exists whether those conditions afford a sufficient margin of safety.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may for reasons which shall be recorded in writing cancel, suspend or endorse any certificate or licence granted under these Rules if he is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for so doing and may suspend any such certificate or licence temporarily during the investigation of any matter forming a ground for action under this sub-rule.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may cancel or vary any particulars entered by him or under his authority in any licence or certificate granted or in any journey log book issued under these Rules.

(5) The Governor-General in Council may require the holder of any licence, certificate or other document granted or issued under these rules or any person having possession or custody of such licence, certificate or document to surrender the same to him for cancellation, suspension, endorsement or variation and any person failing to comply with any such requirement within a reasonable time shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these Rules.

20. *Certain rules not applicable to gliders and kites.*—Rules 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 25 shall not apply to gliders, and rules 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 19 and the rules in Part III, with the exception of rule 26 in so far as it relates to the dropping of articles from aircraft, shall not apply to kites.

PART III.—GENERAL SAFETY CONDITIONS.

21. *Dangerous flying.*—No person shall fly any aircraft in such circumstances as, by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings or for any other reason, to cause unnecessary danger to any person or property.

22. *Flying over cities, etc.*—No pilot shall fly any aircraft, and no person in charge of any aircraft shall allow it to be flown over any city, town, village site or other populous area except at such altitude, which in no case shall be less than 1,000 feet, as will enable the aircraft to land outside the city, town, village site or other populous area in the event of an emergency:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply within a distance of one mile from a licensed aerodrome or a Government aerodrome.

23. *Acrobatics*—

(1) No person shall use any aircraft for acrobatics—

(*a*) when flying over any city, town, village site or populous area; or

(*b*) when flying over any meeting for public games or sports or other public assembly, except where a request for such flying has been made in writing by the promoters of such meeting or assembly.

(2) When an aircraft is used for acrobatics—

(*a*) it shall be flown by a licensed pilot, or, if it is flown by a person for the purpose of qualifying for a licence under these Rules, such person shall be accompanied by a licensed pilot instructor;

(*b*) if passengers are carried, whether the carriage is public transport or not, their previous consent to the performance of acrobatics shall be obtained in writing;

(*c*) the pilot or person in charge of the aircraft shall satisfy himself before commencing the flight that every person carried in the aircraft, is properly secured by safety belts; and

(*d*) the acrobatics shall be concluded at a height above the ground not less than 2,000 feet, or such lower altitude as the Governor-General in Council may permit by special order in writing.

24. *Prohibition of intoxicated persons entering aircraft.*—No person acting as, or carried in an aircraft for the purpose of acting as, pilot, commander, navigator, engineer or operating member of the crew thereof, shall, while so acting or carried, be in a state of intoxication or in a state in which, by reason of his having taken or used any sedative, narcotic or stimulant drug or preparation, his capacity so to act is impaired; and no other person while in a state of intoxication shall enter or be in any aircraft.

25. *Smoking in aircraft*—

(1) The owner of every aircraft registered in British India which is provided with a certificate of airworthiness shall cause to be exhibited in a prominent place in the aircraft a notice stating where and to what extent smoking is prohibited or permitted therein.

(2) A notice permitting smoking in such aircraft may be exhibited therein only if smoking in the aircraft is permitted by the certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft or by the direction of the Governor-General in Council and only in accordance with the conditions relating to smoking contained in such certificate or direction.

(3) No person shall smoke in any aircraft registered in British India which is provided with a certificate of airworthiness unless a notice permitting smoking is

exhibited in the aircraft, and any person smoking shall comply with all the terms of such notice.

26. *Parachute descents and dropping of articles.*—No person shall, except in a case of emergency, descend by means of a parachute from an aircraft and no person shall drop or cause or permit to be dropped from an aircraft any article, whether attached to a parachute or not, unless the descent is made or the article is dropped in accordance with and subject to any conditions or limitations contained in a general or special order of the Governor-General in Council in writing in that behalf:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prevent the dropping of—

(*a*) ballast which is not prohibited by the provisions of Rule 114;

(*b*) message bags, smoke producing or other apparatus or matrials dropped for the purpose of navigating an aircraft or communicating messages from an aircraft, subject to the observance of such precautions as to the nature of the articles dropped and the place or dropping as will avoid risk of injuring persons or property on the ground;

(*c*) separate sheets of paper containing printed matter in any place if the written permission of the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency town or Rangoon, of the Commissioner of Police is first obtained in each case.

27. *Carriage of persons in unauthorised parts of aircraft.*—No person shall at any time be carried on the wings or undercarriage of the aircraft, or on or in any other part thereof which is not designed for the accommodation of the personnel or passengers, or on or in anything attached externally to the aircraft:

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing in this rule shall prevent a person having temporary access—

(*i*) to any part of the aircraft for the purpose of executing repairs to the aircraft or adjusting the machinery or equipment thereof or for the purpose of doing anything which may be necessary for the safety of the aircraft or persons or goods carried therein; or

(*ii*) to any part of the aircraft in which goods or stores are being carried and to which proper means of access is provided; and

(*b*) a person may be carried on or in any part of the aircraft, or anything attached thereto, with the permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council and subject to any conditions which may be specified in such permission.

28. *Prohibition on persons under seventeen having sole control of aircraft.*—No person, being under seventeen years of age, shall have sole control of an aircraft in motion, and no person shall cause or permit any other person to have sole control of an aircraft in motion unless he knows or has reasonable cause to believe such other person to have attained the age of seventeen years.

29. *Acts likely to imperil the safety of aircraft.*—No person shall interfere with the pilot or with a member of the operating crew of an aircraft, or tamper with the aircraft or its equipment or conduct himself in a disorderly manner in an aircraft or commit any act likely to imperil the safety of an aircraft or its passengers or crew.

PART IV.—REGISTRATION AND MARKING OF AIRCRAFT.

30. *Certificate of Registration*—

(1) The authority empowered to register aircraft and to grant certificates of registration in British India shall be the Governor-General in Council.

(2) An aircraft may be registered in British India in one or other of the following Categories, namely:—

(*a*) *Category A.*—if the aircraft is wholly owned either—

(*i*) by British subjects or persons under His Majesty's protection, or

(*ii*) by a company or corporation registered within and having its principal place of business within His Majesty's dominions; and

(*b*) *Category B.*—if the aircraft is wholly owned either—

(*i*) by persons, resident in or carrying on business in British India, who are not British subjects nor persons under His Majesty's protection, or

(*ii*) by a company or corporation registered elsewhere than within His Majesty's dominions and carrying on business in British India.

(3) No aircraft in respect of which the conditions required in sub-rule (2) are not satisfied, and no aircraft which is already validly registered in another country, shall be registered in British India.

31. *Nature of application*—

(1) Every application for a certificate of registration shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) such particulars relating to the aircraft as may be required;

(*b*) the fee prescribed in rule 35, which fee shall be returned if the application is not granted;

(*c*) in the case of aircraft imported by air, a certificate signed by a Chief Customs-Officer or Customs-Collector that the customs duty leviable in respect of it has been paid. Such certificate shall state the type and manufacturer's number of the aircraft and engine, and if the aircraft has been registered elsewhere, its registration markings;

(2) An applicant for a certificate of registration may be required to produce proof of the truth of the statements contained in his application.

32. *Aircraft imported by air.*—When an application is made for the registration of an aircraft before its import into India for the purpose of the import of the aircraft by air, a temporary certificate of registration will, subject to the conditions of sub-rule (3) of rule 30 be granted by the Governor-General in Council on the owner of the aircraft complying with clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 31. Such temporary certificate shall be valid only until the first landing of the aircraft at a Customs aerodrome in British India, when the certificate shall be delivered by the pilot or other person in charge to the local Aerodrome Officer. Thereafter, on production by or on behalf of the owner of the aircraft of the certificate mentioned in clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 31, the certificate of registration shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that, if an aircraft in respect of which a temporary certificate of registration has been issued is imported otherwise than by air, such temporary certificate shall cease to be valid on the date of import of the aircraft, and the temporary certificate shall forthwith be delivered by the owner to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, and thereafter the certificate of registration shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council.

33. *Change in ownership.*—In the event of any change in the ownership of a registered aircraft, or if a registered aircraft ceases to be owned wholly either by persons or by a company or corporation fulfilling the conditions set out in rule 30, then—

(1) the registered owner of the aircraft shall forthwith notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India of such change of ownership or, as the case may be, that the aircraft has ceased to be so owned as aforesaid; and

(2) the registration and the certificate thereof shall lapse as from the date of such change of ownership, or the date on which the aircraft ceased to be so owned.

34. *Aircraft destroyed or withdrawn from use.*—When a registered aircraft has been destroyed or permanently withdrawn from use, the registered owner shall as soon as possible notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India accordingly, and the registration and the certificate thereof shall lapse as from the date of such notification.

35. *Registration Fees.*—A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable in respect of a certificate of registration:

Provided that, where the aircraft has been previously registered in British India and the Governor-General in Council is satisfied.

(*a*) that the certificate of registration last issued in respect of the aircraft has lapsed by reason of the sale of the aircraft by the registered owner; and

(*b*) that the registered owner of the aircraft immediately before the sale was the constructor thereof or a dealer in aircraft; and

(*c*) that the aircraft has not been flown since a certificate of registration was last issued in respect thereof, except for the purpose of—

(*i*) an experiment or test carried out in the ordinary course of construction or in order to obtain a certificate of air-worthiness; or

(*ii*) a demonstration to a prospective purchaser; or

(*iii*) delivering the aircraft to a purchaser;

a fee of four rupees only shall be payable.

36. *Register of Aircraft.*—The register of aircraft registered in India shall be open to inspection by members of the public at such times and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

37. *Nationality and Registration Marks, how to be affixed*—

(1) The nationality mark of an aircraft registered in India shall be the capital letters VT in Roman characters, and the registration mark shall be a group assigned by the Governor-General in Council of three capital letters in Roman characters.

(2) The nationality and registration marks shall be painted on the aircraft in the following manner:—

(a) *Aerostats.*—In the case of airships the marks shall be painted near the maximum cross-section so as to appear on both sides and on the upper surface equidistant from the letters on the sides.

In the case of balloons the marks shall appear twice near the maximum horizontal circumference of a spherical balloon and shall be placed as far as possible from one another and, on a non-spherical balloon, near the maximum cross-section on both sides immediately above the rigging band on the points of attachment of the basket suspension cables.

In the case of all aerostats, the side marks shall be visible both from the sides and from the ground.

(b) *Aeroplanes.*—The marks shall be painted once on the lower surface of the main plane structure and once on the upper surface of the main plane structure, the top of the letters to be towards the leading edge. They shall also be painted along each side of the fuselage or of the body between the main planes and the tail planes.

The marks shall be pointed on each side of the fuselage or of the body.

(c) *Other aerodynes.*—The provisions of clause (b) shall be applicable to other aerodynes in so far as the latter comprise corresponding elements on which marks could be placed.

(3) The marks shall be of such a colour in relation to the colour of the background on which they are painted as will render them clearly legible at a distance of not less than 250 yards in a clear atmosphere.

(4) The height of the letters of the nationality and registration marks need not exceed eight feet. Subject as aforesaid, the height of the marks shall be as follows:—

(a) *Aerostats.*—In the case of airships the height of the marks shall be equal to at least one-twelfth of the perimeter of the airship at the maximum cross-section.

In the case of balloons the height of the marks shall be equal to at least one-fifteenth of the maximum horizontal circumference of a spherical balloon and to at least one-twelfth of the perimeter of a non-spherical balloon at the maximum cross-section.

(b) *Aeroplanes.*—The marks to be borne on the wings and the fuselage or body shall, as regards each group of marks, be formed of letters of equal height, as large as possible without however touching the visible outline of the wings, fuselage or body.

(c) *Gyroplanes.*—The mark to be borne on the fuselage or body shall, as regards each group of marks, be formed of letters of equal height, as large as possible without however touching the visible outline of the fuselage or body.

(d) *Other aerodynes.*—The provisions of clause (b) shall be applicable to other aerodynes in so far as the latter compromise corresponding elements on which marks could be placed.

(5) As nearly as the constructional features of the aircraft admit—

(a) the width of the letters shall be two-thirds of their height;

(b) the thickness of the letters shall be one-sixth of their height; and

(c) except as provided in sub-rule (6), a space equal to one-half the width of the letters shall be left between the letters.

The letters shall be painted in plain block type and shall be uniform in shape and size.

(6) A hyphen of a length equal to the width of one of the letters shall be painted between the nationality mark and the registration mark.

(7) The nationality and registration marks shall be displayed to the best possible advantage, taking into consideration the constructional features of the aircraft. The marks shall always be kept clean and visible.

(8) The aircraft shall carry affixed to the car or basket or to the fuselage, in a prominent position, a metal plate which shall be of stainless steel and shall be inscribed with the names and residence of the owner and the marks of nationality and registration.

PART V.—PERSONNEL OF AIRCRAFT.

38. *Personnel to be carried in flying machines.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 6, every flying machine registered in British India shall comply with such of

the following requirements in respect of the personnel which it carries and by which it is operated as are applicable to the class of flying machine to which it belongs:—

(1) *Private pilot.*—Every private flying machine shall be flown by a person holding a Private Pilot's licence ("A" licence) or a Public Transport Pilot's licence ("B" licence) issued in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (3) respectively of rule 41:

Provided that a flying machine, which is carrying a passenger or passengers other than a person licensed to give instruction in flying in accordance with sub-rule (3) of this rule, may not be flown by a person holding only a Private Pilot's licence ("A" Licence) unless he has had not less than 25 hours solo flying experience, has a certificate from a licensed pilot instructor that he is considered sufficiently qualified for the purpose and has previously flown a flying machine of the same type and has satisfactorily completed 3 landings and 3 take-offs therein.

(2) *Public Transport or aerial work pilot.*—Every public transport or aerial work flying machine shall be flown by a person holding a Public Transport Pilot's licence ("B" licence) issued in accordance with sub-rule (3) of rule 41:

Provided that within British India, such flying machine, when flying by day and when not employed on a regular scheduled air service, may be flown by a person holding an "A" licence which has been specially endorsed in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 41 ("A-1" licence):

Provided further that such flying machine may be flown at any time or place within British India by the holder of a "B" licence or of an "A-1" licence if the holder of a "B" licence endorsed for the particular type of flying machine is in the cockpit and is able to take control of the flying machine:

Provided further that a flying machine, the property of or being used by a duly constituted flying club, carrying a member of the club otherwise than for the purpose of instructing such member in flying, shall not, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed to be flown for public transport notwithstanding that payment may be made to the flying club for such carriage, unless payment is made either directly or indirectly to the pilot of the flying machine or the pilot of the flying machine is a paid employee of the flying club in which case the aircraft shall be deemed to be flown for public transport.

(3) *Pilot instructor.*—Every flying machine which is being used for the purpose of giving instruction in piloting shall carry, except when flown solo by a pupil under instruction, a person holding a "B" licence, which has been specially endorsed for instructional purposes in accordance with sub-rule (4) of rule 41, and no other person may impart, for a remuneration of any nature whatsoever, instruction in piloting flying machines:

Provided that the holder of a "B" licence which has not been so endorsed may, when acting as assistant to a licensed pilot instructor, impart such instruction but shall in no case authorise a person under instruction to perform his first solo flight nor give instruction in any form of acrobatics.

Explanation.—A person acting as assistant to a licensed pilot instructor shall not be deemed to have ceased to be so acting by reason only of the absence of the pilot instructor, if such absence does not exceed seven consecutive days, but, where such absence exceeds seven consecutive days, he shall not continue so to act without a written authorisation from the Governor-General in Council.

(4) *Second Class Navigator.*—Every flying machine used for international public transport and having to fly without landing—

(*i*) by day, more than 100 miles over inhabited regions, or more than 100 miles but not more than 600 miles entirely over the high seas or uninhabited regions, or

(*ii*) by night, more than 15 miles but not more than 600 miles,

shall have on board a navigator holding a second or first class navigator's licence.

(5) *First Class Navigator.*—Every flying machine used for international public transport and having to fly without landing—

(*i*) by day, more than 600 miles entirely over the high seas or uninhabited regions, or

(*ii*) by night, more than 600 miles,

shall have on board a navigator holding a first class navigator's licence.

(6) *Pilot or other member of crew as Navigator.*—(*a*) In either of the following cases, namely—

(*i*) when the pilot of a flying machine, required by sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) of this rule to carry a navigator, himself holds a navigator's licence of the required class and there is on board a second pilot capable of flying the machine in case of need,

(*ii*) when there is on board such flying machine a member of the crew additional to the pilot who holds such navigator's licence,

a navigator shall not be required to be carried in addition to such pilot or member of the crew.

(*b*) When the pilot of a flying machine, required by sub-rule (4) or sub-rule (5) of this rule to carry a navigator, himself holds a navigator's licence of the required class but there is on board no second pilot capable of flying the machine in case of need, a navigator holding a licence of the required class shall be carried in addition to the pilot except in the case of—

(*i*) night flights over routes suitably marked and recognised as such by the competent authorities,

(*ii*) day flights over inhabited regions,

(*iii*) day flights of not more than six hundred miles over the high seas or uninhabited regions.

(7) In sub-rules (4), (5) and (6) of this rule—

(*i*) "uninhabited region" means a region where, in consequence of the sparsity of the population, and of the absence of natural landmarks or of the insufficiency of the maps, the difficulties of navigation are similar to those met with over the high seas;

(*ii*) "night" means the period commencing one hour after sunset and terminating one hour before sunrise;

(*iii*) "flight over the high seas" means a flight in the course of which an aircraft finds itself over the sea at a distance of more than 50 miles from the nearest point of the coast.

(8) *Radio-telegraph Operator's Licence.*—An aircraft which is required by these Rules to carry radio-telegraph apparatus shall carry, in addition to the pilot and whether or not it participates in the international service of public correspondence, a person holding either a first class or a second class radio-telegraph operator's licence issued in accordance with this Part to operate radio-telegraph apparatus on aircraft.

(9) *Radio-telephone Operator.*—An aircraft which is required by these Rules to carry radio-telegraph apparatus and which communicates by radio-telephony, shall carry a person holding a first class radio-telegraph operator's licence:

Provided that an aircraft, which carries radio-telephone apparatus and which communicates solely by radio-telephony, may carry, instead of a person holding a first class radio-telegraph operator's licence, a radio-telephone operator licensed in accordance with this Part to operate radio-telephone apparatus on aircraft.

39. *Licensing authority.*—The authority by which the licences referred to in rule 38 may be granted, renewed or varied shall be the Governor-General in Council who may withhold the grant or renewal of a licence if for any reason he considers it desirable to do so.

40. *Signature of licence holder.*—On the issue of a licence to an applicant he shall forthwith sign his name on the licence as the holder thereof with his ordinary signature.

41. *Proofs of competency.*—Applicants for licences shall be required to produce proofs of having the following practical experience and of having passed satisfactorily the following tests and examinations:—

(1) *Private Pilot's Licence ("A" Licence).*—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section A of Schedule II:

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence:—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests and may be exempted from the medical examination on production of a certificate from a Royal Air Force Medical Officer that he is fit for flying duties and is up to the standard required for an "A" licence;

(*b*) a person to whom a licence of a corresponding or higher class has been granted by the competent authority in a contracting State

may be exempted from all or any of the flying tests and from subjects (*a*) and (*b*) of the technical examination, and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination;

(*c*) a licence may be issued for all types of flying machines or endorsed for one or more types only.

(2) *Pilot's licence endorsed for limited transport of goods and passengers within India ("A-1" Licence).*—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section B of Schedule II:

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests and from the technical examination on flying machines, engines, instruments and elementary navigation, specified in Section B of Schedule II; and an examination by a Royal Air Force Medical Officer at which the candidate was passed fit for full flying duties may be accepted in lieu of the medical examination;

(*b*) the requirements in respect of flying experience may be varied by the Governor-General in a case where the flying experience of the applicant is in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council substantially the equivalent of the flying experience specified in Section B of Schedule II;

(*c*) such licence shall be endorsed for such types of flying machine only as the candidate has produced proof of his competence to fly.

(3) *Public Transport Pilot's Licence ("B" Licence).*—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section C of Schedule II:

Provided that for the purpose of the grant of such licence—

(*a*) a person who is qualified as a Royal Air Force Pilot may be exempted from the flying tests (but not from any of the required flying experience) and from the technical examination on flying machines, engines and instruments specified in Section C of Schedule II; and an examination by a Royal Air Force Medical Officer at which the candidate was passed fit for full flying duties may be accepted in lieu of the medical examination;

(*b*) a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the competent authority in any one of His Majesty's dominions may be exempted from all or any of the flying tests, and from subjects (*a*) to (*e*) and (*g*) of the technical examination, and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination;

(*c*) the requirements in respect of flying experience may be varied by the Governor-General in Council in a case where in his opinion the flying experience of the applicant is substantially the equivalent of that specified in Section C of Schedule II;

(*d*) such licence shall be issued for such types of flying machine only as the candidate has produced proof of his competence to fly, provided that for industrial purposes, other than public transport, a licence may be issued for any or all types of flying machines.

(4) *Public Transport Pilot's Licence, endorsed for instructional purposes (Pilot Instructor's licence).*—Flying Experience, Flying Tests, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section D of Schedule II.

(5) *Navigator's Licence, 1st class and 2nd class.*—Flying Experience, Technical Examination and Medical Examination as laid down in Section E of Schedule II:

Provided that, for the purpose of the grant of such licences, a person to whom a licence of a corresponding class has been granted by the competent authority in any one of His Majesty's dominions, may be exempted from the technical examination and may, if he is the holder of a current licence, be exempted from the medical examination.

(6) *Radio-telegraph Operator's Licences*—

(*a*) *First Class Licence*—

Flying Experience and Medical Examination.—As laid down in Section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a first class certificate of competency as a wireless operator issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, India, or of such other

certificate of proficiency as a wireless operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in lieu thereof.

(b) *Second Class Licence—*

Flying Experience and Medical Examination.—As laid down in Section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a second class certificate of competency as a wireless operator issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, or of such other certificate of proficiency as a wireless operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, in lieu thereof.

(c) *Radio-telephone Operator's Licence—*

Flying Experience and Medical Examination.—As laid down in Section F of Schedule II.

Technical Qualifications.—The candidate must be the holder of a certificate of proficiency as a radio-telephone operator issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, which has been specially endorsed for air operations or of such other certificate of proficiency as a radio-telephone operator as may be accepted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, in lieu thereof:

Provided that a candidate for a radio-telegraph operator's licence who has not had the required air experience may be granted a provisional licence for a period not exceeding one year in order to enable him to acquire the necessary air experience.

42. *Periods of validity of licences*:—

(1) The licences may be granted, and on each occasion of renewal may be renewed, for any period not exceeding the periods shown below:—

(a) Pilot's "A" Licence.—Twelve months.

(b) Pilot's "A-1" Licence.
(c) Pilot's "B" Licence.
(d) Pilot Instructor's Licence.
} Six months in the case of a licence granted to a male. Four months in the case of a licence granted to a female.

(e) Navigator's Licence.—Twelve months.

(f) Raido-telegraph Operator's Licence.—Twenty-four months.

(2) The holder of a licence shall, in any one of the following circumstances, be required to undergo a fresh medical examination, wholly or in part, and to produce a certificate of medical fitness as a condition of the licence remaining valid, namely:—

(i) in the event of sickness involving incapacity for a period of twenty days or more for the work for which he is licensed; or

(ii) in the event of an accident occurring otherwise than during the performance of such work and involving the same incapacity; or

(iii) in the event of an accident occurring during the performance of such work and involving injury; or

(iv) if the holder of a licence has performed a total of 125 hours' flying in the capacity of pilot of a flying machine within any period of thirty consecutive days since his last medical examination under these Rules.

43. *Renewal of licences.*—Licences may be renewed for the periods specified in rule 42 on production of proof of recent flying experience and after the passing of the medical examination as laid down in Schedule II:

Provided that in the case of a member of the operating crew of an aircraft engaged in public transport or aerial work, who is on duty in a region distant from official medical centres, the medical examination may exceptionally at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be deferred for two consecutive periods of three months each on condition that such member obtains locally in each case and forwards to the Director of Civil Aviation in India a favourable medical certificate furnished by a medical practitioner who possesses qualifications entitling him to inclusion in the Medical Register of Great Britain:

Provided further that the holder of any licence may be required before the renewal of the licence to satisfy all or any of the requirements which are applicable on the first grant of a licence of the same class:

Provided further that in the case of a pilot's licence the Governor-General in Council may, when renewing the licence, restrict the types of aircraft for which the licence is endorsed to those on which he is satisfied that the holder of the licence has had recent reasonable flying experience.

44. *Aircraft not registered in British India.*—An aircraft not registered in British India shall carry the personnel prescribed by the laws of the State in which

it is registered and such personnel shall be licensed in accordance with the laws of that State.

45. *Validation of foreign licences.*—When a licence has been granted by the duly competent authority in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside British India or in any foreign State and is for the time being in force the Governor-General in Council may, subject to such conditions and limitations and for such periods as he shall think fit, confer on such licence the same validity for the purposes of flying aircraft registered in British India as if it had been granted under these Rules and a licence so validated shall be subject to the provisions of rule 19.

46. *Renewal, variation or validation of licences outside British India.*—If a licence granted under these rules is varied or renewed in conformity with the provisions of these rules, or if a licence is validated for the purpose of flying aircraft registered in British India in conformity with the provisions of rule 45, by an authority outside British India specified by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, such variation, renewal or validation shall have effect in British India as though the licence had been varied, renewed or validated by a person authorised in this behalf under sub-rule (2) of rule 3.

47. *Age of applicants.*—Licences shall not be granted to applicants who at the time of qualification do not comply with the following conditions:—

(*a*) An applicant for a Pilot's " A " Licence shall have attained the age of 17 years.

(*b*) An applicant for a Pilot's " A-1 " Licence or for a Pilot's " B " Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years and shall not be more than 45 years of age.

(*c*) An applicant for a Navigator's Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years and shall not be more than 50 years of age.

(*d*) An applicant for a Radio-Telegraph Operator's Licence shall have attained the age of 19 years:

Provided that, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, a relaxation may be made as regards the upper age-limit:—

(*i*) in the case of an applicant for a Pilot's " A-1 " Licence or for a Pilot's "B" Licence, if before the date of his application he has been in service as pilot of a State flying machine, or

(*ii*) in the case of an applicant for a navigator's licence, if up to the date of his application he has been in service as an operative member of the crew of an aircraft.

48. *Fees.*—The following fees shall be payable in respect of the issue, validation or renewal of licences or the issue of duplicate licences and the tests and examinations laid down in Rules 41 to 43:—

Fees.

—	Flying Test.	Official Technical Examinnation (if required).	Official Medical Examination. For issue of licence.	Official Medical Examination. For renewal of licence or if required under sub-rule (2) of rule 42.	Licence.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pilot's "A" Licence ..	*	5	16	8	5
Pilot's "A-1" Licence ..	*	20	32	16	5
Pilot's "B" Licence ..	*	30	32	16	5
Pilot Instructor's Licence ..	*	10	32	16	5
Navigator's Licence, 1st Class ..	..	75	32	16	5
Navigator's Licence, 2nd Class ..	..	30	32	16	5
Wireless Operator's Licence ..	..	..	16	8	5

*For all flying tests the candidate shall be required to provide the aircraft and pay all charges incurred thereby, and in addition he shall pay, when an official examiner is carried on board during the flying test, a fee at the rate of Rs. 10 for each hour or part of an hour so flown:

Provided that an applicant for the issue or renewal of a Pilot's "A-1" or Pilot's "B" Licence who is required to undergo some part only of the technical examination shall pay a fee of Rs. 10 in respect of each group of subjects as shewn in Schedule II in which he is examined, and an applicant for the variation of such a licence by the addition of a type of aircraft not already endorsed on the licence shall, if required to be examined on that type of aircraft, pay a fee of Rs. 5:

Provided further that in any other case when an applicant is required to undergo some part only of the technical examination, the fee may be reduced by such amount as the Governor-General in Council may think proper in the circumstances of the case.

(2) An application for any licence or for the renewal or validation of any licence shall be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for the sum necessary to cover all the fees payable, except the fees for the official medical examination and the fees for the official examiner for a flying test if not a Government servant which shall be payable direct to the examiner.

(3) When in any case the licence is not issued or renewed or validated, the Governor-General in Council may refund to the applicant such proportion of the sum paid as represents the cost of any examination not carried out or any licence not issued.

PART VI.—AIRWORTHINESS.

49. *Standard of airworthiness.*—A certificate of airworthiness may be issued by the Governor-General in Council in respect of any flying machine which complies with the minimum standards of airworthiness prescribed in the United Kingdom in respect of designs, materials, methods of construction and equipment, and the owner of a flying machine in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is required by these Rules, or is applied for or issued, shall submit such evidence relating thereto and shall submit to such inspection and tests of the flying machine as may be required by the Goerner-General in Council:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, in respect of any flying machine or class of flying machines, from time to time prescribe modifications of the standard and such modified standard shall be complied with as a condition of the issue or remaining in force of a certificate of airworthiness in respect of the flying machine or class of flying machines.

50. *Acceptance of foreign standards.*—The Governor-General in Council may, in respect of any flying machine, accept as evidence of compliance with the conditions of rule 49 a valid certificate of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions or in any foreign country, provided it is shewn to his satisfaction that the conditions on which such certificate of airworthiness was granted are substantially equivalent to the conditions on which a certificate of airworthiness is granted by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

51. *Categories and Sub-divisions.*—A certificate of airworthiness may be issued in respect of one or more of the categories and sub-divisions of flying machines specified in Section A of Schedule III and the operations of the flying machines shall be restricted to those authorised for the categories to which the certificate of airworthiness extends.

52. *Instruments and equipment—minimum.*—A certificate of airworthiness shall not be granted in respect of any flying machine which is not equipped with the following instruments and equipment, which shall be in working order, namely:—

Air speed indicator.

Altimeter.

Revolution indicator,

Such gauges as may be considered necessary by the Governor-General in Council for the particular installation.

Safety belts or harness for the pilot and for such person carried in an open cockpit.

(In amphibian flying machines and in flying machines fitted with a retractable undercarriage) indicator of position of landing wheels.

53. *Instruments and equipment for flight.*—Every flying machine which is required by these rules to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness, shall, when flying, be fitted or equipped with the instruments and equipment specified in Section B of Schedule III according to the circumstances of the flight. The instruments and equipment shall be of types approved by the Governor-General in Council, they shall be installed in a manner approved by him and shall be maintained in working order.

54. *Weight.*—Every flying machine which is required by these Rules to be certified as airworthy shall be weighed and marked in accordance with the provisions of Section C of Schedule III.

55. *Period of validity of certificates of airworthiness.*—A certificate of airworthiness shall be valid for a period of one year from the date on which the flying machine was passed for the issue of the certificate:

Provided that, in the case of damage to the flying machine such as renders it unsafe for flight, or of failure to carry out the inspection prescribed in these Rules, or of failure to carry out any compulsory modification directed by the Governor-General in Council, or of incorporation of any modification which has not been approved by the Governor-General in Council, the certificate shall cease to be valid until the flying machine has been repaired or modified as the case may be and inspected and certified as required by these Rules.

56. *Renewal of certificates of airworthiness.*—The Governor-General in Council may renew any certificate of airworthiness for such further period (not exceeding one year at a time) as he may think fit, and may for this purpose require the flying machine to be overhauled, inspected and certified in accordance with rule 57, and in addition may require the flying machine to be inspected by a person authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or tested in flight, or to be so inspected and so tested, and the owner of the aircraft shall give all necessary facilities for such inspection and test.

57. *Periodical overhaul.*—Every flying machine required by these rules to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness, and every engine of such flying machine shall be periodically overhauled and after every such overhaul, and after the completion of any repairs to or modification of the flying machine or engine, the flying machine shall be inspected and certified in accordance with the provisions of Section E of Schedule III by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61.

58. *Modifications.*—(1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council considers modifications to a flying machine, in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force, to be necessary for safety, he may require such modifications to be carried out as a condition of the certificate of airworthiness remaining in force.

Such modifications may be notified in a general notice to aircraft owners and ground engineers or in a special notice to the owner of a particular aircraft.

(2) If modifications (including changes of equipment or its installation) which affect the safety of the flying machine are carried out in a flying machine in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force, then, until the modifications have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, the flying machine shall not fly except in so far as under these Rules it might fly if it had no certificate of airworthiness.

(3) Any such modifications shall be carried out by methods approved by the Governor-General in Council and shall be inspected by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61, who shall certify the modification in the form and manner laid down in Section E of Schedule III.

59. *Maintenance standards and accessories.*—The Governor-General in Council may in respect of any aircraft or class of aircraft which is certified as airworthy under these rules and in respect of any technical accessories or equipment used in connection with the operation of such aircraft, prescribe conditions for the technical operation, maintenance and use of such aircraft, accessories or equipment.

60. *Daily inspection.*—(1) A public transport flying machine effecting public transport shall not commence any flight unless it has, within the preceding 24 hours, been inspected and certified as safe for flight in accordance with these Rules by the appropriate person licensed under rule 61:

Provided that if any such flying machine not carrying passengers for remuneration on a regular scheduled air service is absent from its usual station, whether by reason of delay or otherwise, for a longer period than 24 hours, it may proceed on its journey if, at the time of commencement of a flight, it has not performed more than 12 hours flying and a period of more than four days has not intervened, since it was last so inspected and certified:

Provided further that no such flying machine shall commence any flight if, since such inspection, it has suffered any damage or revealed any defect which would render the machine unsafe for flight and which could not, in accordance with ordinary aeronautical practice, be remedied by the pilot or crew.

(2) The certificate required by sub-rule (1) shall be given in the form and manner specified in Section D of Schedule III.

(3) The pilot or commander of every flying machine shall before commencing any flight satisfy himself that—

(*a*) having regard to the performance of the aircraft, the extent to which it is loaded, and the prevailing conditions, sufficient length of run is available to effect a safe take off and the line of flight in the take off direction is not obstructed, and that

(*b*) the flying machine is safe for flight according to the circumstances of the flight as laid down in Section D of Schedule III.

61. *Licensing of Ground Engineers*—

(1) For the purpose of rules 57, 58 and 60 the Governor-General in Council may grant licences as Ground Engineers in the following categories to

persons who satisfy the requirements as to practical experience, examination and tests laid down in Section F of Schedule III, namely:—

Category A.—Inspection of aircraft before flight.

Category B.—Inspection of aircraft during construction or overhaul.

Category C.—Inspection of aero-engines before flight.

Category D.—Inspection of aero-engines during construction or overhaul.

Category X.—Inspection, construction, installation and repair of aircraft instruments, accessories and equipment; special duties as may be specified in the licence.

(2) A Ground Engineer's licence shall not be granted to a person who has not attained the age of 21 years.

(3) Licences shall remain valid, unless cancelled or suspended, for the periods specified therein, subject to a maximum period of twelve months in each case, and may thereafter be renewed by the Governor-General in Council. A candidate for the nenewal of a licence may be required to undergo further examinations and tests as a condition of the renewal of the licence.

(4) A Ground Engineer licensed in a particular category shall be competent to deal only with the matters specified in sub-rule (1) against the category in which he is licensed.

(5) A licence granted under this rule shall specify the type or types of aircraft, aero-engines, instruments, accessories or equipment which the licensee is competent to deal with, and may contain restrictions limiting his competence to deal with any particular class of work, and the Governor-General in Council may at any time vary such specifications or restrictions.

(6) Any licence granted under this rule may be cancelled, suspended or endorsed by the Governor-General in Council after investigation where it appears to him that—

(*a*) the holder of such licence has performed work, or granted a certificate in respect of work, which has not been performed in a careful and competent manner, or

(*b*) the holder of such licence has granted a certificate in respect of any matter which he is not licensed to deal with, or

(*c*) it is undesirable for any other reason that the holder of such licence should continue to exercise the functions of a Ground Engineer.

(7) The Governor-General in Council may withhold the grant or renewal of a licence if for any reason he considers it desirable to do so.

62. *Fees*—

(1) The following fees shall be payable in respect of the issue or renewal of certificates of airworthiness and Ground Engineers' licences and duplicate certificates and licences, and the inspections, tests and examinations required by this Part—

Certificates of Airworthiness.

(*a*) Issue or renewal of Certificate, including such inspections as may be required by the Governor-General in Council:—

Aerodynes.

	Rs.
Maximum permissible weight of 2,500 lbs. or less	50
Maximum permissible weight over 2,500 lbs. but not more than 5,000 lbs. ..	75
Maximum permissible weight over 5,000 lbs. but not more than 10,000 lbs. ..	100
Maximum permissible weight over 10,000 lbs. but not more than 20,000 lbs. ..	200
Maximum permissible weight over 20,000 lbs.	300
(*b*) Issue of certificate without inspection (rule 50)	10
(*c*) Issue of duplicate certificate	5

Ground Engineers' Licences.

For the licence—

	Rs.
Issue, renewal or issue of duplicate licence	5

For each separate technical examination—

When required, on issue, renewal or extension—

(*i*) One category	10
(*ii*) Two categories	15
(*iii*) Each additional category	5
(*iv*) Additions of types of aircraft, engines, instruments, accessories or equipment to those already endorsed on the licence for each category in which additions are required.	5

(2) When, in view of the candidate's experience and competence, it is decided to dispense with the whole or a part of the technical examination, the fee may be waived or reduced by such amount as the Governor-General in Council thinks fit.

(3) An application for a licence or certificate or for the renewal or extension of a licence or certificate shall be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for the sum necessary to cover all the fees payable, but when, in any case, the licence or certificate is not issued, renewed or extended, the Governor-General in Council may refund to the applicant such portion of the sum paid as represents the cost of any examination or inspection not carried out or any licence or certificate not issued.

PART VII.—RADIO-TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

63. *Aircraft for which apparatus is obligatory.*—Every public transport aircraft registered in British India, which is capable, according to its certificate of airworthiness, of carrying ten or more persons including the crew, shall, when used in international air navigation or on a regular air transport service operating in British India, be equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus of a type approved by the Governor-General in council capable of sending and receiving communications by radio-telegraphy, or radio-telephony, and installed, bonded, and screened in a manner approved by the Governor-General in Council.

64. *Suspension of rules.*—The application of the rules in this Part may be suspended when owing to the lack of radio-telegraph organisations available for air traffic in a particular region the employment of radio-telegraph apparatus on board aircraft would serve no useful purpose.

PART VIII.—AIR-ROUTE BEACONS, AERODROME LIGHTS AND FALSE LIGHTS.

65. *Air-route beacons and aerodrome lights.*—(1) No air-route beacon or aerodrome light shall be established or maintained within British India, nor shall the character of the light exhibited therefrom be altered, except with the approval in writing of the Governor-General in Council, and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

(2) No person shall wilfully or negligently injure or interfere with any air-route beacon or aerodrome light, established or maintained with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, or any light exhibited therefrom.

66. *False lights.*—(1) Whenever in British India any light is exhibited—

(*a*) in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome or an air-route beacon so as to be liable to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon; or

(*b*) which by reason of its liability to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon is calculated to endanger the safety of aircraft; or

(*c*) which, being in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, is liable by reason of it glare to endanger the safety of aircraft arriving at or departing from the aerodrome,

the Governor-General in Council may serve a notice upon the owner or person in possession of the place where the light is exhibited or upon the person having charge of the light, directing that owner or person, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to take effectual means for extinguishing or for effectually screening the light and for preventing for the future the exhibition of any similar light.

(2) The notice may be served either personally or by post, or by affixing the same in some conspicuous place near to the light to which the notice relates.

(3) An owner or person on whom a notice under sub-rule (1) has been served shall, in the absence of reasonable cause, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, comply with the directions contained in the notice.

(4) If any owner or person on whom a notice under this rule is served, neglects for a period of seven days to extinguish or effectually to screen the light mentioned in the notice, the Governor-General in Council may enter upon the place where the light is and forthwith extinguish the same, doing no unnecessary damage.

PART IX.—LOG BOOKS.

67. (1) The following log books shall be kept in respect of aircraft registered in British India, namely:—

(*a*) for every aircraft an aircraft log book and an engine log book and where more than one engine is fitted, a separate log book for each engine;

(*b*) in addition, for every public transport aircraft (except where such aircraft does not leave the vicinity of its starting place and returns without landing elsewhere to its starting place) and for every aircraft engaged in international navigation, a journey log book.

(2) The log book shall be kept up-to-date in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(3) The journey log book shall be issued by the Governor-General in Council; other log books shall be in the form required by the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The log books shall be preserved for two years from the date of the last entry therein.

(5) No person shall destroy, mutilate, alter or render illegible any log book or any entry made therein, or wilfully make or procure or assist in the making of any false or fraudulent entry in or omission from any log book.

PART X.—INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS.

68. In this Part the expression "serious structural damage" in relation to an aircraft means:—

(*i*) the telescoping or breaking apart of the fuselage; or
(*ii*) the breaking of a main spar; or
(*iii*) the breaking of any part of the controls; or
(*iv*) damage by fire to any part of the aircraft.

69. *Notification of accidents.*—(1) When an accident, in which any aircraft is involved, occurs in or over British India, and such accident involves death or personal injury to any person, whether carried in the aircraft or not, or serious structural damage to the aircraft, or is suspected to have been caused or contributed to by the failure in the air of any part of the aircraft, the pilot, or, if the pilot is incapacitated by injury, the owner or, if the owner is not present or is incapacitated by injury, the hirer of the aircraft shall—

(*a*) send notice thereof by telegram to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, and

(*b*) give information to the District Magistrate and the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

(2) The notice and information shall be sent as soon as possible and by the best available means and in any case within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the accident.

(3) The notice to the Director of Civil Aviation in India shall contain the following information:—

(*i*) the nationality and the registration marks of the aircraft;
(*ii*) the name of the owner and hirer (if any) of the aircraft;
(*iii*) the name of the pilot of the aircraft;
(*iv*) the place where the accident occurred;
(*v*) the date and time when the accident occurred;
(*vi*) the nature of the accident;
(*vii*) a brief statement of the extent of damage to the aircraft; and
(*viii*) whether death or personal injury was caused by the accident, and, if so, to whom.

70. *Report on accidents.*—The pilot or owner of an aircraft which has been involved in an accident, whether notifiable under rule 69 or not, shall, if required by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, submit to the Director, a written report on such accident in such form as he may prescribe.

71. *Removal of wreckage.*—(1) In the case of an accident which is notifiable under rule 69 and which involves serious structural damage, or in any other case in which the Director of Civil Aviation in India gives notice to the owner or other person in charge of the aircraft to this effect, the aircraft shall not, except under the authority of the Director of Civil Aviation in India, be removed or otherwise interfered with:

Provided that, subject to compliance with the provisions of rule 61 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, in so far as they may be applicable:—

(*i*) if the aircraft is wrecked on water, the aircraft or any parts or contents thereof may be removed to such extent as may be necessary for bringing it or them to a place of safety;

(*ii*) the aircraft or any parts or contents thereof may be removed or interfered with so far as may be necessary for the purpose of extricating persons or animals, preventing the destruction of the aircraft or its contents by fire or other cause or preventing any danger or obstruction to the public; and

(*iii*) goods, mails or passengers' baggage may be removed from the aircraft under the supervision of the pilot, a member of the crew, an official of the operating company, an officer of police, a Magistrate, or an officer of the Civil Aviation Directorate, and, in the absence of any such person, mails may be removed under the supervision of an officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and passengers' baggage by the owner or owners thereof.

(2) The Director of Civil Aviation in India may authorise any person, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of any investigation under these rules, to take measures for the preservation of any aircraft involved in an accident, and such person may thereupon have access to, examine, or otherwise deal with the aircraft;

(3) The owner of the aircraft or his nominated representative shall have the right to be present during any examination or other action taken under sub-rules (1) and (2) provided that the Director of Civil Aviation shall not be bound to postpone any action which he may consider necessary under this rule by reason of the absence of the owner or his representative.

72. *Inspector's investigation.*—(1) The Director of Civil Aviation in India may order the investigation of any accident, whether notifiable under rule 69 or not and may by general or special order appoint any person (hereinafter referred to as an Inspector of Accidents) for the purpose of carrying out such investigation.

(2) The investigation shall be conducted in such manner that if a charge is made or is likely to be made against any person, that person shall have an opportunity of being present and of making any statement, or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf.

(3) The Inspector of Accidents shall make a report to the Director of Civil Aviation in India stating all relevant facts with regard to the accident and his findings with regard to the causes of the accident and adding any recommendations which he may think fit to make with a view to the avoidance of similar accidents in future.

73. *Powers of Inspector.*—For the purpose of such investigation an Inspector of Accidents shall have power—

(*a*) by summons under his hand to require the attendance of any person whom he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose and to require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*b*) to require any such person to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination;

(*c*) to require and enforce the production of all books, papers, documents and material objects which he considers important for such purpose;

(*d*) to have access to and examine any aircraft concerned in the accident, the place where the accident occurred, or any other place the entry upon and examination of which appears to the Inspector requisite for the purposes of the investigation.

74. *Inspector's fee.*—When a person other than an officer of Government is appointed to investigate an accident, he may be granted such fee and expenses as may be determined by the Governor-General in Council.

75. *Formal Investigation.*—Where it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of an accident, he may whether an investigation has been made under Rule 62 or not, by order direct a formal investigation to be held; and with respect to any such formal investigation the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) The Governor-General in Council shall appoint a competent person, in these rules referred to as " the Court ", to hold the investigation, and may appoint one or more persons possessing legal, aeronautical, engineering, or other special knowldge to act as assessors, and may direct that the Court and the assessors shall receive such remuneration as he may determine.

(2) The Court shall hold the investigation in open court in such manner and under such conditions as the Court may think most effectual for ascertaining the causes and circumstances of the accident and enabling the Court to make the report hereinafter mentioned.

(3) (*i*) The Court shall have, for the purpose of the investigation, all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and without prejudice to those powers the Court may—

(*a*) enter and inspect, or authorise any person to enter and inspect, any place or building, the entry or inspection whereof appears to the Court requisite for the purposes of the investigtaion; and

(*b*) enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of documents and material objects; and every person required by the Court to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*ii*) The assessors shall have the same powers of entry and inspection as the Court.

(4) The investigation shall be conducted in such manner that, if a charge is made or likely to be made against any person, that person shall have

an opportunity of being present and of making any statement or giving any evidence and producing witnesses on his behalf.

(5) Every person attending as a witness before the Court shall be allowed such expenses as the Court may consider reasonable:

Provided that, in the case of the owner or hirer of any aircraft concerned in the accident and of any persons in his employment or of any other person concerned in the accident any such expenses may be disallowed if the Court, in its discretion, so directs.

(6) The Court shall make a report to the Governor-General in Council stating its findings as to the causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof, and adding any observations and recommendations which the Court thinks fit to make with a view to the preservation of life and the avoidance of similar accidents in future, including a recommendation for the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate issued under these Rules.

(7) The assessors (if any) shall either sign the report, with or without reservations, or state in writing their dissent therefrom and their reasons for such dissent, and such reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) shall be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council with the report. The Governor-General in Council may cause any such report and reservations or dissent and reasons (if any) to be made public, wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit.

76. *Obstruction of proceedings.*—(1) A person shall not obstruct or impede the Court or an Inspector of Accidents or an assessor or any person acting in the exercise of any powers or duties under the rules in this Part.

(2) A person shall not without reasonable excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie on him) fail to comply with any summons or requisition of a Court or an Inspector of Accidents holding an investigation under the rules in this Part.

77. *Saving.*—Nothing in this Part shall limit the power of the Governor-General in Council with regard to the cancellation, suspension or endorsement of any licence or certificate issued under these Rules.

PART XI.—AERODROMES.

78. *Government aerodromes.*—A Government aerodrome shall not be open to use by any member of the public save to such extent, if any, and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may determine.

79. *Places other than Government aerodromes.*—A place in British India other than a Government aerodrome shall not be used as a regular place of landing and departure by a scheduled air transport service or for a series of landings and departures by any aircraft carrying passengers for hire or reward unless it has been licensed for the purpose, or save in accordance with the conditions, if any, of such licence.

80. *Licensed aerodromes.*—An aerodrome shall be licensed by the Governor-General in Council in one of the following categories, namely:—

(*a*) for public use;

(*b*) for private use; that is to say, for use by the licensee and by individuals specifically authorised by the licensee.

81. *Public aerodromes.*—Every aerodrome which is licensed for public use or which is open to use by aircraft registered in India upon payment of charges shall to the same extent and upon the same conditions be open to use by aircraft possessing the nationality of a contracting State. Exery such aerodrome shall at all reasonable times be open to use by any aircraft in the service of His Majesty.

82. *Tariff charges.*—At every aerodrome referred to in rule 81 there shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place a single tariff of charges, including charges for landing and length of stay, which shall not exceed the charges specified in, and shall be leviable in accordance with the provisions contained in, Section B of Schedule V, and such tariff shall be applicable alike to all aircraft whether registered in India or in any contracting State.

83. *Qualification of licensee.*—A licence for an aerodrome shall not be granted to any person or corporation other than—

(*a*) a British subject or person under His Majesty's protection, or

(*b*) a company or corporation registered and having its principal place of business in His Majesty's dominions.

84. *Period of validity of licence.*—An aerodrome licence may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, and on each occasion of renewal may be renewed for any period not exceeding twelve months.

85. *Classification of Aerodromes.*—An aerodrome may be licensed for all types of aircraft or for certain specified types or classes of aircraft and the licence may specify the conditions on which the aerodrome may be used.

86. *Conditions governing the grant of a licence.*—(1) A licence ssall not be granted in respect of any place which does not satisfy the requirements specified in Part A of Schedule V.

(2) While a licence is in force no alterations to the landing area or to the buildings or other structures on the aerodrome which may affect the safety of aircraft shall be undertaken save with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council. Application for such approval shall be addressed to the Director of Civil Aviation in India and shall be accompanied by full particulars with plans of any such alterations including alterations to surrounding obstructions which may affect the safety of aircraft.

(3) The necessary approval may be granted or withheld and if granted may be granted subject to such conditions (including conditions involving a revision of the original conditions of licence) as the Governor-General in Council may think fit.

(4) If any alteration of the nature referred to in sub-rule (2) is undertaken without the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council the licence may be cancelled.

(5) The licensee shall maintain the aerodrome in a fit state for use by aircraft and adequately marked to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council during the whole period of the currency of the licence where this exceeds a period of three months and shall, if the aerodrome becomes unserviceable, immediately notify the Director of Civil Aviation in India by telegraph.

87. *Fees.*—The fees chargeable for the grant or renewal of a licence for an aerodrome shall be—

	Rs.
(1) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period not exceeding three months	15
(2) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period exceeding three months but not exceeding six months.	20
(3) When the licence is granted or renewed for a period exceeding 6 months but not exceeding 12 months.	30

Provided that if, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is necessary or expedient before the grant or renewal of the licence, for the aerodrome in question to be inspected by an officer of Government or other person authorised by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, an additional fee of Rs. 30 shall be chargeable for the inspection, and the applicant shall also be required to pay the travelling expenses of the inspecting officer.

PART XII.—RULES OF THE AIR.

SECTION I.—LIGHTS AND VISUAL SIGNALS TO BE DISPLAYED BY AIRCRAFT AND SOUND SIGNALS.

A.—General.

88. *Obligation to display the required lights.*—The rules concerning lights to be displayed by aircraft shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited. The said lights shall not be dazzling.

89. *Angular limits of lights.*—The angular limits of the lights referred to in this Part shall be determined when the aircraft is in its normal position for flying on a rectilinear horizontal course and as shewn diagramatically in figure 1 in Schedule IV.

90. *Failure of lights, etc.*—(1) In the event of the failure of any light which is required by these Rules to be displayed by aircraft in flight, the aircraft concerned shall, if the light cannot immediately be repaired or replaced in flight, land as soon as it can do so without danger.

(2) Where, owing to the difficulty of producing lamps to meet the requirements of these Rules as regards sector lights, an overlap of those lights is unavoidable, the overlap shall be as small as possible; there shall be no sector in which no light is visible.

91. *Savings.*—Nothing in these Rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any State with respect to the additional signal or station lights for military aircraft, aircraft exclusively employed in State services or for aircraft in group formation, or with the exhibition of recognition signals adopted by owners of aircraft which have been authorized by their respective Governments and duly published.

B.—Lights and visual signals to be displayed by aircraft.

Flying machines.

92. *In the air or on land aerodromes.*—(1) Every flying machine in the air or on the landing area of a land aerodrome shall display the following lights, that is to say:—

(*a*) on the right side, a green light, fixed so as to show an unbroken light, visible at a distance of at least 5 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of

110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the right;

(b) on the left side, a red light, fixed so as to show an unbroken light, visible at a distance of at least 5 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the left;

(c) at the rear, a white light, fixed so as to show astern an unbroken light, visible at a distance of at least 3 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 140° formed by two vertical planes bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) In a case where, in order to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of these lights shall be so limited that only one can be seen at a time.

(3) In the case of a flying machine with a maximum span of less than 65 feet, the lights required by this rule may be combined in one or more lamps, placed centrally, provided that the requirements of sub-rules (1) and (2) as to colour and visibility are complied with.

93. *Under way on the surface of the water.*—Every flying machine under way on the surface of the water shall display lights in accordance with the following provisions:—

(1) If it is under control and is not being towed, it shall display the lights required by rule 92, and in addition, forward, a white light fixed so as to show forward an unbroken light visible, at a distance of at least 3 miles, throughout a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) If it is being towed, it shall display the lights required by rule 92.

(3) If it is not under control, it shall display two red lights placed where they can best be seen, one vertically over the other, not less than 3 feet apart, and both being visible, so far as practicable, all round the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles, and, in addition—

(a) if making way, it shall display the lights required by rule 92; or

(b) if not making way, it shall display the light required by clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 92.

(4) If it is towing another aerodyne, it shall display the lights specified in clause (1) and in addition, forward, two white lights placed where they can best be seen, one vertically over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and visible at a distance of at least 3 miles in a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

94. *At anchor or moored on the surface of the water.*—Every flying machine whether at anchor or moored on the surface of the water shall display lights in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(1) In every case, it shall display forward centrally where it can best be seen, a white light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

(2) In a case where the length of the flying machine is 150 feet or upwards, it shall display, in addition to any other light required by this rule, a white light at or near its stern at a lower height than the forward light mentioned in clause (1), and visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

(3) In a case where the maximum span of the flying machine is 150 feet or upwards, it shall display, in addition to any other light required by this rule, a white light on each side placed in such a manner as to demarcate the maximum lateral dimension of the flying machine and visible, so far as practicable, all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

Gliders.

95. In all cases in which flying machines are required by these rules to display lights, a glider shall display a red light visible, so far as practicable, in all directions.

Balloons and Kites.

96. *Free Balloons.*—A free balloon shall display a red light placed not less than 15 or more than 30 feet below the basket and visible, so far as practicable, in all directions at a distance of at least 2 miles.

97. *Captive balloons and kites.*—In the case of a captive balloon or kite, lights shall be displayed in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

(1) when flown at an altitude exceeding 180 feet above the ground, or at any altitude if it is less than three miles from an aerodrome or from a recognised air route the balloon or kite shall display a white light

placed 12 feet vertically above a red light, these lights being visible so far as practicable in all directions at a distance of at least 2 miles, the upper white light being placed not less than 15 or more than 30 feet below the basket, or, if there is no basket, below the lowest part of the balloon or kite:

(2) in addition, from the mooring cable of the balloon or kite there shall be displayed at intervals of 1,000 feet measured from the said group of two lights, similar groups of two lights, one white and one red, and if the lowest group of lights is obscured by clouds, an additional group shall be displayed below the cloud base:

(3) in addition, the position of the object to which the balloon or kite is moored on the ground shall be marked by a group of three flashing lights, arranged on a horizontal plane at the apexes of a triangle approximately equilateral and measuring at least 75 feet on each side; the side of this triangle, perpendicular to the horizontal projection of the cable, shall be delimited by two red lights, the third light shall be a green light placed opposite the direction of the cable.

98. *Day markings for captive balloons.*—By day, the mooring cable of a captive balloon shall have attached to it at intervals of not more than 600 feet measured from the basket (or, if there is no basket, from the lowest part of the balloon) tubular streamers, not less than 8 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length, and marked with alternate bands of white and red 18 inches in width.

99. *Day markings for kites.*—By day, the mooring cable of a kite shall be marked, either in the manner required by rule 98 in the case of a captive balloon, or by streamers of stout paper attached to the cable at intervals of 300 feet measured from the lowest part of the kite, such streamers being not less than 30 inches in length and one foot in width in their widest part and marked with alternate bands of white and red 4 inches wide.

Airships.

100. *Under way—*

(1) Except as provided in rule 101, and airship when under way shall display the following lights, namely:

(*a*) forward, a white light fixed so as to show forward an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 220° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry;

(*b*) on the right side, a green light fixed so as to show an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is parallel to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead, and the other is directed to the right;

(*c*) on the left side, a red light fixed so as to show an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 5 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 110° formed by two vertical planes, of which one is paralled to the plane of symmetry and directed dead ahead and the other is directed to the left;

(*d*) at the rear, a white light fixed so as to show astern an unbroken light visible at a distance of at least 3 miles and throughout a dihedral angle of 140° formed by two vertical planes and bisected by the plane of symmetry.

(2) In a case where, in order to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), a single light has to be replaced by several lights, the field of visibility of each of those lights shall be so limited that only one can be seen at a time.

101. *Not under control.*—(1) An airship which is under way and which is not under control, or which has voluntarily stopped its engines, or which is being towed, shall display the following lights, namely:—

(*a*) the forward and rear lights required by clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 100;

(*b*) in addition, below the airship, two red lights, one placed vertically below the other 12 feet apart, the upper light being 25 feet below the control car, and both being visible so far as practicable in all directions at a distance of not less than two miles;

(*c*) in addition, if making way but not otherwise, the side lights required by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 100.

(2) By day, an airship in the circumstances mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule shall display two black balls or shapes, each at least 2 feet in diameter, one placed

vertically below the other 12 feet apart, the upper one being 24 feet below the control car, and both being visible so far as practicable in all directions.

Where necessary in order to comply with this requirement, the said group of two black balls or shapes may be duplicated.

102. *Moored.*—(1) An airship when moored to a mooring mast shall display at or near the rear a white light visible, so far as practicable, in all directions at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(2) An airship, when moored to the ground or the surface of the water by a cable, shall display, forward, the white light required by clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 100, and at the rear, the white light required by clause (*d*) of that sub-rule, and in addition the airships and its mooring cable shall be lighted or marked in accordance with such of the provisions of rules 97 and 98 as are applicable in the case of a captive balloon.

(3) An airship while picking up its moorings, although considered as being under way and not being under control, shall however display only the lights specified in rule 100 until it is finally made fast.

C.—Sound Signals.

103. *Fog, mist, etc.*—In fog, mist, falling snow or heavy rainstorm, whether by day or night, an aircraft on the water shall make the following sound signals, namely:—

(*a*) If not anchored or moored, a sound at intervals of not more than two minutes, consisting of two blasts of about five seconds duration with an interval of about one second between them.

(*b*) If at anchor or moored, the rapid ringing of an efficient bell or gong for about five seconds at intervals of not more than one minute.

SECTION II.

GROUND MARKINGS AND SIGNALLING.

A. GROUND MARKINGS, LIGHTS AND SIGNALS ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF AERODROMES OPEN TO PUBLIC USE.

104. *Ground markings.*—At every land aerodrome open to public use, the boundaries of the landing area shall, by means of suitable markings, be rendered clearly visible both to aircraft in the air and to aircraft manœuvring on the landing area. In addition, a circle marking may be placed on the landing area. All obstructions existing on a landing area shall be clearly marked. In case part of the marked landing area should become unfit for use, this part shall be delimited by clearly visible markings or flags, and may, in addition, be indicated by one or more clearly visible crosses.

105. *Ground signals.*—(1) At every aerodrome open to public use—

(*a*) the direction of the wind at the landing area shall be clearly indicated by one or more of the recognised methods, *e.g.*, conical streamers, smudge fire, etc.;

(*b*) if there is a landing T, it shall be used to indicate the compulsory direction for landing and taking-off, even should such direction not correspond to the direction of the wind. Normally, the T shall be so placed that the long arm lies along the direction of the wind, with the cross arm set at that end of the long arm from which the wind is blowing. In the event of there being no wind or a light irregular wind, the T shall be fixed in the direction in which the landing or departure is to be made, and the fact that it is fixed shall be signalled by the presence of a ball, mounted on a mast on the signal area and clearly visible both to aircraft in flight and to those manœuvring on the landing area.

(2) When, by way of exception, at certain aerodromes, the landing area is regarded as divided into two approximately equal zones, one for departure and the other for landing, as provided for in rule 126, this special arrangement must be indicated by a full star of five points (constituted by a regular non-convex pentagon which could be inscribed in a circle of not less than forty-five feet diameter) as shown in figure 2 in Schedule IV.

(3) When under rule 118 the special rules for air traffic prescribed in Section V are temporarily suspended, wholly or partially, in respect of a specified aerodrome such suspension shall be indicated by a red square panel, each side of which measures at least ten feet, placed horizontally as shown in figure 3 in Schedule IV.

(4) If an order issued under rule 118 prescribes among other things that circuits outside the landing area and those for taking off and landing, which are referred to in clause (*b*) of rule 120 and rule 124, are to be right-handed, the red square panel, prescribed in sub-rule (3) of this rule, shall, along two of its sides, be bordered by a red rectangular panel at least three feet in width, separated from the central panel by

at least three feet. At the extremity of one of the rectangular panels shall be placed a red triangle so as to indicate that the direction of the circuit is right-handed as shown in figure 4 in Schedule IV. If, however, the only object of the order is that circuits should be right-handed, the red square panel shall not be displayed.

(5) When special circumstances call for a prohibition to land liable to be prolonged, use shall be made of a red square panel, placed horizontally, each side of which measures at least ten feet and the diagnals of which are covered by yellow strips at least two feet in width, arranged in the form of an X as shown in figure 5 in Schedule IV.

(6) When the bad state of the landing area or any other reason calls for the observance of certain precautions in landing, use may be made of a red square panel, placed horizontally, each side of which measures at least ten feet and one of the diagnals of which is covered by a yellow strip at least two feet in width as shown in figure 6 in Schedule IV.

(7) When a landing by means of a radioelectric guide is taking place the fact may be signalled by hoisting on a mast a yellow triangular equilateral pyramid, each side of which measures at least six feet as shown in figure 7 in Schedule IV.

(8) The signals referred to in the foregoing sub-rules shall, whenever possible, be displayed in a special part of the aerodrome selected as a signal area; by way of exception, the wind indicators and the landing T referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule may be located elsewhere.

(9) During periods of poor visibility, the lights existing for night lighting shall be operated by day, whenever possible and in so far as necessary.

106. *Ground lights.*—(1) At every aerodrome open to public use and used for night flying, the following provisions shall apply during the working hours of the night service, namely:—

(a) *Dangerous lights.*—No lights shall be exhibited at or in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome which may endanger the safety of aircraft, whether by reason of glare, or by causing confusion with or preventing clear visual reception of the lights or signals prescribed in these rules.

(b) *Aerodrome beacon.*—The position of the aerodrome may be indicated by a luminous beacon.

(2) At every land aerodrome open to public use and used for night flying, the following provisions shall apply during the working hours of the night service, namely:—

(a) *Lighting of obstructions.*—Fixed red lights shall be exhibited—

(i) on all obstructions within the landing area which constitute a danger to aircraft in motion on the landing area;

(ii) as far as possible, on all obstructions within 1,000 yards of the boundary of the landing area and constituting a danger to aircraft approaching or leaving the aerodrome in a normal manner. In case it should be imposible to exhibit fixed red lights on such obstructions, their horizontal projection and the centre of the obstructions shall, as far as possible, be clearly indicated by synchronised red flashing or occulting lights, placed on a level with or near to the ground.

(b) *Lighting of landing T and of wind indicators.*—The landing T, if used, and at least one of the wind indicators shall be illuminated with fixed lighting, preferably white.

(c) *Lighting of signals.*—The signals displayed in the signal area shall be suitably illuminated.

(d) *Lighting of landing area*—

(i) The landing area or the part thereof on which landings should be made shall be illuminated by a floodlight or floodlight system during landing manœuvres;

(ii) In default, one of the following methods may be used:

First method: A line of lights spaced 150 feet apart shall be laid out on the ground, consisting of central section of six white lights to indicate that landings should be made on the adjacent portion of the landing area and on either side of this line, with at least two green lights at one end and at least two red lights at the other end to indicate that landings should be made from the direction of the green lights towards the red lights;

Second method: Lights shall be laid out on the ground in the form of a T, the long arm of which shall be composed of at least four lights in a line not less than 250 yards in length The light at the foot of the T shall indicate the place where the aerodyne should first make contact with the ground and the cross arm of the T shall

indicate the place where it should finish its run. Landings may be made on either side of the long arm of the T but always parallel to that arm; in the event, however, of the area situated on either side of the long arm becoming obstructed, the light indicating the cross arm on that side shall be removed and landing shall be effected on the opposite side.

The direction of landing and take-off will be given by the two alternative methods referred to above; the landing T shall not, therefore, be used.

(e) *Approach lighting*—The most favourable sectors of approach to the landing area may be indicated by green lights.

(f) *Boundary lighting*—The boundary of the landing area shall be marked by fixed yellow-orange lights, normally laid out 300 feet apart:

Provided that—

(i) when there are obstructions on the boundary of the landing area, the lights serving to mark such obstructions may take the place of boundary lights;

(ii) when the boundary lights are in the form of strips, their colour may be red;

(iii) when local conditions render unavoidable the use of gas boundary lights, they may be given an intermittent character;

(iv) when the boundary of the landing area cannot be marked, only the extremities of such landing area between which aircraft may move without danger shall be indicated by fixed yellow-orange lights.

(3) At every water aerodrome open to public use and used for night flying, the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall equally apply, except in cases of obvious impossibility.

B. DISTRESS, URGENCY AND SAFETY SIGNALS.

107. (1) *General.*—The following general provisions shall apply to all distress, urgency and safety signals, namely:—

(a) the signals referred to in this rule may be transmitted only with the authorisation of the commander or person responsible for the aircraft;

(b) when these signals are sent by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony, the group or spoken expression shall be sent three times and followed by the group DE and the call sign, also sent three times of the station which sends it. In the case of " safety " messages, the frequency to be employed is that for " distress " messages.

(2) *Distress Signals.*—When an aircraft is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance, the following signals shall be used or displayed, either together or separately, before the sending of a message, namely:—

(a) by radiotelegraphy—

the signal . . . — — — . . . [See Note (1)].

(b) by radiotelephony—

the spoken expression " MAYDAY " (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression " m'aider ").

(c) by visual signalling—

(i) the signal . . . — — — . . . with signalling apparatus;

(ii) a succession of red pyrotechnical lights fired at short intervals;

(iii) the two-flag signal corresponding to the letters NC of the International Code of Signals [See Note (2)];

(iv) the distant signal, consisting of a square flag having, either above or below it, a ball or anything resembling a ball [See Note (2)].

(d) by sound signalling—

(i) the signal . . . — — — . . . with any sound apparatus;

(ii) a continuous sounding with any sound apparatus [See Note (2)].

Note (1).—When the signal specified in clause (a) above is sent by radiotelegraphy on 500 kc/s (600 m.), it shall, when possible, in order to be received by automatic maritime apparatus, be followed by the automatic alarm signal consisting of a series of twelve dashees of four seconds each, separated by an interval of one second.

Note (2).—The signals specified in (iii) and (iv) of clause (c) and in (ii) of clause (d) above are normally for use by seaplanes on the surface of the water, but they may also be used by aircraft in the air.

(3) *Urgency Signals.*—(a) When an aircraft wishes to give notice of difficulties which compel it to land without requiring immediate assistance, the following signals shall be used, either together or separately, before the sending of a message, namely:—

(i) by radiotelegraphy—

the group PAN, the letters of which must be well separated so that the signals A N may not be transformed into one signal P;

(ii) by radiotelephony—

the spoken expression PAN (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the word "panne");

in cases where, owing to the rapidity of the manœuvres to be executed, the aircraft is unable to transmit the intended message by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony, the signal PAN not followed by a message retains this meaning;

(iii) by visual signalling—

by day: a succession of white pyrotechnical lights;

by night: a succession of white pyrotechnical lights, or a succession of short and intermittent flashes with the navigation lights.

(b) When an aircraft has a very urgent message to transmit concerning its own safety, or that of an aircraft, ship or other vehicle, or the safety of any person on board or within sight, the following signals shall be used, either together or separately, before the sending of the message. As a general rule they are addressed to a specific authority.

(i) by radiotelegraphy—

the group XXX;

the letters of each group and the successive groups shall be clearly separated from each other;

(ii) by visual signalling—

either a succession of green pyrotechnical lights;

or a succession of green flashes with signalling apparatus.

(4) *Safety Signals.*—When an aircraft is about to transmit a message concerning the safety of navigation or giving important meteorological warnings, the following signals shall be used, either together or separately, before the sending of a message, namely:—

(a) by radiotelegraphy—

the group T T T;

the letters of each group and the successive groups shall be clearly separated from each other.

(b) by radiotelephony—

the French word "SECURITE" (to which correspond in English pronunciation the syllabus SAY-CURE-E-TAY).

(c) By visual signalling—

International visual signalling procedure, by signalling apparatus or flags.

C. OTHER SIGNALS TO OR FROM AIRCRAFT.

108. *At aerodromes open to public use—*

(1) By day and by night, when there is an officer controlling the traffic, he shall, except as permitted by sub-rule (2) of this rule, use the following **visual signals, namely:—**

(a) to authorise movement on the landing area, but excluding authorisation to take-off, he shall direct at the aircraft an intermittent white luminous beam;

(b) to authorise taking-off, he shall direct at the aircraft a continuous white luminous beam;

(c) to prohibit taking-off or any movement on the landing area, he shall direct at the aircraft an intermittent red duminous beam.

The signals in this sub-rule may be preceded by the last three letters of the registration group of the aircraft to which the signal is addressed; these three letters shall be sent in the International Morse Code, by using a luminous beam of the same colour as the signal which is to be sent.

(2) By day, when there is on the landing area an officer controlling the traffic, he may use the following signals, namely:—

(a) to authorise movement on the landing area, but excluding authorisation to take-off, he shall wave a small white flag in the direction to be followed;

(b) to authorise taking-off, he shall lower a small white flag in the direction of taking-off;

(c) to prohibit taking-off or movement towards the taking-off point, he shall raise a small red flag;

(d) to prohibit landing, he shall wave a small red flag vertically above his head.

(3) An aircraft wishing to land at night, without being compelled to do so, on an aerodrome having a ground control, shall, before landing, ask

permission by a signal made either by a radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony or by means of a lamp or a projector, the use of the navigation lights for this purpose not being permissible.

The visual signal, sent by International Morse Code, shall be composed of the last three letters of the registration group of the aircraft; this signal shall be repeated for as long as may be necessary.

The reply will be given from the ground to the aircraft either by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony or by visual signal, it being understood that when permission has been asked by visual signal the reply shall always be by visual signal. The visual signal shall consist of a repetition of the same three-letter sign made with the signalling lights of the aerodrome.

These signalling lights shall be constituted either by a group of lights arranged on a horizontal plane at the apexes of an equiliteral triangle, each side of which measures from one to three yards, or by a luminous beam directed at the aircraft.

The colour green shall be used to give permission to land and the colour red to prohibit landing.

109. *Signals for aircraft not to land.*—(1) At every aerodrome, the firing of a red pyrotechnical light or the display of a red flare from the ground, whether by day or by night and notwithstanding any previous permission, shall be taken as an instruction to aircraft in flight that they are not to land for the moment and to aircraft manœuvring on the landing area that they are to stop moving.

(2) At aerodromes provided with the triangular device provided for in sub-rule (3) of rule 108, the emission by such device of intermittent red lights shall, whether by day or by night and notwithstanding any previous permission, instruct aircraft in flight that they are not to land for the moment.

110. *Signals for aircraft to land.*—To require an aircraft to land, the following signals shall be used, namely:—

(*a*) by day: a series of projectiles discharged at intervals of ten seconds, each showing on bursting black smoke.

(*b*) by night: a series of projectiles discharged at intervals of ten seconds, showing on bursting white lights or stars.

In addition, if it is necessary to distinguish amongst several the aircraft which is to land, an intermittent white luminous beam shall be directed at that aircraft.

Provided that, when the authority who desires to give the order to land is able to establish a radio-electric communication with the aircraft, this order may be given by using the means of communication established.

111. *Warning signal for prohibited areas.*—To warn an aircraft that it is in the vicinity of a prohibited area and should change its course, the following signals shall be used, namely:—

(*a*) by day: a series of projectiles discharged at intervals of ten seconds, each showing on bursting orange smoke;

(*b*) by night: a series of projectiles discharged at intervals of ten seconds, showing on bursting orange lights or stars.

Provided that, when the authority who desires to prescribe the change of course referred to in this rule is able to establish a radio-electric communication with the aircraft, this order may be given by using the means of communication established.

SECTION III.

GENERAL RULES FOR AIR TRAFFIC.

112. *General.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (6) of this rule and clause (1) of rule 116, mechanically driven aerodynes shall always give way to non-mechanically-driven aerodynes and to aerostats and mechanically-driven aerostats to non-mechanically-driven arostats and aerodynes.

(2) An airship which is under way and which is not under control (or which has voluntarily stopped its engines) shall, for the application of the rules in Section III, be classed as a free balloon.

113. *Risk of collision.*—(1) When circumstances permit, an aircraft can ascertain risk of collision with another aircraft by carefully watching the successive compass bearings and angles of elevation of the latter. It shall consider that risk of collision with this other aircraft exists if neither the bearing nor the angle of elevation changes appreciably and if the distance between the two aircraft diminishes.

The termn " risk of collision " includes all risk of accident due to undue proximity of other aircraft.

(2) Every aircraft which is required by these Rules to give way to another to avoid collision, shall keep a safe distance, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(3) While observing the provisions relative to risk of collision contained in sub-rules (1) and (2), a mechanically-driven aircraft must always manœuvre according to

the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (8), as soon as it is apparent that, if it pursued its course, it would not pass clear of another aircraft.

(4) When two mechanically-driven aircraft are meeting end on or nearly end on, each shall, without prejudice to the application of the provisions of sub-rule (1), alter its course to the right.

(5) Subject to the application of the provisions of sub-rules (1) of this rule and sub-rule (3) of rule 116, when two mechanically-driven aircraft are on courses which cross, the aircraft which has the other on its own right side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(6) An aircraft overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the overtaken aircraft by altering its own course to the right, and must not pass by diving.

Every aircraft coming up with another aircraft from any direction more than 110 degrees from ahead of the latter, *i.e.*, in such a position with reference to the aircraft which it is overtaking that at night it would be unable to see either of that aircraft's side lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking aircraft, and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two aircraft shall make the overtaking aircraft a crossing aircraft within the meaning of these rules, or relieve it of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken aircraft until it is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking aircraft cannot always know with certainty whether it is forward or abaft the direction mentioned above from the other aircraft, it should, if in doubt, assume that it is an overtaking aircraft and keep out of the way.

(7) Every aircraft which is obliged by the rules in Part XII to keep out of the way of another aircraft shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid passing over or under the other, or crossing ahead of it.

(8) Where, by any of the rules in Part XII, one of two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed. When, however, in consequence of thick weather or any other cause, the aircraft having the right of way finds itself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way aircraft alone, it shall take such action as will best aid to avert collision.

(9) Every aircraft in a cloud, fog, mist or other conditions of bad visibility, shall proceed with caution, having careful regard to the existing circumstances.

(10) Every aircraft flying beneath clouds shall always do so, so far as it is safe and practicable, at such a distance below the clouds as will enable it readily to see and be seen.

114. *Risk of collision on air traffic routes.*—In order to obviate the increased risk of collision which exists on air traffic routes the following provisions shall be observed by aerodynes and airships when flying on or in the vicinity of such routes, namely:—

(1) An aircraft flying by compass along the straight line (rhumb line) joining two points on an air traffic route in common use, shall keep such line at least 1,000 yards on its left.

(2) An aircraft following, either an officially recognised air traffic route, or a route frequented by aircraft and indicated on the ground by a line of landmarks such as a road, railway, river, canal, coastline, etc., shall keep such route at least 300 yards on its left.

(3) An aircraft shall not fly keeping on its right any of the lines or routes referred to in rule 114, except at a distance therefrom sufficient to avoid aircraft following such lines or routes in acordance with the said rule.

(4) An aircraft crossing one of the lines or routes referred to in rule 114 shall cross it at right angles as rapidly as possible.

(5) In the case of pre-arranged flights in group formation, the aircraft of the leader of the group shall lead the flight in such a manner that every aircraft in the group can comply with rule 114.

115. *Position of pilot.*—To facilitate the application of the rules for air traffic contained in this Part, the pilot of a mechanically-driven aerodyne shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be placed either in the plane of symmetry of the aerodyne or on the left-hand side of such plane.

SECTION IV.

SPECIAL RULES FOR AIR TRAFFIC ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF ALL AERODROMES.

116. *Special rules.*—The following provisions shall apply on and in the vicinity of all aerodromes, namely:—

(1) Aircraft about to land on an aerodrome shall be given free way.

(2) An aircraft about to take off shall not attempt to do so until there is no risk of collision with another aircraft.

(3) In the case of two mechanically-driven aerodynes approaching an aerodrome for the purpose of landing, the aerodyne flying at the greater height shall be responsible for avoiding the aerodyne at the lower

height, but the latter shall, if the contingency arises, comply with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 113.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL RULES FOR AIR TRAFFIC ON AND IN THE VICINITY OF AERODROMES OPEN TO PUBLIC USE.

A. GENERAL.

117. *Extent of application.*—(1) The provisions of Section V shall apply on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to public use. They concern only land and water aerodromes for mechanically-driven aerodynes, which are designated in the present Section by the single word " aerodynes ".

(2) Non-mechanically-driven aerodynes on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to public use shall comply with the provisions of Section B as far as possible.

118. *Exemptions.*—The Governor-General in Council may by special order in writing in this behalf temporarily suspend the application of all or any of the provisions of Section V with reference to any aerodromes in British India which is open to public use. Where any such order is for the time being in force with respect to any aerodrome the suspension shall be indicated by the appropriate signals provided for in sub-rule (3) of rule 105.

119. *Neutral zones.*—At land aerodromes, a neutral zone, situated along the perimeter of the landing area and at the approaches to the hangers, may be set apart for aerodynes manœuvring on the ground.

B. FLIGHT OVER OR IN THE VICINITY OF THE LANDING AREA.

120. *Minimum Flying altitude.*—Subject to any special local regulations which may exist:—

(*a*) flight over a landing area at a lower height than 2,000 feet is prohibited for aerodynes, save in the case of a departure or landing.

(*b*) every aerodyne flying outside a landing area at a distance of less than 2,000 yards from the nearest point of such area shall, unless it is flying at a greater height than 2,000 feet, keep the landing area on its left.

121. *Aerial acrobatics.*—Aerodynes are prohibited from engaging in aerial acrobatics in the vicinity of aerodromes, at a distance of less than two miles from the nearest point of the perimeter of the aerodrome, unless they are flying at a greater height than 6,000 feet.

122. *Landings by radioelectric guide.*—When an aerodyne is about to land by means of a radioelectric guide, other aerodynes, in order to avoid collision, must conform to any local rules in force which may be applicable or, in default of such rules, fly as low as possible below the clouds.

123. *Fixed balloons and kites.*—No fixed balloon or kite shall be elevated in the vicinity of an aerodrome without a special authorisation.

C. RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR DEPARTURES AND LANDINGS.

124. *Circuits.*—An aerodyne starting from or about to land on an aerodrome shall make a circuit or partial circuit and the turning shall be made clear of the landing area and shall be left-handed (anti-clockwise), so that during such circuit the landing area shall always be on its left.

As an exception, the turning shall be right-handed when the signal indicated in sub-rule (4) of rule 105 is displayed.

125. *Direction of take-off or landing.*—(1) Every aerodyne taking off from or landing at an aerodrome shall do so upwind, except when the natural conditions of the aerodrome do not permit. If, however, there is a landing T as provided for in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 105, or a line of lights as provided for in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*d*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 106, the aerodyne shall take off or land in the direction indicated by this T (*i.e.*, by following the direction of the long arm of the T towards the cross arm of that T) or by the line of lights.

(2) Landings shall be preceded by a descent in a straight line, commencing at least 300 yards outside the perimeter of the landing area.

(3) Every aerodyne landing at an aerodrome shall leave clear on its left any aerodyne which has already landed or is already landing, or which is taking off or about to take off.

(4) Every aerodyne taking off from an aerodrome shall leave clear on its left any aerodyne which is already taking off.

(5) In observing the provisions of rule 125, every aerodyne, when landing or taking off, shall leave a reasonable space on its right for other aerodynes to land or take off.

(6) At an aerodrome, taking off or landing simultaneously by two or more aerodynes, unless pre-arranged, is prohibited.

(7) For the purposes of rule 125, two or more aerodynes taking off or landing simultaneously by pre-arrangement shall be regarded as a single aerodyne.

126. *Zones for landings and departures.*—(1) By way of exception, at certain aerodromes, the landing area may be regarded as divided into two approximately equal zones, by a vertical plane bearing in the direction of departure and landing defined in sub-rule (1) of rule 125. For an observer facing in the direction towards which departures and landing are to be made, the zone on the right will be the one reserved for landings and the zone on the left the one reserved for departures. This special arrangement must be indicated by the signal provided for in sub-rule (2) of rule 105.

(2) Every aerodyne landing at one of these aerodromes shall do so in conformity with the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 125, as far as possible to the left in the zone reserved for that purpose, but leaving clear on its left any other aerodyne which has already landed or which is landing.

(3) Every aerodyne taking off from one of these aerodromes shall do so in conformity with the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 125, as far as possible to the left in the zone reserved for that purpose, but leaving clear on its left any other aerodynes which are already taking off.

127. *Take-offs.*—On land aerodromes having a ground control, no aerodyne having proceeded on to the landing area with the intention of taking off shall take off until it has received permission to do so by the signals prescribed in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) and clause (*b*) of sub-rule (2), of rule 108.

D. RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR MANŒUVRES ON THE GROUND.

128. (1) *Land aerodromes.*—Every aerodyne moving on the ground in the landing area shall normally do so in the direction of landing. It may, however, in order to shorten its course, cross the landing area to reach its take-off point or the boundary, provided that, in the course of such movement, turns are always made to the left, that it gives free way to every aircraft leaving or landing, and that it conforms to the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (8) of rule 113.

(2) *Water aerodromes.*—The rules for land aerodromes contained in sub-rule (1) of this rule apply equally to water aerodromes, subject however to the provisions contained in rule 129.

(3) On aerodromes having a ground control, in addition to the observance of the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) of this rule, no aerodyne shall proceed on to the landing area until it has received permission to do so by the signal prescribed in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1), or clause (*a*) of sub-rule (2), of rule 108.

SECTION VI.

RULES RELATING TO AIRCRAFT ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

129. *Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.*—Every aircraft manœuvring under its own power on the water shall conform to the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and for the purposes of these regulations shall be deemed to be a steam-vessel:

Provided that—

(*a*) in conforming with the above-mentioned regulations, it shall be borne in mind that steam-vessels in narrow channels are not able to manœuvre so as to avoid collision with aircraft;

(*b*) the aircraft shall carry only the lights specified in Section I of this part, and not those prescribed for steam-vessels in the regulations for preventing collisions at sea; it shall use the sound signals specified in the above-mentioned regulations only as specified in rule 103 and clause (d) of sub-rule (2) of rule 107; and it shall not be deemed to hear any sound signals.

SECTION VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

130. *Ballast.*—The dropping of ballast other than fine sand or water from aircraft in the air is prohibited.

131. ***Observance of general and special rules for air traffic.***—In conforming with the provisions of Sections III, IV and V of this Part, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from these rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

132. *Neglect in the use of lights or signals, etc.*—Nothing in this Part shall exonerate any aircraft, or the owner, pilot or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect in the use of lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper lookout, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of the air, or by the special circumstances of the case.

133. *Special orders relative to navigation of aircraft in the immediate vicinity of an aerodrome.*—Nothing in this Part shall interfere with the operation of any special rule or rules approved by the Governor-General in Council and published relative to navigation of aircraft in the immediate vicinity of any aerodrome or other place, and it shall be obligatory on all owners, pilots, or crews of aircraft to obey such rules.

PART XIII—GENERAL.

134. *Inspection.*—Any person authorised by the Governor-General in Council by special or general order in writing in this behalf may—

(*a*) at all reasonable times enter any place to which access is necessary for the purpose of exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under these rules;

(*b*) at all times during working hours enter that portion of any factory or place in which aircraft or parts of aircraft or aero-engines or parts of aero-engines are being manufactured, overhauled, repaired or assembled and inspect any such factory or place, aircraft, aero-engines or parts and any drawings relating to such aircraft, aero-engines or part;

(*c*) at any time inspect any flying machine which is required by these rules to be certified as airworthy or in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force;

(*d*) enter, inspect and search any aircraft for the purpose of securing compliance with any of these rules.

135. *Forgery, etc., of documents.*—No person shall fraudently lend any licence or certificate issued under these Rules or allow it to be used by any other person.

136. *Foreign Military Aircraft.*—No person shall fly or land, or assist in flying or landing, any foreign military aircraft over or in British India except on or with the invitation or permission in writing of the Governor-General in Council, and on such conditions as may be specified in the invitation or permission.

137. *Obstruction of authorised persons.*—No person shall voluntarily obstruct any person acting in the exercise of his powers or in the discharge of his duties under these Rules.

138. *General power to exempt.*—The Governor-General in Council may by general or special order in writing exempt any aircraft or class of aircraft or any person or class of persons from the operation of these rules, either wholly or partially, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such order.

139. *Penalties.*—(1) Any person contravening any of these rules shall, where no punishment is provided for such contravention in the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), be punishable to the extent laid down in Schedule VI to these rules.

(2) It shall be a defence to any proceedings for contravention of or failure to comply with, these rules if the contravention or failure is proved to have been due to accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause; and it shall be a defence to any proceedings under these rules against the owner, hirer operator, pilot or commander of an aircraft that the alleged contravention took place without his actual fault or privity.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 12.)

Areas over which flight by aircraft is prohibited.

Area.	Extent of prohibition.
(1) The area included within a radius of one mile from the Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill, Bombay.	Absolute.
(2) The North-West Frontier Province and the Political Agencies and tribal areas under the charge of the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor General.	
(3) All territory in British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency Territories comprised within the following areas :—	
(*a*) The District of Zhob	
(*b*) That part of the Districts of Sibi and Lora ai lying to the north of the parallel of latitude passing through Kach.	
(*c*) The Quetta-Pishin District with the exception of territory lying to the south and east of the railway line from Kach through Bostan and Quetta to Spezand, and with the exception of territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from Quetta railway station.	
(*d*) That part of the District of Chagai lying to the north of the railway line from Spezand through Nushki and Dalbandin to Duzdap and all territory lying south of the railway within 20 miles of the Persia-Baluchistan Frontier.	

Note.—These areas are shown on a map which may be obtained on application to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla/New Delhi.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rule 41.)

Proofs of Competency, Tests and Examinations for the Issue and Renewal of Licences to Aircraft Personnel.

Personnel.

The qualifications of which proofs are required from applicants for licences or renewal of licences are as set out below:—

SECTION A.—PRIVATE PILOT'S LICENCE ("A" LICENCE) (FLYING MACHINES).

2. *Flying Tests.*—(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required of a licence shall be required to produce evidence or having carried out, during the six months immediately preceding the date of the application, not less than five hours soloflying.

2. *Flying Tests.*—(1) An applicant for the grant of a licenct shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiners:—

(*a*) Tests for altitude and gliding flight: Two flights each finishing with a glide, the engines being completely throttled down at not less than 2,000 feet above the landing area. The landings shall be made without reopening the throttle and within 150 yards of a point fixed beforehand by the official examiners of the test.

(*b*) Test of skill: A flight around two posts (or buoys) situated 500 yards apart making a series of five figure-of-eight turns, each turn reaching one of the two posts (or buoys). This flight shall be made at an altitude of not more than 600 feet above the ground (or water) without touching the ground (or water). The landing shall be effected by:—

(*i*) finally closing the throttle of the engine at latest when the aircraft touches the ground (or water);

(*ii*) finally stopping the flying machine without the use of brakes within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the candidate before starting.

(*c*) Spinning test: A left hand and right hand spin. During this test the examiner shall be on board. The test shall be undertaken at such a height that normal flight is resumed after the spin at a height of not less than 2,000 feet above the ground.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not had the recent flying experience laid down in paragraph 1 of this Section shall carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiner:

(*a*) Test of skill: Three figure-or-eight turns in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(*b*) Landing test: Three landings, finally stopping the aircraft on each occasion without the use of brakes within a distance of 50 yards from a point fixed by the applicant before starting.

(3) An applicant for the addition to his licence of a different type of aircraft may be required to cary out any of the foregoing tests and shall normally be required to carry out the landing test detailed in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (2).

3. *Technical Examination.*—An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a*) Rules as to Lights and Signals; General Rules for Air Traffic; Special Rules for Air Traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to Public use.

(*b*) International Air Legislation, with particular reference to the obligations of a pilot in international flights.

(*c*) General knowledge of, in so far as they affect the responsibilities of a pilot, the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934), and Notices to Airmen.

4. *Medical Examination.*—

(1) The medical examination shall be carried out by a medical practitioner who possesses qualifications entitling him to inclusion in the Medical Register of Great Britain, and who may be the applicant's usual medical attendant. Such examination shall be conducted in accordance with such form as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council and a copy of that form, completed as required, shall be forwarded by the medical officer to the Director of Civil Aviation, Simla/Delhi, by whom copies of the form will be supplied on demand.

(2) The medical examination shall be based upon the following requirements of mental and physical fitness:—

(*a*) Good family and personal history, with particular reference to nervous stability, as to which information shall be given in a statement made

and signed by the applicant and satisfactory to the medical examiner.

(b) *General Surgical examination.*—The applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the safe handling of a private flying machine under ordinary conditions. Palpation of the abdomen and abdominal viscera, particularly the pyloric, vesicular duodenal and appendicular regions, whenever it reveals any swelling or distinct pain, must be completed by a radioscopic and radiographic examination.

Any anatomical lesion in the walls of any part whatever of the digestive tube, any stricture of its calibre, any calculus or foreign body, any peritoneal lesion, established by clinical or laboratory examinations, will entail rejection. Exception may be made for spasmodic strictures not accompanied by other troubles and for ptoses compensated by a good abdominal musculature.

An applicant who has undergone a surgical intervention in the biliary passages or the digestive tube, except appendicitis, involving a total or partial excision or a diversion of any of these organs, shall be declared unfit unless (*i*) a period of two years has elapsed since the surgical intervention and the effects of the operation are not considered liable to cause sudden incapacity in the air, or (*ii*) an attestation made by a surgeon, having knowledge of the nature of the disease which necessitated the operation, certifies that no immediate or future consequences are to be feared.

Diseases of the liver (including those of the biliary passages) and of the pancreas shall in cases where it is deemed necessary be verified by laboratory examination, particularly by radiography as well as by an examination of the blood and of the urine, and shall entail rejection only if they afford indication of the existence of a calculus, tumour or lesion involving a persistent impairment of function of these organs.

(c) *General Medical Examination.*—The applicant must not suffer from from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. He must possess heart, lungs and nervous system in a state to withstand the effects of altitude. He must be free from kidney disease, and must not present any clinical sign of syphilis, nor have any cardiac lesion.

(d) *Eye Examination.*—The applicant must possess, with correction by glasses if necessary, a visual actuity equal to at least 70 per cent. of the normal visual acuity for each eye taken separtely. Visual acuity shall be measured by means of standard test types (optotypes) powerfully illuminated in such manner that the light does not shine directly into the eyes of the examinee. Binocular vision, ocular poise, ocular mobility, the field of vision of each eye and colour perception must be normal. With regard to colour perception, a candidate suffering from daltonism may however be accepted under the following conditions:—

(*i*) if he is unable to distinguish pigmentary colours but is able to distinguish the coloured lights used in air navigation, his licence is rendered valid both for flight by night and for flight by day;

(*ii*) if he is unable to distinguish either pigmentary colours or the coloured lights used in air navigation, his licence is rendered valid only for flight by day, that is to say, between sunrise and sunset.

(e) *Ear Examination.*—The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess an auditory acuity not less than that corresponding with the perception of the whispered voice at one metre. The vestibular mechanism must be intact and not hyper-sensitive. It must be equal on both sides.

(f) *Nose, Throat and Mouth Examination.*—The applicant must possess free tubular air entry on both sides:

Provided that a person who does not satisfy the whole of the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, so far as such requirements are concerned, as eligible for the renewal of a licence, or for the issue of a licence if he has previously been found medically fit for flying:

Provided also that a person who does not satisfy all the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted as eligible for the issue of a licence subject to such limitations as the Governor-General in Council

may impose and on the condition that the licence shall in no case be valid for flight outside India.

(3) The medical examination shall take place before the commencement of flying instruction in the case of an application for the issue of a licence, and, in the case of an application for renewal of a licence, not earlier than 15 days before the date of expiry of the validity of the licence.

(4) Every applicant who presents himself to undergo the medical examination required for the issue or renewal of a licence must furnish to the medical examiner a declaration signed by him stating whether he has previously undergone such a medical examination, and with what result. A false declaration shall render the applicant liable to the cancellation of any licence issued or renewal to him as the result of the examination.

SECTION B.—PILOT'S "A—1" LICENCE (FLYING MACHINES).

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) An applicant for the original endorsement of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the two years preceding the date of application not less than 100 hours solo flying (including not less than 30 landings) of which not less than 15 hours shall have been performed during the preceding six months, and of which not less than 25 hours shall consist of cross country flights:

Provided that, except in a case where the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the experience of the applicant as a pilot is sufficiently long and varied as to constitute equivalent experience, an applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of a type of flying machine fitted with two or more engines, shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out not less than 10 hours flying on a multi-engined flying machine either as first pilot or as second pilot.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of the endorsement of his licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the preceding six months not less than 10 hours solo flying.

2. *Flying Tests*—

(1) An applicant for the original endorsement of a licence shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

(*a*) Single-engined flying machines—General flying for half an hour with an examiner on board and including three landings.

(*b*) Multi-engined flying machines—General flying for half an hour with an examiner on board, during which the aircraft shall be flown with each engine in turn completely throttled down and during which three landings shall be made. Part of this flying shall be carried out with the aircraft light and part with the aircraft fully loaded.

(*c*) A cross country or oversea flight of at least 200 miles with an examiner on board and including three forced landings at points selected by the examiner. During this flight a height of 6,500 feet shall be maintained for a total period of one hour. The applicant will at the time of departure be informed of his route and furnished with the appropriate map. The examiner will judge whether the route has been correctly followed.

(2) An applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of an additional type of flying machine shall be required to carry out to the satisfaction of the examiner three landings with the aircraft light and three landings with the aircraft fully loaded:

Provided that an applicant for the addition to the endorsement on his licence for the first time of a type of flying machine with two or more engines shall be required to carry out the general flying test specified in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not had the recent flying experience specified in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 shall be required to carry out the general flying tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph and may also be required to carry out the other tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

3. *Technical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for the issue of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects:—

Group I.

(*a*) Flying machines: Theoretical knowledge of the laws of resistance of the air especially as concerns its effect on main plane structure, tail unit and air-screw; functions of the different parts of flying

machines and of the controls. Assembling of flying machines and their parts. Practical tests on rigging. Centre of gravity and loading. Principles of inspection and tests.

(b) Engines: General knowledge of internal combustion engines and the functions of the component parts; general knowledge of the construction, assembling, adjustment and characteristics of aero-engines; fuel and oil consumption and effect on range of aircraft; principles of inspection and tests. Causes of the fault running of engines and of breakdown; practical tests in running repairs.

(c) Instruments: Principles and use of instruments prescribed for flying machines.

Group II.

(d) As set out in paragraph 3 of Section A for an applicant for Pilot's "A" licence.

(e) Elementary Navigation: Map reading and use of maps, care, use and compensation of the compass, determination of position and drift.

(2) The examination in flying machines and engines shall have reference to the particular types of flying machines or engines which are to be endorsed on the licence. The applicant may be required to undergo a further examination with reference to other types of flying machines and engines before the licence is endorsed for such other types.

(3) An applicant who fails to pass in any group shall be permitted to reappear not more than twice for examination in that group:

Provided that an applicant who does not pass in all groups of the technical examination within a period of six months from the date of the first examination shall be required to undergo the complete examination again.

4. *Medical Examination.*—The medical examination shall be based on the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of Section C for an applicant for Pilot's "B" Licence.

SECTION C.—PILOT'S "B" LICENCE (FLYING MACHINES).

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) (a) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the three years preceding the date of application not less than 200 hours solo flying (including not less than 30 landings) of which not less than 15 hours shall have been performed during the preceding six months, and of which not less than five hours shall have been performed by night.

(b) The applicant's flying experience shall include a minimum of 75 hours cross country flying, of which at least 5 hours shall consist of cross country flights carried out at night.

(c) Except in a case where the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the experience of the applicant as a pilot is sufficiently long and varied as to constitute equivalent experience, an applicant for a licence in respect of a type of flying machine fitted with two or more engines shall be required to produce evidence of having included in the flying experience specified in this sub-paragraph not less than 10 hours solo flying on a multi-engined flying machine.

Provided that flying experience as the holder of an "A-1" licence while employed as second pilot in a flying machine fitted with dual control employed in air transport operations may be accepted in lieu of the solo flying experience specified in this paragraph but each hour of such experience shall count as half an hour of solo flying experience.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out during the preceding six months not less than 10 hours solo flying.

2. *Flying Tests*—

(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to carry out the following tests to the satisfaction of the examiners:—

(a) *Altitude, gliding flight, skill and spinning tests.*—The same tests as are laid down in sub-paragrah (1) of paragraph 2 of Section A for a Pilot's "A" Licence:

Provided that of such tests an applicant who is in possession of a valid Pilot's "A" Licence shall be required to pass the spinning test only.

(b) *Tests of navigation.*—Two cross country or oversea flights of at least 200 miles each. As regards one of these, the flight shall be made in the same aircraft within eight hours, shall include two obligatory

landings (when the machine must come to rest at points, other than the point of departure, fixed beforehand by the examiners) and shall terminate with a landing at the point of departure. During this flight a height of at least 6,500 feet shall be maintained for a total period of one hour. Provided that an applicant who is in possession of a valid Pilot's "A-1" Licence may be exempted from this flight. On the second flight the examiner shall be on board and three forced landings shall be made at points selected by the examiner.

As regards both flights the applicant shall at the time of departure be informed of his route and furnished with the appropriate map. The examiners shall judge whether the route has been correctly followed.

(c) *General Flying*—

(*i*) Single-engined flying machines. General flying for about half an hour with an examiner on board and including three landings.

(*ii*) Multi-engined flying machines. General flying for half an hour with an examiner on board during which the aircraft shall be flown with each engine in turn completely throttled down and during which three landings shall be made. Part of this flying shall be carried out with the aircraft light and part with the aircraft fully loaded.

(d) *Night flight*—

(*i*) A night flight of at least one hour carried out away from the aerodrome of departure at a height of at least 1,500 feet.

(*ii*) Three landings of which at least two shall be made without the aid of a floodlight. Flares on the landing area may be used.

These flight shall be made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise, on a dark night. The aircraft used for these tests shall be equipped with approved lighting equipment for effecting night landings.

(e) *Blind flying*.—A flight of not less than one hour in duration in the course of which the applicant, under the supervision of an examiner appointed by the Governor-General in Council, shall without exterior view satisfactorily performed the following operations:—

(*i*) Calculate and fly at least three different courses of not less than 15 miles each on directions given by the examiner stating the point of departure and point to be flown to.

(*ii*) Carry out all ordinary manœuvres and enter and recover from a spin:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may at his discretion exempt from this test an applicant who produces satisfactory evidence of having had experience in or of having completed a recognised course of training in instrument flying.

(2) An applicant for the endorsement of his licence in respect of an additional type of flying machine shall be required to carry out, to the satisfaction of the examiner, three landings with the aircraft light and three landings with the aircraft fully loaded:

Provided that an applicant for the addition to his licence for the first time of a type of flying machine with two or more engines shall be required to carry out the general flying test prescribed in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) (*i*) An applicant for the renewal of a licence, who has not had the recent flying experience specified in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1, shall be required to carry out the general flying test laid down in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*c*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, but may be required to carry out any of the other tests laid down in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(*ii*) An applicant for the renewal of a licence whose total night flying experience does not exceed 30 hours shall be required to pass the test laid down in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*d*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

3. *Technical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the examiners, an examination in the following subjects:—

Group I.

(*a*) Flying machines: Theoretical knowledge of the laws of resistance of the air especially as concerns its effect on main plane structure, tail unit and airscrew; functions of the different parts of the flying

machine and of the controls. Assembling of flying machines and their parts. Practical tests on rigging. Centre of gravity and loading Principles of inspection and tests.

(*b*) Engines: General knowledge of internal combustion engines and the functions of the component parts; general knowledge of the construction, assembling, adjustment and characteristics of aero engines; fuel and oil consumption and effect on range of aircraft; principles of inspection and tests. Causes of the faulty running of engines and of breakdown; practical tests in running repairs.

(*c*) Instruments: Principles and use of instruments prescribed for flying machines, including blind flying instruments:

Provided that an applicant who is in possession of a valid Pilot's "A-1" Licence may be exempted from the examination in the subjects mentioned in this Group.

Group II.

(*d*) Elementary Navigation: Map reading and use of maps; compass, care, use and compensation; principles of dead reckoning navigation and the instruments in common use; principles of navigation by radiogoniometry.

(*e*) Rules as to Lights and Signals; General Rules for Air Traffic, Special Rules for Air Traffic on and in the vicinity of aerodromes open to Public Use; Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

(*f*) Practical knowledge of the special conditions of air traffic and of international air legislation. General knowledge, in so far as they affect the responsibilities of a pilot, of the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934), and Notices to Airmen.

Group III.

(*g*) Elementary Meteorology.

(2) The examination in flying machines and engines shall have reference to the particular types of flying machines or engines which are to be endorsed on the licence. The applicant may be required to undergo a further examination with reference to other types of flying machines and engines before the licence is endorsed for such other types.

(3) An applicant who fails to pass in any of the groups shall be permitted to reappear not more than twice for examination in those groups:

Provided that an applicant who does not pass in all groups of the technical examination within a period of six months from the date of the first examination shall be required to undergo the complete examination again.

4. *Medical Examination*—

(1) The medical examination shall be conducted by medical officers specially approved for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council, and shall be based on the following requirements of mental and physical fitness:—

(*a*) *Preliminary*.—The applicant must have the complete use of his four limbs, must not be completely deprived of the use of either eye and must be free from any active or latent, acute or chronic, medical or surgical, disability, or infection. He must be free from any injury or wound which would entail any degree of functional incapacity which might interfere with the safe handling of aircraft at any altitude even in the case of prolonged or difficult flight. He must be completely free from hernia, must not suffer from any detectable sensory lesion, and must be free from a history of morbid mental or nervous trouble.

The applicant will be questioned concerning his family and personal history.

(*b*) *Examination of the Nervous system*.—The examination of the nervous system of the applicant shall comprise a full inquiry into family and personal history. The information obtained shall be given in a statement made and signed by the applicant and accompanied, if possible, by a certificate in regard especially to losses of consciousness, fits and convulsions of all kinds, from the applicant's ordinary medical adviser or a responsible person who has known him for a long time. This statement and this certificate must be such as to satisfy the examining medical officer. The applicant must not present any mental or trophic impairment, pathological tremor, or presumptive evidence of latent epilepsy. Motility, sensibility, tendinous, cutaneous and pupillary reflexes, co-ordination of movements and cerebellar functions, must be normal. An exception may be made for local peripheral trouble due to accidental section of a nerve branch.

Fractures of the cranium involving the internal table of the cranial box, even without apparent impairment, will entail temporary unfitness during a period of two years from the date of the fracture. Any presumed nervous syphilis will entail rejection, unless the non-existence of such an impairment is proved by an examination of the blood and an examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, made with the consent of the applicant.

(c) ***General surgical examination.***—The requirements of this examination shall be the same as those laid down in clause (b) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A for an applicant for a Pilot's "A" licence, with the addition that the applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury, nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the safe handling of a flying machine at any altitude even in the case of prolonged or difficult flight.

(d) *General Medical Examination.*—The applicant must not suffer from any disease or disability which renders him liable suddenly to become incompetent in the management of aircraft. His muscular power must be adequate for handling of the types or aircraft he will have to pilot or the apparatus he is to use. He must not have any signs of aneurism of the large arterial trunks, nor have any cardiac lesion, even if well compensated; the heart must be normal, with normal function, and only respiratory arrhythimia, increase of pulse rate from excitement of exercise and a general slow pulse not associated with auriculo-ventricular dissociation will be allowed. The applicant must not suffer from any acute disability of the lungs, nor possess any cicatricial lesion of the lungs, and must be free from tuberculosis capable of being diagnosed by the usual clinical methods, from traceobronchial disease of the glands, and from pulmonary emphysema, even if slight. However, with regard to the maintenance of the applicant's efficiency, pulmonary emphysema will entail rejection only when the pulmonary capacity falls below three and half litres at rest after full exhalation and inhalation and when the duration of the breath holding falls at rest below fifty seconds, or only forty seconds if the candidate is less than 5 feet or is of the female sex. In addition, each examination shall include a radioscopic record in doubtful clinical cases. When the examination of the spleen and of the ganglionic tracts reveals hypertrophy of these organs, the candidate shall be declared unfit unless a hematological examination has shown that it is not a case of an original impairment of the hemotopoietic organs. Hemoglobinary, hemophily and purpuras shall also entail rejection, unless hematological examination shows that it is a case of only transitory impairment. The applicant must not present any signs of organic disease of the kidneys; these latter must be insensitive to palpation and of normal size. Renal ptosis shall entail rejection; this rule, however, shall not apply as regards the maintenance of efficiency if no functional trouble is involved. The urine must not contain any pathological element. Affections of the urinary passages and of the genital organs, even blennorrhoea, may entail temporary or definite unfitness, an exception being allowed as regards the maintenance of efficiency in the case of tuberculous orchi-epididymitis in its mild and localised form.

Applicants of the female sex must present a nomal uterus and appendages. Cases in which surgical intervention has taken place shall be considered individually. Any presumed pregnancy shall entail rejection. Following confinement or miscarriage, the holder of a licence shall be allowed to resume her air duties only after having undergone a fresh medical examination.

The applicant must not present any clinical signs of syphilis. Dysentery shall be considered as an acute disease; provided that a presumption of dysentric infection shall entail rejection, unless the medical examiner considers that the clinical phenomena have disappeared.

(e) *Eye Examination.*—The applicant must possess a degree of visual acuity compatible with the efficient performance of his duties. Binocular vision, ocular poise, ocular mobility, the field of vision of each eye and colour perception must be normal.

The applicant must possess, without correction by glasses, visual acuity equal to at least 80 per cent. of the normal visual acuity for each eye taken separately, or 90 per cent. for one eye and 70 per cent. for the other, the visual acuity being measured by means of standard test types powerfully illuminated in such a manner that the light does not shine directly into the eyes of the examinee.

(*f*) *Ear Examination.*—The middle ear must be healthy. The applicant must possess an auditory acuity not less than corresponding with the normal perception of 64 vibrations per second 256 vibrations per second and 4,096 vibrations per second, the forks being held perpendicularly to the ground one centimetre from the auditory tube. The vestibular mechanism must be intact and not hypersensitive; it must be equal on both sides.

(*g*) *Nose, Throat and Mouth Examination.*—The applicant must possess free nasal and tubal air entry on both sides and must not suffer from serious, acute or chronic affections of the buccal cavity or upper respiratory tract:

Provided that an applicant who does not satisfy the whole of the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, as far as such requirements are concerned, as eligible for the renewal of a licence, or for the issue of a licence if he has previously been found medically fit for flying in accordance with the above requirements:

Provided further that an applicant who does not satisfy all the above medical requirements may, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council, be accepted, so far as such requirements are concerned, as eligible for the issue of a licence subject to such limitations as the Governor-General in Council may impose and on the condition that the licence shall in no case be valid for flight outside India.

(2) In the case of an application for renewal of a licence the medical examination shall take place not earlier than 15 days before the date of expiry of the validity of the licence.

(3) Every applicant who presents himself to undergo the medical examination required for the issue or renewal of a licence must furnish to the medical examiner a declaration signed by him stating whether he has previously undergone such a medical examination and with what result. A false declaration shall render the applicant liable to the cancellation of any licence issued or renewed to him as the result of the examination.

SECTION D.—PILOT INSTRUCTOR'S LICENCE.

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) An applicant for the issue of a licence shall be required to produce evidence of having carried out not less than 500 hours solo flying, which shall be to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not given at least 50 hours flying tuition in the preceding 12 months, shall be required to pass the flying tests prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Section.

2. *Flying Tests.*—An applicant shall carry out such practical flying tests as may be required by the Governor-General in Council or produce evidence of such qualifications as a pilot instructor as may be considered equivalent. The tests will include a demonstration by the candidate as instructor and the examiner as pupil.

3. *Technical Examination.*—An applicant shall undergo such technical examination in the principles of flying instruction as may be required by the Governor-General in Council or produce evidence of such qualifications as a pilot instructor as may be considered equivalent. The examination shall enclude a demonstration by the candidate of his ability to lecture on any subject of examination for the Pilot's "B" licence, and shall test the candidate's knowledge of the rules made under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (Act XXII of 1934), and of Notices to Airmen with particular reference to the training and licensing of pilots and the responsibilities of a pilot instructor.

4. *Medical Examination.*—The medical examination shall be based on the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of Section C, of this Schedule for a Pilot's "B" Licence.

SECTION E.—NAVIGATOR'S LICENCE.

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) An applicant for a second class licence shall be required to produce evidence of having had at least two years air experience, during which at least 300 hours shall have been spent in the air.

(2) An applicant for a first class licence shall be required to produce evidence of having had at least four years air experience, during which at least 600 hours shall have been spent in the air, not less than 100 hours of this being experience of navigation in the air, of which not less than 15 hours shall have been obtained in connection with cross country flights made between two hours after sunset and two hours before sunrise.

(3) In this paragraph the expression "air experience" means experience as an operative member of the crew of an aircraft.

2. *Technical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for a second class licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiners an examination on the following subject:—

(*a*) Form of the earth; its divisions and their notation; mathematical calculation of the various elements by plane trigonometry to obtain course and distance.

(*b*) Maps and charts; how to read and use them; practical properties of different projections used in aviation.

(*c*) Compasses, their construction, use, and adjustment; elementary principles of earth's magnetism.

(*d*) Flight by dead reckoning; with the use of instruments for the measurement and calculation of the elements of the triangle of velocities.

(*e*) Navigation by radiogoniometry; methods of fixing the position of an aircraft with the application of the necessary corrections.

(*f*) International air legislation; regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea; publications for the assistance of navigators.

(*g*) Signalling; semaphore, flashing, and international code flags.

(*h*) Meteorology knowledge of meteorological elements and observations; arrangements for the issue of meteorological reports for aviation; principles of forecasting; construction and interpretation of synoptic charts; climatology.

(2) An applicant for a first class licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiners an examination on the following subjects:—

(*a*) Form of the earth, as in clause (*a*) of sub-paragraph (1) with the addition of mathematical calculation of various elements by spherical trigonometry (great circle courses and distances).

(*b*) Maps and charts; as in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) with the addition of the principles of construction of the different projections used in aviation.

(*c*) Tides; elementary theory and prediction by the aid of tables.

(*d*) Compasses, as in clause (*c*) of sub-paragraph (1); more advanced knowledge.

(*e*) Flight by dead reckoning, as in clause (*d*) of sub-paragraph (1).

(*f*) Navigation by radiogoniometry, as in clause (*e*) of sub-paragraph (1).

(*g*) International air legislation, etc., as in clause (*f*) of sub-paragraph (1).

(*h*) Signalling, as in clause (*g*) of sub-paragraph (1).

(*i*) Astronomical navigation; various methods of fixing the position of an aircraft, with the use and care of tables, diagrams, and instruments for the solution of this problem; knowlege of the mathematics involved.

(*j*) Meteorology, as in clause (*h*) of sub-paragraph (1); more advanced knowledge.

(3) The arrangement of subjects detailed in this paragraph shall not necessarily be that adopted in the examination where two or more subjects may be grouped into one paper. The examination shall usually be written but shall be accompanied by oral and practical tests.

3. *Medical Examination*.—The medical examination shall be conducted by medical officers specially approved by the Governor-General in Council, shall be based upon the same requirements and shall be undertaken under the same conditions as set out in paragraph 4 of Section A for a Pilot's "A" Licence with the following modifications:—

(1) *General surgical examination*.—The applicant must neither suffer from any wound or injury nor have undergone any operation, nor possess any abnormality, congenital or acquired, which might interfere with the performance of his duties. The remaining conditions for this examination shall be the same as those set out in clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A.

(2) *General Medical Examination*.—The applicant must not suffer from disease or disability which might interfere with the performance of his duties. The remaining conditions for this examination shall be the same as those set out in clause (*c*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 4 of Section A.

(3) *Eye Examination.*—The applicant must possess, with correction by glasses if necessary, a visual acuity equal to 100 per cent., that is to say normal for each eye taken separately.

SECTION F.—RADIO-TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S LICENCES.

1. *Flying Experience*—

(1) For the original grant of a licence, the applicant shall be required to produce evidence of having had the following minimum air experience while performing satisfactorily in an aircraft the duties of a radio-telegraph operator:—

(a) Radio-telephone licence—ten hours as a radio-telephone operator.

(b) Second Class licence—twenty hours } Other than as a radio-telephphane operator.
(c) First Class licence—seventy hours. }

(2) For the renewal of a licence, the applicant shall be required to produce evidence of having had, during the two years immediately preceding the date of application, the air experience specified in sub-rule (1) for the original grant of the licence.

2. *Medical Examination*—

(1) An applicant for a licence shall be required to undergo a medical examination, by medical officers specially approved for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council. This examination shall be based on the requirements set out in paragraph 4 of Section A, with the following modifications, namely:—

(a) Normal colour perception shall not be required;

(b) Binocular vision, ocular poise and ocular mobility may be subnormal;

(c) Visual acuity may be reduced for the two eyes with correction by glasses to a total of 50 per cent. of the normal visual acuity, it being admitted that one eye may be entirely lacking.

(2) Special attention shall be paid to the following requirements:—

(a) freedon of nasal air passage;

(b) patency of Eustachian tubes;

(c) absence of active otitis media; absence of ceruminous or epidermal plugs;

(d) perception of the whispered voice at seven feet or more for each ear;

(e) perfect perception of air vibrations between 512 and 2,048;

(f) absence of symptoms of serious labyrinthine disorder (vertigo, vomiting, loss of balance) whether spontaneous or easily evoked.

SECTION G.—GENERAL.

1. The evidence nomally required as proof of flying experience shall consist of the production of a Pilot's Log Book certified by a responsible authority, or of a certified extract therefrom in the prescribed form. Such flying experience shall be to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Flight by night for the purpose of this Schedule, except where otherwise stated, means flight performed between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

3. A cross country flight for the purpose of this Schedule means a flight of not less than 100 miles from the aerodrome from which the flight started, whether over land or sea.

4. In each flying test, unless otherwise specified, the candidate shall be alone in the flying machine.

5. The flying tests specified in Sections A to D, respectively, shall be carried out within a maximum period of two months, and together with the technical examinations specified in these Sections shall be completed within a period of six months preceding the date of issue of the licence.

The flying tests may be carried out in any order and each may be attempted twice. They shall be witnessed by at least two properly accredited examiners who shall hand over the official reports to the proper authorities.

The official reports shall give full details of the flights, especially of the landings. The candidates shall, on demand by the examiners, furnish, before each test, proof of identity.

A barograph shall be carried on all height tests, and the graph signed by the two examiners shall be attached to their report.

6. All landings carried out in the course of the flying tests specified in Sections A to D, respectively, shall be normal three point landings to the satisfaction of the examiner.

7. (1) Application for the grant of licences should be made to the Director of Civil Aviation, Simla/Delhi, by whom all the necessary forms shall be supplied on demand.

(2) Such applications shall be accompanied by—

(a) three unmounted photographs of the applicant's head uncovered, the image of the head measuring approximately $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$;

(b) the necessary medical certificates, and examiner's reports where these have not been sent direct;

(c) the treasury receipt for the payment of the fee due.

8. An applicant who fails in any subject of the technical examinations specified in Sections A to D shall not be permitted to appear for re-examination for a period of 3 months or such lesser period as may be intimated by the examiner or by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

SCHEDULE III.

(See Part VI.)

DETAILED CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE ISSUE, VALIDITY AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS, AND GROUND ENGINEER'S LICENCES.

SECTION A.

Classification of Flying Machines.

1. Every flying machine for which a certificate of airworthiness is granted shall be classified on such certificate as belonging to one of the following categories and one or more of the following sub-divisions:—

(1) *Normal Category:*—

Sub-division (a).—Passenger machines.

Sub-division (b).—Mail macines.

Sub-division (c).—Goods machines.

Sub-division (d).—Aerial work machines.

Sub-division (e).—Private machines.

(2) *Special Category:*—

Sub-division (f).—Racing or record machines.

"Racing or record machines" means machines which are specially intended or arranged for the purpose of sporting or technical performances, to the exclusion of all other uses.

Sub-division (g).—Research or experimental machines.

"Research or experimental machines" means machines which are specially intended or arranged for the purpose of experimenting in flight with new apparatus, to the exclusion of all other uses.

(3) *Acrobatic Category:*—

Sub-divisions (a) to (g) as in the two preceding categories.

Notes.—(i) An aerial work machine may be limited by the certificate or airwirthiness to specific purposes for which it is designed or equipped.

(ii) Machines in the Normal Category must not be flown at indicated air speeds greatly in excess of the indicated air speed corresponding to steady horizontal flight at the international number of revolutions per minute, as specified in the certificate of airworthiness, at the rated altitude of the engine(s) and must in no circumstances be flown at speeds greater than 50 per cent. in excess of this speed. They are limited to normal flight.

(iii) The conditions of flight for machines in the Special Category shall be determined for each individual machine on its merits. Flights of such machines may, as a precautionary measure, be limited to certain areas and to certain periods.

(iv) Machines in the Acrobatic Category shall not be restricted as to the indicated air speed at which they may be flown and shall not be limited to normal flight.

(v) The Category in which a flying machine may be given a certificate of airworthiness shall depend upon its load factors, its performance and its equipment.

2. A flying machine which is classified in any sub-division in the Normal or Special Category may be used for any of the sub-divisions which follow in those categories, and a flying machine which is classified in any sub-division in the Acrobatic Category may be used for any of the sub-divisions which follow in that category, provided in each case that while being so used all the conditions (including those relating to the equipment and operation of the machine) applicable to the sub-division concerned shall be complied with.

SECTION B.

Instruments and equipment to be carried by flying machines.

1. The following instruments and equipment shall be required in the circumstances detailed to be carried when flying by flying machines which are required to be provided with a certificate of airworthiness:—

(1) In all flying machines:—

(*a*) For all flights:—

The instruments specified in rule 52, in addition—

Hand fire extinguisher in each main compartment carrying personnel.

(*b*) For flights which extend beyond a radius of 3 miles from the point of departure:—

Equipment, as required by the circumstances of the case, for making the signals prescribed in these Rules.

(*c*) For flights any part of which takes place between sunset and sunrise:—

Navigation lights. Illumination for instruments and equipment.

(2) In public transport flying machines, in addition:—

(*d*) For flights which extend beyond a radius of 20 miles from the point of departure:—

Compass.

Watch.

Map or maps to cover the whole route of the proposed flight

Turn Indicator,
Sensitive Altimeter, when radio-telegraph apparatus is carried.
Pitch Indicator.
} for machine operating on a regular scheduled air service.

(*e*) For flights at any point of which the machine is more than 10 miles from the nearest land:—

Life belt for each person on board.

(*f*) For flights any part of which takes place between the hours of sunset and sunrise observed respectively at the ground level of the region flown over and at any point of which the machine is more than 3 miles from the nearest lighted aerodrome approved for night flying:—

Approved lighting equipment for effecting night landings.

(*g*) For flights on which a licensed navigator is required, by Part V of these rules, to be carried:—

Drift Indicator, for machines with seating accommodation, as shewn in the certificate of airworthiness, for more than five persons.

Chart table.
Navigator instruments.
Navigator's air speed indicator.
Navigator's altimeter.
Navigator's compass.
} As may be required by the duties and location of the navigator.

Note.—The rules with regard to carriage of radio-telegraph apparatus are contained in Parts II and VII.

(*h*) For flights over uninhabited or sparsely inhabited regions:—
Two days' supply of water and food for each person on board.

SECTION C.

Weighing and marking of flying machines.

1. Every flying machine shall be weighed:—

(*a*) before a certificate of airworthiness is issued in respect thereof; and

(*b*) at such times after the issue of a certificate of airworthiness as the Governor-General in Council may require.

2. Every flying machine for which a certificate of airworthiness is for the time being in force shall bear clearly painted upon it in a prominent position:—

(*a*) its weight empty (including water in radiators), as ascertained at its last previous weighing; and

(*b*) the maximum total weight authorised for it, as shown for the time being in its certificate of airworthiness;

and shall carry displayed in a prominent position inside it a weight schedule showing what items of equipment (if any) are included in the "weight empty (including water in radiators)" as painted on it.

SECTION D.

Inspection of aircraft before flight.

1. *Conditions of inspection.*—The inspection of a flying machine required by rule 60 shall be in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) inspection of the flying machine (including its instruments and equipment, but exclusive of the engine or engines and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto) shall be carried out by a ground engineer licensed in Category A in respect of aircraft of the type in question.

(b) inspection of the engine or engines and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto shall be carried out by a ground engineer licensed in Category C in respect of engines of the type or types in question.

(c) the whole of the inspection may be carried out by the same ground engineer, provided that he shall be licensed both in Category A and in Category C in respect of aircraft and engines of the types in question.

2. *Form of ground engineer's certificate.*—The certificate of the ground engineer required by rule 60 (2) shall be made out in duplicate in the following form:—

Certificate of safety for flight.

Aircraft Type

Nationality and Registration Marks

(a) I hereby certify that I have this day inspected the above aircraft [including its instruments and equipment, but exclusive of the engine(s) and engine installation and of the instruments relating thereto], and that I am satisfied that it is safe in every way for flight, provided that the conditions of loading specified in the certificate of airworthiness are complied with.

(Signed)

Ground Engineer; Licence No.

Category

Date

Time

(b) And I hereby certify that I have this day inspected the engine(s) and engine installation (including the instruments relating thereto) of the above aircraft and that I am satisfied that they are in every way fit for flight.

(Signed)

Ground Engineer; Licence No.

Category

Date

Time

3. *Pilot's inspection.*—The inspection of a flying machine required by sub-rule (3) of rule 60 shall be such as to satisfy the pilot or person in charge of the flying machine on the points enumerated hereunder:—

(a) the aircraft is equipped with the prescribed instruments and equipment;

(b) the controls of the machine are working freely in the correct sense, and the engines are giving their correct revolutions;

(c) theaircraft is satisfactorily loaded with respect to total load and distribution of load as specified in the certificate of airworthiness, with such modification as may be necessitated by the conditions of the proposed flight;

(d) the view of the pilot is not interfered with by any obstruction not forming part of the structure of the aircraft;

(e) sufficient fuel, oil and water are on board for the purpose of the proposed flight, and the fuel and oil are of a grade specified by the manufacturer of the engine;

and in the case of every flying machine which is required by rule 15 to be certified as airworthy:—

(f) the aircraft, engines, instruments and equipment have been certified by a ground engineer holding the appropriate licence as fit in every way for the proposed flight, in accordance with rule 60.

4. *Load sheet.*—In the case of a public transport flying machine affecting public transport on a regular air service, a load sheet shall be completed by the person

superintending the loading and such load sheet shall be submitted to the pilot or person in charge for the purpose of satisfying himself that the conditions set out in clause (*c*) of paragraph 3 have been complied with.

5. *Disposal of certificates.*—Of the copies of the certificates referred to in this Section, one copy shall be retained by the owner or operator of the aircraft, and one copy shall be carried in the journey log book until replaced by a further certificate issued under this Section. The load sheet shall be kept by the owner or operator of the aircraft. Certificates and load sheets shall be kept for six months from the date of their completion.

SECTION E.

Inspection of aircraft and aero-engines after overhaul, repair, etc.

1. *Conditions of Inspection.*—When any flying machine which is required by these Rules to be certified as airworthy or in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness has been issued by the Governor-General in Council or the engine or engines of such flying machine is or are overhauled, repaired or modified, or when any part thereof is replaced, the flying machine shall not fly again, except in so far as flying machines which have no certificate of airworthiness are permitted to fly under these Rules, unless and until the following conditions have been complied with:—

(1) The work shall be completed in all assential respects in accordance with—

(*a*) the approved type design in conformity with which the aircraft or engine was constructed, including any modifications to that design or to the aircraft or engine which may have been required or approved by the Governor-General in Council, or

(*b*) a repair scheme which has been approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The materials used shall be not inferior to those authorized for the type design in conformity with which the aircraft or engine was constructed.

(3) The work shall be inspected in accordance with the provisions respecting inspection of subsequent aircraft or engines applicable to the case.

(4) A certificate in the form set out in paragraph 3 of this Section, shall be obtained:

Provided that, in the case of repairs where it is not reasonably practicable to comply with the above requirements, whether by reason of particulars of the type design not being available or otherwise, a temporary repair may be made for the purpose of enabling the aircraft to proceed directly to the nearest place at which a repair complying with the above requirements can be carried out, and, if the pilot is satisfied that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, such repair is adequate for the purpose, the aircraft may then proceed to fly to such place:

Provided further that, if it is proposed that such temporary repair shall remain in service, it shall be treated as a modification requiring the approval of the Governor-General in Council and until such approval has been obtained the aircraft shall not fly except as specified in the preceding proviso or in so far as aircraft which have no certificate of airworthiness are permitted to fly under these Rules.

2. *Inspection Requirements.*—The following conditions shall be complied with in the inspection of flying machines or engines during construction (including overhaul), repair, modification, or replacements, namely:—

(1) All materials used in the construction of the aircraft or engine shall be in accordance with the approved specification for the first aircraft or engine constructed of that particular type, and such material shall be adequately identified as being of the approved specification or shall be proved to comply with such specification by suitable examination, sampling and testing.

(2) The constructor's inspecting staff shall stamp, or otherwise provide means for the identification of, all parts approved by them for incorporation in the aircraft or engine in such a way that the person so approving each such part can subsequently be identified.

(3) Only parts which have been approved in accordance with clause (2) may be issued to the workshops for assembly into the aircraft or engine.

(4) The constructor shall maintain an efficient process inspection during the work of assembly, and record the progress of such inspection for each component. Every component shall be finally inspected and approved by a qualified member of his inspection staff, who shall mark the component in such a way that he may afterwards be identified as the person having so approved it and shall also sign the inspection record.

(5) Operations such as heat treatment of steels and nonferrous metals, seasoning and conversion of timber, glueing of important parts, doping, welding, whitemetalling, brazing and soldering shall be carried out by methods approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The constructor shall ensure that all components and parts obtained from sub-contractors have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions.

(7) The constructor shall ensure that all engines fitted in the aircraft have been inspected and approved in accordance with these conditions and have passed satisfactory tests. The constructor shall provide adequate facilities for these tests.

(8) The constructor shall ensure that the instruments and equipment fitted in accordance with Section B have been manufactured, and any repairs thereto executed, in accordance with approved specifications.

(9) The aircraft constructor shall ensure by suitable inspection that all engines, instruments and parts (including wiring for electrical equipment and radio-telegraph apparatus) which are fitted into the aircraft are so installed as to function correctly. The persons responsible for such inspection shall be indicated by signatures on the inspection record referred to in clause (4).

3. *Form of Certificate.*—The certificate referred to in clause (4) of paragraph 1 shall be appended to the written particulars of the overhaul, repair, modification or replacement to which it relates, and shall be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that in carrying out the overhaul, repair, modification, replacement, specified above all the conditions required for the inspection of subsequent aircraft (aero-engines) during construction which are applicable to this aircraft (aero-engine) have been complied with.

Signed

Designation

Date

4. *Persons authorised to give certificates.*—The certificate referred to in clause (4) of paragraph 1 shall be signed by a ground engineer qualified under the terms and conditions of his licence to carry out or inspect the overhaul, repair, modification, or replacement to which the certificate relates, or by a person authorised by a firm or company aproved by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, or, where the overhaul, repair, or replacement has been carried out at a Royal Air Force workshop by Royal Air Force personnel, by the officer in charge of that workshop.

5. *Ground engineers authorised to inspect.*—The categories of ground engineers who are authorised to inspect overhauls, replacements, modifications and repairs are as follows:—

(*a*) Inspection of flying machines, excluding engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category B in respect of aircraft of the type in question.

(*b*) Inspection of engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category D in respect of engines of the type in question.

(*c*) Inspection of instruments, equipment and accessories of aircraft and engines—a ground engineer licensed in Category X in respect of the type of instrument, equipment or accessory in question.

6. *Disposal of certificates.*—The certificate referred to in clause (4) of paragraph 1 shall, when it relates to the aircraft exclusive of the engine or engines, be written in the aircraft log book, or, when it relates to the engine or engines, be written in the engine log book, or, when it relates to instruments, equipment and accessories, in the aircraft or engine log book as may be most appropriate:

Provided that, if the appropriate log book is not at the place where the overhaul, repair, modification or replacement is carried out, the certificate may be given separately, but shall be pasted in the log book as soon as practicable and shall be kept with the working copy of the log book until so pasted.

7. *Inspection after damage.*—When structural damage which materially impairs its safety occurs to an aircraft in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is required by these Rules, the aircraft shall not again fly until the damage has been repaired and a certificate has been obtained in accordance with this section.

8. *Defective parts.*—When any part of an aircraft, an aero-engine, or an instrument or equipment of an aircraft is revealed by inspection to be defective, the Governor-General in Council may require it to be delivered to a person authorised by him in this behalf for examination, and on a request being made by the owner such part shall be returned to him after examination.

SECTION F.

Ground Engineers' Licences. Qualifying Tests and Examinations.

1. *Practical experience required.*—(1) An applicant for the grant of a licence under rule 61 shall normally be required to satisfy the examiner appointed or approved

by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf that he has the qualifications and has had the practical experience detailed below for the appropriate category of licence:—

Category A.—Not less than two years on aircraft maintenance or construction and maintenance.

Category B.—Not less than two years on aircraft construction, including overhaul and the testing of materials used in aircraft construction, and not less than four years in all on aircraft construction and maintenance. The applicant must be the holder of a licence in Category A.

Category C.—Not less than two years an aero-engine maintenance or construction and maintenance.

Category D.—Not less than two years on aero-engine construction, including overhaul and the testing of materials used in aero-engine construction, and not less than four years in all on aero-engine construction and maintenance. The applicant must be the holder of a licence in Category C.

Category X.—Such practical experience of the particular work of which the licence is required as in the opinion of the authorised examiners will enable the candidate to perform satisfactorily the duties for which the licence is required.

(2) A shorter period of practical experience than that specified may be accepted as sufficient on proof that the candidate has otherwise acquired adequate engineering experience which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of aircraft, aera-engines, instruments, accessories or equipment as the case may require.

(3) A candidate whose experience is limited to particular types of construction, methods of overhaul or materials may be granted a licence restricted to those particular types of construction, methods of overhaul or materials:

Provided that an applicant for such a restricted licence in Category B or D shall have had not less than one year's experience in the complete overhaul or construction and overhaul of aircraft or aero-engines, as the case may be, and not less than three years' experience in all in aircraft construction, overhaul and maintenance, or aero-engine construction, overhaul and maintenance, as the case may be, and shall, if an applicant for a B licence, have held an A licence for one year, and, if an applicant for a D licence, have held a C licence for one year.

2. (1) *Technical examination.*—An applicant for the grant of a licence shall be required to pass to the satisfaction of the examiner an examination in the subjects detailed below for the appropriate category of licence:—

For all Categories.

Duties and responsibilities of a ground engineer; approved materials and distribution procedure; procedure regarding modifications; forms and procedure regarding certificates and log book entries; prescribed equipment of aircraft; general principles of engineering practice.

Category A.

Inspection of aircraft before flight.

Elementary theory of flight as applied to rigging;

Erection and inspection of aircraft and adjustment of flying controls;

Inspection for wear and tear and inspection after accident;

Methods of carrying out repairs, replacements and modifications permitted under Category A;

Common defects of aircraft components;

Fitting and inspection of airscrews;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of air speed indicators and altimeters;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of various types of turn indicators and electrical equipment;

Erection, truing and inspection of hulls and floats.

Category B.

Inspection of aircraft during construction or overhaul.

The subjects for Category A, and in addition:—

Processes of manufacture, inspection, testing and identification of aircraft materials and parts;

Methods of repair, assembly, inspection and testing of aircraft components and complete aircraft.

Category C.

Inspection of aero-engines before flight.

Principles of internal combustion engines;

Constructional details of types of aero-engines;

Top overhaul; methods, common defects and permissible allowances for wear and distortion;

Clearances and tolerances, use of measuring instruments, and knowledge of principles of expansion of metals;

System of carburation, ignition and lubrication;

Detection and correction of running defects;

Installation of engines and inspection of installation and engine controls;

Fitting and inspection of airscrews;

Principles of construction, installation and inspection of aero-engine instruments;

Routine inspection and testing of aero-engines preparatory to flight.

Category D.

Inspection of aero-engines during construction or complete overhaul.

The subjects of Category C, and in addition:—

Processes of manufacture, inspection, testing and identification of aero-engine materials and parts;

Methods of repair, assembly, inspection and testing of aero-engine components and complete aero-engines.

Note.—In the case of restricted B and D licences, such portions of the appropriate syllabus may be omitted as the examiner thinks fit.

Category X.

One or more of the following subjects according to the purpose for which the licence is required:—

(1) Repair, overhaul and testing of magnetos.

(2) Repair, overhaul, testing and calibration of aircraft and aero-engine instruments.

(3) Inspection, packing and maintenance of parachutes.

(4) Installation and compensation of compasses in aircraft.

(5) Construction and repair by welding.

(2) The examiners may require a candidate to undergo a practical test in any of the subjects of examination.

(3) An applicant for the renewal of a licence who has not, since the issue of the licence, been employed on the work for which the licence was issued may be required to undergo re-examination as a condition of the renewal of the licence.

SECTION G.

General.

1. Application for the issue or renewal of certificates of airworthiness and ground engineers' licences shall be made to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla/New Delhi, by whom all the necessary forms shall be supplied on demand, and by whom instructions shall be issued as to the place and time of inspection or examination and as to further information or evidence required for the purpose of the issue of the certificate or licence.

2. The detailed syllabus of examination for ground engineers shall be supplied by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla/New Delhi, on demand.

SCHEDULE IV.

DIAGRAMS.

Figure 1.—*Navigation Lights*—Angular limits prescribed in rule 89.

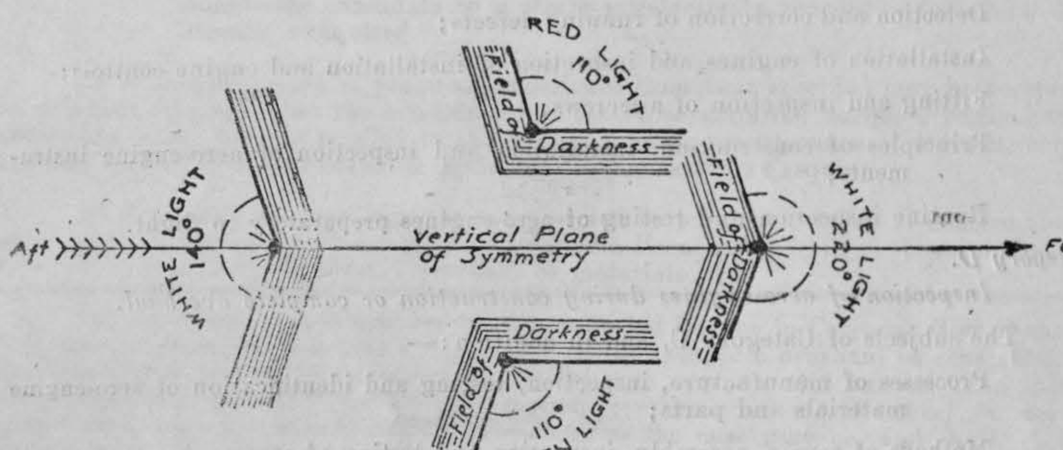


Figure 2.—Star of five points prescribed in sub-rule (2) of rule 105.

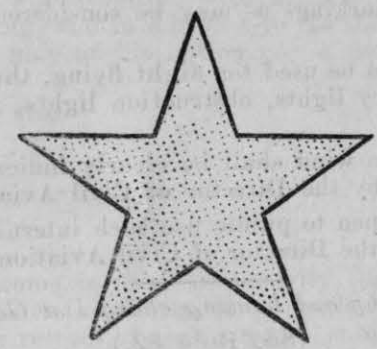


Figure 3.—Red square panel prescribed in sub-rule (3) of rule 105.



Figure 4.—Red square panel and red rectangular panel prescribed in sub-rule (4) of rule 105.

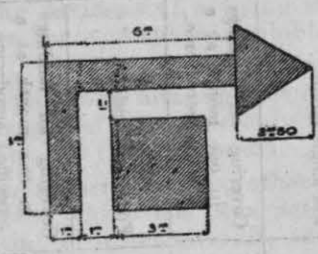
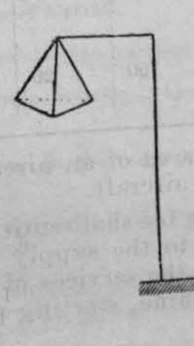


Figure 5.—Red square prescribed in sub-rule (5) of rule 105.



Figure 6.—Red square panel prescribed in sub-rule (6) of rule 105.

Figure 7.—Mast and triangular equilateral pyramid prescribed in sub-rule (7) of rule 105.



SCHEDULE V.

AERODROMES.

Section A.—Requisites to grant of licence.

(See rule 86.)

1. The landing area shall be of adequate dimensions for the type of aircraft in respect of which the licence is required, having regard to the altitude of the ground and the nature of surrounding obstructions.

2. The landing area shall be sufficiently level and smooth to present no danger to aircraft landing or taking off, and sufficiently firm in the conditions in which it is to be used to withstand the weight of the aircraft to be used.

3. The landing area shall be adequately marked with boundary marks and such bad ground, or other, markings as may be considered necesasry by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

4. For an aerodrome to be used for night flying, the following equipment shall be provided, namely—boundary lights, obstruction lights, illuminated wind indicator, and either flares or floodlight.

5. The direction of the wind shall be clearly indicated by one or more of the recognised methods approved by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

6. For an aerodrome open to public use such international signals shall be displayed as may be specified by the Director of Civil Aviation in India.

Section B.—Tariff of landing and housing charges at Government Aerodromes.

(See Rule 82.)

1. The charges for landing and housing of aircraft, other than airships, at Government aerodromes shall be as follows:—

Type of aircraft.	LANDING FEES.						HOUSING FEES (EXCLUDING LANDING FEES).	
	For machines fitted with tail skids.		For machines fitted with tail wheels.					
	For single landing.	Covering all landings in one month at a specified aerodrome.	For single landing.	Covering all landings in one month at a specified aerodrome.	Extra for each landing for machines fitted with wireless Telegraph.	Extra for each landing or departure at night.	Up to 24 hours.	For one month. (At a specified aerodrome).
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AA.—Small type occupying not more than 500 square feet of area.	1 0 0	15	1	15	2	2	1	15
A.—Small type occupying more than 500 square feet but not more than 1,000 square feet.	1 8 0	25	1	15	2	2	2	30
B.—Medium type occupying over 1,000 square feet but not more than 2,000 square feet.	3 0 0	90	2	60	2	2	6	90
C.—Large type occupying over 2,000 square feet but not more than 4,000 square feet.	8 0 0	240	6	180	5	5	15	225
D.—Large type occupying more than 4,000 square feet and not more than 10,000 square feet.	15 0 0	450	11	330	5	5	30	450
E.—Large type occupying more than 10,000 square feet.	25 0 0	750	20	600	10	10	40	600

2. For landing purposes, the area of an aircraft shall be calculated as the product of the span and the length of the aircraft.

3. The payment of the landing fee shall entitle aircraft to the use of the landing ground for alighting and departure, to the supply of all available information as to routes and weather conditions, and to the services of the aerodrome personnel, if available, for assisting in guiding the machine, starting propellers, carrying petrol and oil, etc.

4. Any flight, of which prior notice is given to the Aerodrome Officer, and which is undertaken solely for the purpose of ascertaining the serviceability in the air of the engine or engines, air frame or equipment of the aircraft flown, shall be deemed to be a test flight and shall be exempt from the levy of a landing fee.

5. The extra fee for each landing or departure at night will be levied only when personnel are required to attend, or flares or other lighting apparatus are used.

6. In lieu of the extra fee for each landing or departure at night the person by whom such fee is payable may at his option pay a charge of Rs. 5 per half hour or part thereof for a succession of landings or departures performed by a single user of the aircraft concerned.

7. In respect of an aircraft fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus, in lieu of the extra fee for each landing, and in addition to the standard landing fee, a person by whom such fee is payable may at his option pay a monthly charge at the following rates:—

Class.	Rs.
AA	30
A	30
B	30
C	75
D	75
E	150

8. When an aerodrome is used temporarily for repeated landings, a daily charge equivalent to five times the charge for a single landing for the class of aircraft concerned shall be levied in respect of each aircraft, subject to a maximum total charge, in the first or any subsequent period of 30 consecutive days included in the period during which the aerodrome is so used or in any further period of less than 30 days so included, equivalent to the monthly charge set out in paragraph 1.

9. All charges for landing shall be paid either at the time of, or immediately after, the use of the landing ground.

10. For housing purposes, the area of an aircraft shall be calculated as the product of the span or overall width and the length of the aircraft in the condition in which it is housed:

Provided that, with the approval of the aerodrome authority, it shall not be necessary to fold the supporting surfaces of a flying machine in order to obtain a reduction of the housing fee when there is space available and the period of housing will not exceed 24 hours.

11. 50 per cent. of the standard housing fees shall be charged for mooring aircraft in the open, but this charge shall be made only after an aircraft has been left on the aerodrome for a period of not less than six hours.

12. All charges for housing and mooring other than daily charges shall be paid in advance. When housing space which has been paid for in advance is not used, the space may be used for the housing of other aircraft, and no refund shall be made to the lessee unless he is prevented by the housing of other aircraft from obtaining accommodation for his aircraft.

13. Special rates for long periods may be fixed, on application to the Director of Civil Aviation, in cases in which a number of aircraft are housed or where extensive use is made of facilities over a long period.

SCHEDULE VI.

PENALTIES.

(See rule 139).

Nature of offence.	Relevant Rule or Rules.	Penalty.
1. *Registration and marking of aircraft.*—Contravention of rules relating to the registration and marking of aircraft.	Rule 5 and the rules in Part IV.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or a fine not exceeding Rs. 250 or both.
2. *Documents.*—Contravention of the rules relating to carriage and production of documents.	7, 17, 19 ..	
3. *Radio-telegraphy.*—Contravention of the rules relating to the use of radio-telegraph apparatus.	Rule 9 and the rules in Part VII.	
4. *Mails.*—Contravention of the rule relating to the carriage of mails.	10 ..	
5. *Aerial work and public transport.*—Unauthorised use of aircraft for aerial work or public transport.	14 ..	
6. *Log Books.*—Contravention of the rules governing the issue and maintenance of log books.	67 ..	
7. *Aircraft accidents.*—Failure to notify or submit reports on accidents.	69, 70 ..	

Nature of offence.	Relevant Rule or Rules.	Penalty.
8. *Aerodrome.*—Contravention of the rules relating to aerodromes.	Rule 11 and the rules in Part XI.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 months or a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both.
9. *Conditions under which aircraft may be flown.—A. Personnel.* —Contravention of the rules relating to personnel.	Rule 6 and the rules in Part V.	
B. Airworthiness. —Contravention of the rules relating to airworthiness.	Rule 15 and the rules in Part VI.	
10. *Rules of the air.* —Contravention of the rules of the air ..	Rule 16 and the rules in Part XII.	
11. *Detention of aircraft.* —Acts in contravention of any authorised direction given for the detention of an aircraft.	18 (2)	
12. *General safety conditions.* —Contravention of the rules relating to general dafety conditions.	The rules in Part III.	
13. *Air Route beacons, etc.*—Contravention of the rules relating to the supply, supervision and control of air route beacons, aerodrome lights and lights at or in the neighbourhood of aerodromes or air routes.	The rules in Part VIII.	
14. *Prohibited carriage.*—Unauthorised carriage on aircraft of certain articles.	8 ..	
15. *Prohibited areas.*—Unauthorised flight over or photography of areas prohibited to aircraft.	12, 13 ..	
16. *Entry and departure of aircraft.*—Contravention of the conditions, under which aircraft may enter or leave British India.	The rules in Part IX of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.	
17. *Aircraft accidents.*—Removal of or interference with aircraft to which an accident has occurred.	71 ..	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or both.
18. *Investigation of accidents.*—Obstruction of proceedings ..	76 ..	
19. *Documents.*—Loan of or allowance of use of any licence or certificate issued under the rules.	135	
20. *Foreign military aircraft.*—Unauthorised flight or assistance in such flight.	136 ..	
21. *Obstruction of authorised persons* in the performance of their duties, under the rules.	137 ..	
22. The doing of any act prohibited by or under any rule not specified in the foregoing items.	..	

N. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
Additional Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

New Delhi, the 23rd March, 1937.

No. M-826 (6).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (*2*) of section 5, sub-section (*2*) of section 14, sections 21 and 22 and sub-section (*1*) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules which have been previously published as required by sub-section (*2*) of section 29 of the first-mentioned Act, namely:—

RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Petroleum Rules, 1937.

(2) The application of these rules to Burma shall be subject to the modifications contained in Schedule IV.

(3) The application of these rules to Aden shall be subject to the modifications contained in Schedule V.

2. *Supersession and savings.*—(1) All notifications and rules issued, and all appointments made, by local Governments under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and

all rules made by the Governor-General in Council under section 8 of that Act are hereby superseded, but—

(i) all licences or duplicates granted or renewed and all fees imposed or levied shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed or levied under these rules; and

(ii) all approval given and all powers conferred by or under any notification or rule so superseded shall, so far as they are consistent with the Act and these rules, be deemed to have been given or conferred by or under these rules.

2. Anything not in conformity with these rules which was permitted to be done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these rules, and which, under these rules, may be permitted by the Chief Inspector to be done, shall be deemed to have been so permitted by the Chief Inspector, unless the Chief Inspector, after such notice of his intention as he considers reasonable, declares that it is not so permitted.

3. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "The Act" means the Petroleum Act, 1934;

(b) "Chief Inspector" means the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India;

(c) "Conservator of the Port" includes any person acting under the authority of the officer or body of persons appointed to be Conservator of the Port under section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908;

(d) "District Authority" means—

(i) in a Presidency-town, or its suburbs, the Commissioner of Police; and

(ii) elsewhere, the District Magistrate;

(e) "District Magistrate" includes an "Additional District Magistrate";

(f) "Heavy Petroleum" means petroleum which has its flashing-point not below 150°F.;

(g) "Inspector" means an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (*1*) of section 13 of the Act;

(h) "Installation" means any premises within which any place has been specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk, but does not include a well-head tank;

(i) "Petroleum in bulk" means petroleum contained in a receptacle exceeding two hundred gallons in capacity;

(j) "Protected works" includes—

(a) buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber yards and buildings or places where petroleum is stored; and

(b) any public road or other place which the Chief Inspector has by written order declared to be a protected work;

but does not include any building or place which forms part of an installation;

(k) "Sampling officer" means an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (*1*) of section 14 of the Act.

(l) "Storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, whether it forms or does not form part of an installation, but does not include a building used for the storage of petroleum exempt from licence under sections 7, 8 or 9 of the Act;

(m) "Testing officer" means an officer authorised by the Governor-General in Council to test petroleum under section 17 of the Act; and

(n) "Well-head tank" means a tank into which crude petroleum flowing or being pumped from a well is first discharged.

4. *Excluded petroleum.*—Nothing in these rules, except Chapter IX, applies to petroleum which has its flashing-point not below 200°F.

CHAPTER I.

Importation of Petroleum.

PART I.—GENERAL.

5. *Licence for import of dangerous petroleum.*—Save as provided in sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Act, dangerous petroleum shall not be imported except under a licence granted under these rules.

6. *Petroleum exempted.*—(1) Nothing in this Chapter applies to—

(a) dangerous petroleum, not exceeding 6 gallons in quantity, which is not intended for sale;

(b) dangerous petroleum contained in any fuel tank incorporated in a motor conveyance;

(c) non-dangerous petroleum, comprised in a ship's stores and manifested as such, provided it is not of an unreasonably large amount.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any petroleum manifested as ship's stores is of an unreasonably large amount, the decision thereon of the Collector of Customs shall be final.

PART II.—IMPORTATION BY SEA.

7. *Importation by sea.*—(1) Petroleum shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of—

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Calicut.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin.
Coondapur.
Hangarkatta.
Karachi.
Madras.
Malpe.
Mangalore.
Port Blair.
Tellicherry.
Tuticorin.
Vizagapatam.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), non-dangerous petroleum not in bulk on which the duty leviable in British India has been paid may, subject to such conditions as the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, may impose, be imported from Marmugao at the following ports, if the petroleum is accompanied by a certificate in form G or by a certified copy of such certificate granted under rule 162 of these rules:—

Alibag, Revdanda, Bankot, Kelshi, Harnai, Dabhol, Borya, Jaigad, Baroda, Ratnagiri, Purnagad, Jaitapur, Viziadurg, Deogad, Achra, Malwan, Kochra, Venguria, Kirnapani, Majali (Tilmati), Karawar, Sadashivgad, Chendya, Belekari, Ankola, Gangavali, Kodar, Tadri, Kumta, Manki, Murdeshvar, Shirali, Bhatkal and Honawar.

(3) Nothing in rules 8 to 11 and 13 to 15 shall apply to petroleum imported under sub-rule (2).

8. *Declaration by master of ship carrying petroleum or by the ship's agent.*—The master of every ship carrying petroleum shall deliver to the pilot before entering any of the ports mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 7, a written declaration in Form A under his signature:

Provided that if, in anticipation of a ship's arrival, the agent for such ship delivers to the Conservator of the Port a written declaration as aforesaid under his signature, no such declaration need be made by the master of the ship.

9. *Delivery of certificate.*—If the master or agent declares that any petroleum which it is intended to land at that port or at any other port in British India is petroleum certified in accordance with rule 11 he shall deliver to the pilot or Conservator of the Port, as the case may be, along with his declaration, the certificate relating to such petroleum.

10. *Declaration and certificate to be forwarded to Collector of Customs.*—Every declaration and certificate delivered to a pilot under rules 8 and 9 shall be made over by him without delay to the conservator of the Port, and every declaration and certificate received by the Conservator of the Port under rule 8 or rule 9 or this rule shall be forwarded by him, with all convenient despatch, to the Collector of Customs of the port.

11. *Certified petroleum.*—For the purposes of rules 9 and 156 and Form A, petroleum shall be deemed to be certified if it is accompanied by a certificate in Form B granted at the port of shipment or, subject to the approval of the Collector of Customs, in any other form containing the material particulars required by Form B, and has a flashing-point not below 76°F.:

Provided that the Collector of Customs may refuse to accept any certificate, if he is not satisfied as to its genuineness.

12. *Anchorage of ships carrying petroleum.*—Every ship having petroleum on board shall be anchored at such anchorage as the Conservator of the Port shall appoint in this behalf and shall not leave such anchorage without the general or special order of the Conservator of the Port and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such order. Such anchorage shall in no case be the same as that for vessels laden with explosives and shall be at such distance from the anchorage for vessels laden with explosives as to render it impossible for a fire originating at the former anchorage to affect vessels anchored at the latter.

13. *Production of certificate and licence for import.*—(1) Every person desiring to import petroleum shall furnish personally or through his agent to the Collector of Customs a certificate of storage accommodation in Form C signed by the said person or his agent;

Provided that, where the importer intends to import both dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum, separate Forms shall be furnished for dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum:

Provided further that this sub-rule shall not apply where the quantity of non-dangerous petroleum to be imported by any one consignee does not exceed 500 gallons, or where the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be so imported does not exceed 60 gallons.

(2) Every person desiring to import dangerous petroleum shall produce, personally or through his agent, before the Collector of Customs his licence for the import and storage of such petroleum.

14. *Permission of Collector of Customs to land petroleum.*—(1) No imported petroleum shall be landed except with the permission of the Collector of Customs.

(2) If the Collector of Customs, after receiving—

(a) the testing officer's report on any petroleum or, in the case of petroleum of Burmese origin a certificate containing the particulars required by Form B granted by a testing officer appointed by the Government of Burma;

(b) the certificate required by sub-rule (1) of rule 13; and

(c) the licence, if required by sub-rule (2) of rule 13;

and after making such further inquiries as he deems necessary, is satisfied that the petroleum can lawfully be imported and that there is suitable accommodation for it, he shall permit it to be landed.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall affect the power of the Collector of Customs to detain the petroleum under any other law or rule for the time being in force.

15. *Landing of non-dangerous petroleum in anticipation of the testing officer's report.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 14, where the consignee furnishes a guarantee to re-ship the petroleum if the testing officer's report proves unfavourable, the Collector of Customs may, in anticipation of the testing officer's report, permit any petroleum which he believes to be non-dangerous to be discharged into boats or to be landed.

(2) The permission granted under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to the condition that the boats into which the petroleum is discharged shall remain at such place as the Conservator of the Port may appoint or that the petroleum shall be landed at a landing-place duly appointed for this purpose by him and stored in an installation licensed under these rules.

16. *Unloading of petroleum in bulk.*—Subject to the rules in Part II of Chapter III, petroleum imported in bulk shall be discharged into storage tanks on shore either directly or by means of barges or lighters specially constructed for carrying petroleum in bulk and only at such places as the Conservator of the Port may by general or special order direct.

17. *Unloading of petroleum otherwise than in bulk.*—(1) Subject to the rules in Part II of Chapter III, petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk shall be landed either at jetties provided for the purpose, or in barges or lighters and only at such places as the Conservator of the Port shall direct.

(2) No petroleum contained in casks, drums or other receptacles shall be landed unless such receptacles are free from leakage and of such strength and construction as not to be liable to be broken or to leak except in case of gross carelessness or extraordinary accident:

Provided that petroleum contained in casks, drums or other receptacles which do not satisfy the requirements of this sub-rule may, subject to the rules in Part II of Chapter III and to such conditions as the Conservator of the Port may impose, be landed at a separate landing place approved for the purpose.

18. *Transhipment of petroleum.*—Petroleum may be transhipped from one ship to another for conveyance to any other port, whether within or beyond the limits of British India, subject to the rules in Part II of Chapter III.

19. *Heavy petroleum.*—(1) Nothing in rules 12 to 18 inclusive applies to heavy petroleum.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding rules, if the master of or agent for, a ship produces a certificate that any petroleum on board is heavy petroleum, the Collector of Customs shall allow it to be discharged in the same manner as ordinary cargo:

Provided that the sampling officer may at any time require a sample of any of the petroleum to be delivered to him, with a view to having it tested.

PART III.—IMPORTATION BY LAND.

20. *Importation by land.*—Petroleum shall not be imported by land save in accordance with rules 21, 22 and 23.

21. *Importation through Castle Rock.*—Petroleum may be imported by land from Marmugao through Castle Rock if the petroleum, unless it is declared to be dangerous, is accompanied by a certificate in Form G or by a certified copy of such certificate granted under rule 162.

22. *Importation through the Viramgam Custom Line.*—Petroleum landed at Port Okha may be imported at the land customs stations on the Viramgam custom line if the customs authority is satisfied that the petroleum, unless it is declared to be dangerous petroleum, has been tested in the manner laid down in the Act and these rules.

23. *Importation from Karikal.*—(1) Non-dangerous petroleum may be imported from Karikal with the written permission of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(2) No such permission shall be granted to any applicant who was not importing petroleum *via* Karikal before the 1st January, 1935.

CHAPTER III.

Transport of Petroleum.

PART I.—GENERAL.

24. *Prevention of accidents.*—All due precautions shall be taken at all times to prevent accident by fire or explosion.

25. *Prevention of escape of petroleum.*—All due precautions shall be taken at all times to prevent any escape of petroleum during transport especially into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or water course.

26. *Empty receptacles.*—All empty tanks or other receptacles which have contained dangerous petroleum or which have contained non-dangerous petroleum in bulk shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum vapour.

27. *Receptacles for dangerous petroleum.*—(1) Dangerous petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be contained in gas-tight tinned, galvanised or otherwise externally rust-proofed sheet iron or steel receptacles which shall be fitted with well-made filling apertures and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw caps or other caps with metal air-tight under-caps. The receptacles shall be kept in proper repair.

(2) No receptacles, other than tanks on tank-carts of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector, shall be of more than 65 gallons capacity excluding the air-space prescribed by sub-rule (7).

(3) The receptacles, other than tanks on tank-carts, shall be of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector and shall have the following thickness of metal:—

Capacity exclusive of the prescribed air-space—	Not less than—
not exceeding 2 gallons	27 B. G.
exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 gallons	22 B. G.
exceeding 4 but not exceeding 30 gallons	18 B. C.
exceeding 30 but not exceeding 45 gallons	17 B. G.
exceeding 45 gallons	16 B. G.

(4) Where the approval of the Chief Inspector is sought to a type of receptacle not previously approved, three copies of a detailed drawing thereof to scale shall be forwarded to him.

(5) The receptacles shall be so constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident to become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

(6) The receptacles shall bear a stamped, embossed, painted or printed warning exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words "Petrol" or "Motor Spirit" or an equivalent warning of the dangerous nature of the petroleum.

(7) An air-space of not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its capacity shall be left in each tank, drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum.

(8) Nothing in sub-rules (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) shall apply to receptacles in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

28. *Receptacles for non-dangerous petroleum.*—Non-dangerous petroleum, if not in bulk, shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or in other receptacles not easily broken or in tanks permanently fixed to carts, wagons, boats or other means of carriage, and of types approved by the Chief Inspector:

Provided that, in the case of an unberthed passenger ship to which Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 applies, the petroleum shall be packed either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums or, if it is heavy petroleum, in sound well-coopered wooden casks of not more than 50 gallons capacity.

29. *Restriction on delivery and despatch of petroleum.*—(1) No person shall deliver any petroleum to any one other than the holder of a storage licence or his authorized agent or a Port Authority or railway administration.

(2) No person shall despatch any petroleum to any one other than the holder of a storage licence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2) non-dangerous petroleum not exceeding 3,000 gallons in quantity packed in sealed air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron may be despatched to a person not holding a storage licence, provided that the person despatching the petroleum has satisfied himself that prior arrangements have been made by the person to whom the petroleum is despatched for the immediate disposal in the original packages of any quantity in excess of 500 gallons.

(4) This rule shall not apply to the delivery or despatch of petroleum in quantities which are permitted by the Act or these rules to be stored without licence, or to any petroleum in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

PART II.—TRANSPORT BY WATER.

30. *Conditions of carriage of petroleum in bulk by water.*—Petroleum in bulk shall not be carried by water except in a ship or other vessel certified annually as suitable for the carriage of petroleum in bulk by an officer appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, and the petroleum shall be stored in such part of the ship or other vessel and in such manner as may be approved by general or special order, by the officer so appointed after consultation with the Chief Inspector:

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing in this rule shall apply to ships importing petroleum;

(*b*) petroleum in tank-wagons may, with the permission in writing of the Chief Inspector and subject to such conditions as he may specify, be transported across a river by a recognised wagon ferry.

31. *Requirements as to construction of vessels.*—Every ship or other vessel carrying petroleum in bulk, other than a recognised wagon ferry permitted to transport tank-wagons under proviso (*b*) to rule 30, must be of steel or iron well and substantially constructed with scantlings of ample dimensions in proportion to the size of the vessel.

32. *Tank fittings on vessels.*—In petroleum tank-ships or other vessels used for the transport of petroleum other than heavy petroleum the following privisions shall apply:—

(*a*) all tanks shall be fitted with independent approved filling and suction pipes and valves or with stand-pipes with blank flanges, all pipes being carried down nearly to the bottom of the tanks, and no petroleum in bulk shall be taken on board or discharged except through such pipes and valves, unless otherwise permitted by the Chief Inspector in writing;

(*b*) all tanks shall be fitted with manholes having screwdown covers with petroleum-tight joints and, in the case of tanks intended for use with dangerous petroleum, with ventilators or relief valves of approved pattern properly protected with wire gauze of a mesh of not less than 28 to the linear inch; and

(*c*) ventilators similarly protected shall be fitted to all spaces around tanks:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, exempt from the provisions of this rule any vessel which was employed in transporting petroleum in bulk before the 1st April, 1937.

33. *Self-propelled barges.*—The following conditions shall be observed in self-propelled barges transporting petroleum other than heavy petroleum:—

(*a*) the whole of the machinery shall be at the stern of the barge and shall be entirely separated from the cargo by a cofferdam consisting of two transverse petroleum-proof bulkheads separated by a space of at least two feet six inches;

(*b*) the barge shall be provided with a heavy wood belting; and

(*c*) suitable ventilators shall be fitted to the cargo space:

Provided that condition (*a*) shall not be applicable to any barge which was employed in transporting petroleum before the 1st April, 1937.

34. *Petroleum in bulk on barges or flats.*—(1) Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported in a barge or flat unless the barge or flat—

(*a*) is self-propelled and carries at least four fire extinguishers, or

(*b*) is in tow of, or otherwise attended by, a steamer or tug carrying at least four fire extinguishers.

(2) The fire extinguishers referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be of a pattern approved by the officer appointed under rule 30 and shall be fitted in positions approved by him.

35. *Inflammable cargo, or passengers.*—(1) No ship or other vessel shall carry petroleum in bulk if it is carrying passengers, or any inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.

(2) This rule shall not apply to heavy petroleum used as fuel and carried in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartments and under ordinary holds, and in peak tanks, deep tanks or bunkers of approved construction; such oil fuel storage tanks and installations connected therewith shall comply with the provisions of rules 228 to 243 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Construction and Survey of Passenger Steamers) Rules, 1935.

36. *Restrictions as to inflammable cargo.*—(1) No steamer or tug employed in towing or otherwise attending a barge, flat or lighter carrying petroleum, other than heavy petroleum, in bulk shall at the same time tow or otherwise attend any other vessel carrying an inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.

(2) No such steamer or tug shall carry any inflammable cargo other than petroleum or coal.

(3) All such steamers or tugs shall be fitted with efficient spark arresters.

37. *Ventilation and cleaning of holds and tanks.*—(1) Before any petroleum is discharged from a ship or vessel the holds of such vessel shall be thoroughly ventilated:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to any vessel carrying dangerous petroleum not exceeding 6 gallons or non-dangerous petroleum not exceeding 500 gallons or heavy petroleum not in bulk.

(2) After all petroleum has been discharged from any such vessel the holds, tanks and bilges of the vessel shall be rendered free from inflammable vapour.

(3) Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to the tanks of a ship importing petroleum which leaves the port without delay after the discharge of cargo or remains only for the purpose of taking on board bunkers stores or ballast or for such other purposes as may be approved by the Conservator of the Port, if the tanks of every such ship are securely fastened down immediately after the discharge of the cargo.

(4) Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to barges or lighters continuously engaged in the transport of petroleum in bulk,—

(*a*) an interval of not more than 72 hours is likely to elapse between an operation of unloading or discharging and the next loading operation; and

(*b*) the tanks are securely fastened down immediately after unloading.

(5) Sub-rule (2) shall not apply to specially constructed steel tank motor-vessels approved by the Chief Inspector which are engaged in transport of petroleum in bulk on such rivers and on such parts thereof as may be approved by him in areas outside port limits, or by the Conservator of the Port within port limits, if the tanks of such vessels are securely fastened down immediately after unloading and the vessels depart not later than 12 hours after completion of discharge for their next place of loading.

(6) All ships or other vessels which by sub-rules (3), (4) or (5) are exempted from the application of sub-rule (2) shall, until their holds and tanks have been rendered free from inflammable vapour, comply with all the rules applicable to ships, or other vessels when carrying petroleum in bulk.

38. *Master of vessel specially responsible.*—The master or other officer in charge of any ship with petroleum on board or of any vessel certified under rule 30 shall be responsible that—

(*a*) all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accident in the loading or discharge of petroleum;

(*b*) so long as there is petroleum or inflammable vapour in a tank, all openings from the tank to the atmosphere, except the gass escape line, are kept closed and locked or otherwise fastened in a manner certified as satisfactory by the officer appointed under rule 30; and when it is necessary to take dips or samples, the ullage plugs or sighting ports are closed immediately this has been done;

Provided that, subject to the provisions of clause (*c*), such master or officer in charge may cause the necessary openings to be opened or unlocked for the purpose of taking on board or discharging non-dangerous petroleum, for cleaning the tanks or for other sufficient reason;

(*c*) every person entering a tank wears a safety helmet of a description approved by the Chief Inspector, unless a Conservator of the Port or other officer appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf has examined the tank with the aid of a vapour-testing instrument and has certified it to be free from dangerous vapour;

(*d*) the vessel and any steamer or tug towing or otherwise attending on such vessel exhibits conspicuously:—

(*i*) from sunrise to sunset a red flag not less than three feet square with a white circular centre six inches in diameter, if dangerous petroleum is carried, and a red flag not less than three feet square if non-dangerous petroleum is carried; and

(ii) from sunset to sunrise such warning lights as may be required by the Conservator of the Port;

(e) the vessel, when carrying pertoleum in bulk, at all times lies afloat unless otherwise permitted by general or special order in writing of the Chief Inspector or the Conservator of the Port;

(f) the vessel, when carrying petroleum in bulk, is constantly under the control and personal supervision of a responsible person;

(g) iron or steel hammers or other instruments capable of causing a spark are not used for the purpose of opening or closing the hatches or tank covers; and

(h) footwear which exposes any iron or steel is not worn on the deck of any vessel while the loading or unloading of dangerous petroleum is proceeding.

39. *Loading and unloading by night.*—(1) Where adequate electric lighting is installed and rule 105 is complied with, tank-ships and barges may discharge or load non-dangerous petroleum at any time and tank-ships and barges which have commenced the discharge into storage tanks on shore, or loading into their own tanks, of dangerous petroleum in bulk before sunset may continue the said discharge or loading.

(2) Should anything occur during discharging or loading dangerous petroleum after sunset which necessitates a repair or disconnection of the plant pipes or connections, such discharging or loading shall be discontinued until after sunrise.

(3) Save as provided by sub-rule (1), petroleum shall not be discharged or loaded or landed between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

(4) This rule shall not apply to the refueling of aircraft by vessels certified under rule 30, subject to any conditions which the Chief Inspector may impose in this behalf.

40. *Loading and discharge of bulk petroleum.*—(1) The loading and discharge of petroleum in bulk shall be by armoured hose and metal pipes.

(2) All pipes and other appliances used in the landing or loading of petroleum in bulk shall be free from leakage.

(3) When a ship has finished discharging petroleum other than heavy petroleum, the pipe line shall be immediately emptied of petroleum by pumping water through the line.

(4) The Chief Inspector may, by written order, grant exemptions in any particular case from the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (3).

41. *Precautions on suspension of loading or discharge.*—When the loading or landing of petroleum has been commenced such loading or landing shall proceed with due diligence, and if it is discontinued, the tanks and holds of the ships or other vessels concerned and all loading or discharge valves shall be closed immediately.

42. *Naked lights, fire and smoking on board a vessel prohibited.*—No fire, naked light, fusees, matches, or other appliance for producing ignition or explosion and no smoking shall be allowed on board any barge, flat or lighter carrying petroleum in bulk, or on board any such vessel used for the transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk or for the transhipment of petroleum to or from any vessel within the limits of any port.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use of a self-propelled barge of the machinery of propulsion.

43. *Smoking, fire and lights prohibited during loading and unloading.*—At all times during the loading or unloading of a ship or other vessel until such time as all petroleum shall have been loaded into or removed from the holds or tanks and the hold or tanks shall have been securely closed down, and, in the case of landing, rendered free from inflammable vapour, there shall be no fire or artificial light or smoking on board such ship or other vessel or within 100 feet of the place where the petroleum is being loaded or landed :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the use of lamps, cookers or other similar apparatus electric or otherwise, so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour or, in the case of heavy petroleum, the use of galley fires :

Provided further that this rule shall not apply to the discharging or loading of a ship, under conditions approved by the Conservator of the Port, by means of steam from her own boilers or power generated by electric motors or internal combustion engines placed in a position away from cargo holds and pumprooms or by means of electric motors so designed, constructed and maintained as to be incapable of igniting inflammable vapour and maintained in accordance with Lloyd's or any other approved classification society's requirements.

44. *Matches.*—No person engaged in landing or loading petroleum shall carry fusees, matches, or any other appliance for producing ignition or explosion.

45. *Fire-extinguishing appliances to be ready for use.*—Vessels discharging or loading petroleum shall have adequate fire-extinguishing appliances so disposed that they can be put into immediate use, and, if the petroleum is dangerous petroleum, shall have their awnings furled.

46. *Restriction on the conveyance of petroleum.*—Dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum shall not be simultaneously conveyed to the shore or to another ship on the same vessel.

47. *Restriction as to leaky tins.*—Leaky tins or other receptacles containing petroleum shall not be discharged into a vessel containing sound tins or other sound receptacles.

48. *Transport by sea of petroleum which has not been tested.*—(1) Petroleum which has been imported into any port specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 7 and which has not been tested at such port in accordance with the rules contained in Chapter IX, shall not be transported to any other port otherwise than to a port at which importation is permitted under sub-rule (1) of rule 7 and in accordance with the provisions of all the rules in Chapter II, except rule 5, when it arrives at such other port.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to petroleum of Burmese origin which is covered by a certificate in Form B granted by a testing officer appointed by the Government of Burma.

49. *Transport by sea of petroleum which has been tested.*—Petroleum which has been tested at one of the ports specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 7 and petroleum of Burmese origin which is covered by a certificate in Form B granted by a testing officer appointed by the Government of Burma, may be transported to any other port and the provisions of rules 8 to 14, 16 and 17 shall apply to such petroleum when it arrives at such other port.

50. *Transport over the Viramgam Custom Line.*—(1) Petroleum which has already been imported at Bombay or Karachi and has been tested there by the testing officer in accordance with these rules, or petroleum of Indian or Burmese origin which has been similarly tested at a refinery and has been despatched to Kathiawar by sea from any customs port may be transported over the Viramgam custom line, in accordance with the provisions of sub-rules (2), (3) and (4).

(2) If the consignment covered by a shipping bill from a customs port is brought as a whole, the shipping bill shall be presented with the consignment and the import application at the land customs station.

(3) If the consignment is brought in parts, the shipping bill shall accompany the first part of the consignment. Subsequent portions of the consignment shall be covered by a certificate from the customs officer of the port of landing in Kathiawar, declaring that "the petroleum forms part of the consignment covered by shipping bill No.............dated....................forwarded on the....................with the first portion of the consignment."

(4) No petroleum shall be transported over the custom line after the expiry of two months from the date of the shipping bill covering it.

(5) If the petroleum is in packages the marks on the packages shall be fully described in the shipping bill.

(6) The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, may waive the strict enforcement of sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) in case of emergency, if he is satisfied that the petroleum sought to be transported was originally despatched from a customs port to Kathiawar.

PART III.—COASTWISE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS PETROLEUM OTHERWISE THAN IN BULK.

51. *Application.*—(1) The rules in this Part apply only to the transport coastwise of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk.

(2) Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Part nothing contained in Part II of this Chapter, except rule 39, shall apply to any petroleum transported in accordance with this Part.

52. *Maximum quantity allowed to be carried.*—Dangerous petroleum may be transported otherwise than in bulk by country craft or steam or motor vessels other than unberthed passenger ships as defined in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, subject to the provisions of rules 53 to 62 inclusive, if the quantity of petroleum does not exceed:—

(*a*) in the case of country craft, the licensed carrying capacity of the vessel after taking into account the weight of the barrels or tins in which the petroleum is carried; or

(*b*) in the case of steam or motor-vessels, 15 tons.

53. *Loading of barrels and drums.*—Barrels and drums shall be loaded with the bungs upwards.

54. *Carriage below decks.*—Dangerous petroleum shall not be carried below decks in decked vessels unless the hold is properly ventilated.

55. *Provision of bulkhead.*—In all vessels other than country craft a solid gas-tight bulkhead without openings, and in country craft a solid bulkhead without openings, shall be fitted between the hold and the afterdeck where the crew are accommodated; and in vessels fitted with a poop the bulkhead shall be placed immediately in front of the poop. In decked vessels the bulkheads shall reach up to the deck; in all other vessels it shall reach to within six inches of the gunwhale.

56. *Fire, lights and smoking.*—(1) No fire, naked light of any description, and no smoking, shall be allowed on any part of a vessel transporting dangerous petroleum except abaft the solid bulkhead.

(2) The navigation lights on any such vessel shall be carried abaft the bulkhead.

57. *Carriage of other inflammable cargo.*—No inflammable cargo other than dangerous petroleum or other petroleum products or the dunnage used for packing purposes shall be carried on a vessel transporting petroleum.

58. *Fire buckets.*—Buckets containing dry sand shall be placed at convenient points on a vessel transporting petroleum. Not less than two such buckets shall be placed on the after-deck.

59. *Construction of steam or motor-vessels.*—Steam or motor-vessels not specially constructed for the carriage of petroleum shall not carry petroleum unless they are constructed only of iron or steel.

60. *Transport in steam or motor-vessels.*—On steam or motor-vessels not specially constructed for the carriage of petroleum:—

(*a*) any petroleum shall either be carried in separate compartments which shall be gas-tight and shall be efficiently sealed, or in a hold in which there are efficient ventilators in accordance with clause (*b*), or on deck in accordance with rule 61;

(*b*) half of the ventilators provided in accordance with clause (*a*) shall extend to the bottom of the space, and the other half only a short distance, below the deck; the short ventilators shall be labelled "outlet or to Leeward" and the long "inlet or to Windward"; such ventilators shall have large cowl heads, the openings being covered with double fine brass wire gauze;

(*c*) dangerous petroleum shall be contained in receptacles complying with the provisions of rule 27; and

(*d*) special precautions shall be taken against smoking and the use of lights or fire of any kind while the cargo is being loaded or unloaded, or while the hatches are off, or any deck openings are uncovered; before any lights are used in a compartment which contains petroleum precautions shall be taken to ensure that the space is clear of vapour; all empty receptacles which have contained dangerous petroleum shall be kept securely closed.

61. *Transport on deck.*—Petroleum may be carried on deck in steam or motor-vessels not specially built for the carriage of petroleum, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) in cargo ships dangerous petroleum shall not occupy more than 50 per cent. of the open deck area and shall be so stowed as not to interfere with the navigation of the ship, or make it unseaworthy;

(*b*) in passenger ships a limited quantity of dangerous petroleum may be carried; provided proper precautions are taken regarding stowage and keeping the packages away from passenger's promenade or deck space;

(*c*) the petroleum shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun by the use of a canvas awning or otherwise; and

(*d*) conspicuous notices shall be posted up drawing attention to the danger arising from smoking or striking matches near the deck cargo.

62. *Conditions of transport by country craft.*—No dangerous petroleum shall be transported in country craft except subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) subject to the provisions of rule 27, the petroleum shall be carried—

(*i*) in 40/65 gallon steel barrels the screw bungs of such barrels being well-fitting and sealed; or

(*ii*) in 4 gallon sealed steel drums, not more than three tiers of which may be carried on any single vessel; or

(*iii*) in 2 gallon sealed steel tins, not more than six tiers of which may be carried on any single vessel;

(*b*) all barrels or tins shall be carefully examined and no leaky barrels or tins shall be taken on board the craft; and

(*c*) no barrels, drums or tins shall be placed within four feet of the after-deck where the crew are accommodated in the case of an undecked vessel or on deck in the case of a decked vessel.

PART IV.—TRANSPORT ON LAND BY VEHICLES.

63. *Prohibition of fires and smoking.*—(1) No fine or other artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed on any vehicle containing petroleum in bulk.

(2) No person shall smoke while on or attending such a vehicle.

(3) No article or substance capable of causing fire or explosion shall be carried on such a vehicle.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule any tank or other receptacle which has contained petroleum and which has not been thoroughly cleaned and freed from inflammable vapour shall be deemed to contain petroleum.

64. *Filling and discharge of tanks.*—(1) Tank-wagons, lorries or carts transporting petroleum shall only be filled or discharged by means of metal pipes or armoured hose in which the armouring is electrically continuous throughout.

(2) Tanks, other than fuel tanks on vehicles, containing dangerous petroleum shall not be filled or discharged—

(*i*) within 100 feet of any fire, furnace or artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour; or

(*ii*) at any place where the lorry, wagon or cart is exposed to sparks:

Provided that the distance specified in clause (*i*) may be reduced to 30 feet when the petroleum is filled or discharged under seal and closed vapour return pipe lines are provided:

Provided further that the distance specified in clause (*i*) may be reduced to the figure prescribed in the licence in Form K where the petroleum is filled, stored and discharged into a tank in any premises lincensed in that Form.

Explanation.—A pipe supplying liquid to a tank is " under seal " to that tank if it is screwed to the tank or otherwise attached so that no liquid or vapour can escape into the air except through an approved vent.

65. *Means of extinguishing fire to be carried.*—An adequate supply of dry sand or other efficient means of extinguishing fire shall be carried in an easily accessible position on every vehicle transporting petroleum in bulk by road.

66. *Prohibition as to public service vehicles.*—Petroleum shall not be transported on any public vehicle which is carrying passengers.

67. *Vehicles to be constantly attended.*—(1) Every vehicle while engaged in the transport of petroleum by road shall be constantly attended by at least one person:

Provided that such vehicles may be left unattended in places previously approved by the Chief Inspector.

(2) Every vehicle on which more than 1,000 gallons of petroleum is being transported by road, or which, while transporting any petroleum by road is being trailed by another vehicle, shall so long as it is in motion, be attached by at least two persons.

68. *Trailers attached to vehicles transporting petroleum by road.*—(1) A trailer not exclusively used for transporting petroleum shall not be attached to any vehicle transporting petroleum.

(2) A trailer transporting petroleum shall not be attached to any vehicle other than a vehicle used for transporting petroleum, and not more than one trailer shall be so attached.

(3) A trailer shall have two axles.

(4) When a trailer is attached to a vehicle, the total quantity of petroleum transported on the trailer and the vehicle combined shall not exceed 2,000 gallons.

(5) If a trailer transporting dangerous petroleum is attached to a vehicle transporting non-dangerous petroleum, the vehicle shall comply with all the provisions of these rules relating to vehicles transporting dangerous petroleum.

(6) A trailer other than a tank trailer shall not be attached to a tank-wagon. The capacity of a tank trailer shall not exceed 500 gallons, and no trailer shall be attached to a tank-wagon of greater capacity than 1,500 gallons.

(7) No trailer attached to a tank-wagon shall be employed within any thickly populated area without the permission in writing of the District Authority.

69. *Tank capacity.*—In these rules the tank forming part of a tank-wagon or tank trailer shall be deemed to include any number of tanks on the same chassis and any limitation herein prescribed on the capacity of a tank shall be construed so as to permit of the tank containing the amount specified under varying degrees of temperature.

70. *Employment of electric light.*—If electric lighting is employed on any vehicle' including a trailer, used in the transport of petroleum other than heavy petroleum by road' the following conditions shall be complied with :—

(*i*) the pressure shall not exceed sixteen volts;

(ii) the circuit shall be heavily insulated and shall be independent of the chassis, and the wiring shall be so fixed and protected as to reduce as far as possible the risk of damage ;

(iii) the generator, battery, switches and fuses shall be carried in front of the fire-resisting screen and the battery shall be in an easily accessible position ; and

(iv) means of cutting off the current close to the battery by a double pole switch or other suitable method shall be provided.

71. *Fueling from vehicles.*—(1) No motor conveyance other than aircraft shall fill or replenish its fuel tanks with petroleum other than heavy petroleum directly from vehicles carrying petroleum in bulk.

(2) Aircraft may receive fuel by means of specially constructed tank lorries or wagons only if these are of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for this purpose.

(3) During the fueling of aircraft used for the conveyance of passengers no passengers shall be allowed to remain in the machine.

(4) No person shall be allowed to smoke within 100 feet of any aircraft while it is being, or is about to be, fueled.

(5) All aircraft engines within the distance specified in sub-rule (4) shall be stopped so long as fueling is in progress.

(6) Nothing in sub-rules (2) and (5) shall apply to military aircraft fueling in military aerodromes.

72. *Owner responsible for observance of rules.*—The owner of a vehicle used for the transport of petroleum who employes any person in connection with such transport, shall be responsible that all necessary measures have been taken to ensure that such person is acquainted with and carries out the provisions of these rules.

73. *Precautions to be observed during filling or emptying tank-wagons.*—During the filling, discharging or emptying of any tank-wagon or trailer transporting petroleum in bulk other than heavy petroleum the following precautions shall be observed :—

(i) if the vehicle is mechanically-driven the engine shall be stopped so long as the filling, discharging or emptying is in progress and shall not be restarted until all tanks and valves have been securely closed :

Provided that this condition may be dispensed with in the case of vehicles approved under sub-rule (2) of rule 71, which are supplying aircraft ;

(ii) adequate provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of a dangerous static charge of electricity ;

(iii) if the wagon is drawn by an animal or animals, they shall be removed from the wagon and the wheels securely scotched before the filling, discharging or emptying of any dangerous petroleum is begun ; and

(iv) the vehcile shall be constantly attended by a competent person.

74. *Composite vehicles.*—Petroleum in cans or other receptacles shall not be transported by road on any tank-wagon used for the transport of petroleum unless the wagon is so constructed as to comply with the conditions applicable to transport on wagons other than tank-wagons as well as with the conditions applicable to transport on tank-wagons.

75. *Filling and dipping pipes to be kept closed.*—Except during the operations of filling or emptying a tank-wagon the filling and dipping pipes shall be kept securely closed. Where the filling pipes are not provided with a liquid seal, the covers shall be kept locked or properly sealed except during the operation of filling a tank-wagon, and the keys shall not be carried on the wagon.

76. *Filling and emptying by night.*—Except where approved electric lighting as specified in rule 105 is exclusively used, the filling, discharging and emptying of tank-wagons shall be performed between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

77. *Approval of vehicles for transport in bulk necessary.*—(1) Petroleum in bulk shall not be transported by land except in a vehicle of a type approved in writing by the Chief Inspector.

(2) All such vehicles other than those exlcusively used for the transport of heavy petroleum shall have a stamped, embossed, painted or printed warning exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words "Petrol," "Motor Spirit," "Kerosene" or an equivalent warning of the nature of the contents.

(3) Every such vehicle and its fittings shall be maintained in good condition.

78. *Vehicles for transport other than in bulk.*—(1) Every vehicle on which petroleum not in bulk is transported shall be strongly constructed and with sides and back of adequate height and shall be maintained in good condition.

(2) In the case of an animal-drawn vehicle the requirement in sub-rule (1) regarding the sides and back of the vehicle shall not apply if the load is securely fastened to the vehicle.

(3) All receptacles shall be so packed as not to project beyond the sides or back of the vehicle.

79. *Engines of mechanically-driven vehicles.*—(1) In every mechanically-driven vehicle used for the transport by road of petroleum other than non-dangerous petroleum not in bulk or heavy petroleum :—

(a) the engine shall be of an internal combustion type ;

(b) the engine fuel tank and electric batteries shall be effectively screened from the body of the vehicle by a fire-resisting shield carried up above the height of the load and down to within twelve inches of the ground ; and

(c) the exhaust shall be wholly in front of the fire-resisting shield.

(2) If windows are provided in the fire-resisting shield they shall be fitted with wired glass.

(3) The fuel tank of every such vehicle other than an articulated vehicle may be behind the fire-resisting shield if—

(a) a fuel feed apparatus, placed in front of the shield, is used to lift the contents from the fuel tank ; and

(b) the fuel tank is protected from blows by the frame or by stout steel guards, and the filling hole cover is provided with a lock.

(4) The fuel tank of any vehicle may be behind the fire-resisting shield if the fuel used in the engine is heavy petroleum.

(5) A quick action cut-off valve shall be fitted to the fuel feed pipe of every such vehicle in an easily accessible position, which shall be clearly marked.

80. *Speed limit for vehicles.*—Without prejudice to the operation of any other provision of law for the time being in force whereby a lower limit of speed is imposed, the speed of a motor tank wagon, or a motor lorry transporting petroleum in receptacles shall not exceed 30 miles per hour if fitted with pneumatic tyres and 15 miles per hour if fitted with solid tyres.

81. *Exemptions.*—(1) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied that in respect of any class of vehicle any of the requirements of rules 68, 78 and 79 may be safely suspended or relaxed, he may authorise such suspension or ralexation for such period and under such conditions as he may think fit.

(2) Nothing in rules 68, 70, 77, 78 and 79 shall apply to vehicles and trailers in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

82. *Special provisions for motor conveyances.*—(1) Rules 63 to 80 shall not apply to the conveyance of petroleum in any motor vehicle for use only in the propulsion of such vehicle.

(2) No motor conveyance carrying passengers on hire shall carry any petroleum other than :—

(i) petroleum in the fuel tank incorporated in the conveyance, and

(ii) petroleum not exceeding 20 gallons in quantity intended to be used to generate motive power for the conveyance and kept in the manner provided in sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Act.

(3) During the filling or replenishment of the fuel tank of a vehicle licensed for the conveyance of more than six passengers on hire, no passengers shall be allowed to remain in the vehicle.

(4) All petroleum tins carried in a vehicle carrying passengers for hire shall be securely closed and shall be carried in a specially prepared receptacle which is not accessible to passengers in the vehicle, and is not on the roof.

PART V.—TRANSPORT BY PIPE LINES.

83. *Application.*—The rules in this part apply only to the transport of petroleum by means of pipe lines other than those in any area in which operations for the winning of natural petroleum or natural gas or both are carried on or within the limits of refineries and installations.

84. *Casings.*—(1) An approved casing shall be put over the pipe line where it passes under any railway or public road and an approved protective casing shall be constructed round the pipe where it crosses over any railway or protected work :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may waive this rule in the case of any specified road or roads, if he is satisfied that the safety of the public is not likely to be endangered thereby.

(2) The Chief Inspector may require an extra casing to be put over the pipe line where it crosses any stream, road, railway or protected work.

85. *Patrol.*—The whole of every pipe line shall be efficiently patrolled.

86. *Prevention of excessive pressure.*—As a precaution against excessive pressure in the pipe line, an automatic bypass relief valve and a reliable pressure gauge shall be placed on the common discharge pipe at pumping stations.

87. *Telegraph and telephone.*—A telephone or telegraph line shall be provided with connections at frequent intervals along the pipe line. One telephone or telegraph line shall suffice for a series of parallel pipe lines :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to a pipe line connecting railway sidings with installations if the length of such pipe line does not exceed one mile.

88. *Gate valves.*—Gate valves shall be provided at reasonable intervals.

89. *Checking of tank gauges.*—Tank gauges shall be checked between stations at frequent intervals.

CHAPTER IV.

Storage of Petroleum Requiring Licence.

90. *Licence for storage.*—Save as provided in sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Act and by rule 109 no one shall store any petroleum except under a licence granted under these rules :

Provided that no licence shall be necessary for storage in a well-head tank.

91. *Precautions against fire.*—(1) No person shall smoke in any installation or storage shed.

(2) No person shall carry matches, fuses or other appliance for producing ignition or explosion in any installation or storage shed which is used for the storage of dangerous petroleum.

(3) No fire, furnace or other source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed in any licensed installation or storage shed save in places specially authorised by the licensing authority for the purpose.

(4) An adequate supply of dry sand or earth together with the necessary implements for its convenient application, or other efficient means of extinguishing petroleum fires, shall always be kept in every installation and in or adjacent to every storage shed.

92. *Supervision of operations within an installation or storage shed.*—All operations within an installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of an experienced responsible agent or supervisor.

93. *Cleanliness of installation or storage shed.*—The ground in the interior of an installation, and the protected area surrounding any storage shed or installation, shall be kept clean and free from all inflammable material, waste vegetation and rubbish.

Explanation.—In this rule " protected area " means the area necessary for the maintenance of the distances required under the conditions of the licence to be kept clear between any installation or storage shed and any protected work.

94. *Drainage.*—(1) All enclosures surrounding tanks or buildings belonging to an installation or storage shed shall be kept drained and no water shall be allowed to accumulate in the enclosure.

(2) Where drainage is effected by means of a pipe, the pipe shall be fitted with a valve actuated from the outside of the enclosure :

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to storage sheds which are not required under these rules or the terms of the licence to be provided with an enclosure wall or embankment.

(3) All valves and other openings for draining off water shall be kept closed except when water is being drained off.

(4) The nature of the drainage arrangements shall be shown in the plan submitted with the application for a licence.

95. *Exclusion of unauthorised persons.*—(1) Every installation shall be surrounded by a wall or fence of at least six feet in height :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to an installation licensed under the rules in force immediately before these rules come into operation unless its fencing is considered by the licensing authority to be unsatisfactory.

(2) Precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to any storage shed or installation.

96. *Children.*—No person under the age of 15 years shall be employed in or allowed to enter any premises licensed under these rules.

97. *Receptacles for petroleum.*—The provisions of rules 26, 27 and 28 shall apply to petroleum stored under licence.

98. *Petroleum only to be stored.*—No installation or storage shed shall without permission in writing from the Chief Inspector be used for any purpose other than the storage and distribution of petroleum and purposes directly connected therewith.

99. *Marking of capacity of tanks.*—The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on the tank.

100. *Construction of tanks.*—(1) Every tank or other receptacle used for the storage of petroleum in bulk other than a well-head tank shall be constructed of iron or steel properly erected and designed according to sound engineering practice ; and, together with all pipes and fittings, shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent any leakage of petroleum.

(2) The height of a storage tank shall not exceed its diameter :

Provided that, in the case of tanks of less than 30,000 gallons capacity, the height may extend to one and half times the diameter.

(3) No tank shall be more than 50 feet in height.

101. *Testing of tanks.*—(1) Storage tanks or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk other than well-head tanks, after being placed in a final position and before being brought into use, shall, unless they were in use before the 1st April, 1937, be tested by water pressure by the licensee in the presence of an Engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority.

(2) The water used for testing shall be free from petroleum and shall not be passed through any pipes or pumps ordinarily used for the conveyance of petroleum :

Provided that, where the licensing authority is satisfied that it is not reasonably possible to convey water by pipes or pumps other than those ordinarily used for the conveyance of petroleum, he may permit the use of a petroleum-pipe or pump for the conveyance of water subject to such conditions as he may impose.

(3) The test referred to in sub-rule (1) shall also be made before any receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk are brought into use after being repaired :

102. *Earthing of tanks.*—All tanks or other receptacles for the storage of petroleum in bulk, other than well-head tanks or tanks or receptacles of less than 10,000 gallons capacity containing heavy pertroleum, shall be electrically connected with the earth in an efficient manner by means of not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at opposite extremities of such tank or receptacle. The roof and all metal connections of such tank or receptacle shall be in efficient electrical contact with the body of such tank or receptacle.

103. *Inspection of earth connections.*—(1) The connections and contacts required by rule 102 shall be inspected and tested at least once in every year by the licensee of the tank or receptacle in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector.

(2) A record of such inspections and tests shall be maintained by such licensee, and shall be produced on demand by any Inspector.

104. *Night working.*—No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise except where approved electric lighting as specified in rule 105 is exclusively used.

105. *Electric apparatus.*—(1) All electric wires installed at less than 15 feet from the ground in any petroleum installation or situated within 20 feet of any building or tank containing dangerous petroleum shall consist of insulated cables, enclosed in metallic coverings which shall be gastight, electrically and mechanically continuous throughout, and effectively earthed outside the building.

(2) No electric wire shall pass over any petroleum tank, filling, painting or storage shed.

(3) In filling, painting and storage sheds and pump rooms used for—

(*i*) dangerous petroleum—

(*a*) all electric meters, distribution boards, switches, fuses, plugs and sockets shall be placed outside the building and shall be of flame-proof construction satisfying the requirements of the British Standard Specification No. 229, and the frames shall be effectively earthed ;

(*b*) all electric fixed lamps shall be enclosed in a well glass flame-proof fitting, either doubly enclosed with an inner and an outer well glass or singly enclosed with substantial metal protection ; such lamps shall be installed at 12 feet where possible, but in no case less than 8 feet, above the floor level ;

(*c*) all electric portable hand lamps of the self-contained pattern shall be of a type appproved by the Chief Inspector ;

(*d*) for the examination of cans and other containers, electric torches employing a separate battery may be used ; these torches shall be fitted with substantially protected flame-proof globes and shall be supplied through a cable of cab-tyre or other suitable sheathing and properly constructed flame-proof connectors ; and

(*e*) no single fixed lamp shall exceed 150 watts.

(*ii*) non-dangerous petroleum :—

(*a*) all electric meters, distribution boards, switches, fuses, plugs and sockets shall be enclosed in iron-clad, gas-tight cases and shall be fixed at least 5 feet above the floor level in well-ventilated positions close to the door ;

(*b*) all electric fixed lamps shall be enclosed in a gas-tight well glass fitting provided with substantial metal protection ;

(*c*) all electric portable hand lamps shall be fitted with substantially protected gas-tight globes and supplied through a flexible cab-tyre or other suitable sheathing and properly constructed gas-tight connectors ; and

(*d*) no single fixed lamp shall exceed 200 watts and no hand lamp shall exceed 30 watts.

106. *Pumping.*—No internal combustion engine or electric motor shall be used for driving pumps for pumping petroleum save in a pump house specially constructed for the purpose and under such conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector :

Provided that this rule shall not apply where the motor, control switchgear and starting apparatus are of flame-proof construction satisfying the requirements of the British Standard Specification No. 229.

107. *Posting up of rules and conditions.*—Copies of the preceding rules in this Chapter and of the conditions of the licence shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in every licensed installation and storage shed.

108. *Petroleum in possession of His Majesty's forces.*—Nothing in rules 90, 95, 98, 101 and 104 shall apply to petroleum in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

CHAPTER V.

Storage of Petroleum not Requiring Licence.

109. *Exemption of heavy petroleum.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, it shall be permissible to store without licence, subject to the conditions of this Chapter, heavy petroleum in quantities not exceeding 10,000 gallons, which is not stored in the same installation or storage shed as other petroleum.

(2) The provisions of Chapter IV shall not apply to petroleum so permitted to be stored without licence under sub-rule (1).

110. *Storage of exempted heavy petroleum in bulk.*—(1) Heavy petroleum in bulk, if stored otherwise than under a licence, shall be stored in a tank constructed of iron or steel properly erected and designed and the tank with all pipes and fittings shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent any leakage of petroleum.

(2) All tanks of a capacity exceeding 1,000 gallons shall be surrounded by a bank or wall, or sunk in a pit, so constructed and maintained as to be able to contain without leakage the whole of the petroleum liable to be present at any one time in the tank.

(3) A distance of not less than ten feet shall be kept clear between protected works and the enclosure walls or banks.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall apply to petroleum in the possession of His Majesty's forces.

111. *Storage of exempted heavy petroleum not in bulk.*—Heavy petroleum which is not in bulk, if stored otherwise than under a licence, shall, if the quantity exceeds 500 gallons, be stored in a storage shed of which either—

(*a*) the doorways and other openings shall be built up to a height of one foot above the level of the floor ; or

(*b*) the floor shall be sunk to a depth of one foot.

112. *Prior report of storage of exempted heavy petroleum.*—Every person intending to store heavy petroleum in quantity exceeding 1,000 gallons otherwise than under a licence shall send to the Chief Inspector a prior report stating the situation of the premises on which such petroleum is to be stored.

113. *Garages and hangars.*—(1) Every garage or hangar used for housing any motor conveyance containing dangerous petroleum in bulk in any tank incorporated in the conveyance, whether such petroleum is intended to be used to generate motive power for the conveyance or not, shall be constructed of uninflammable material and be effectively and safely ventilated to the open air.

(2) Every such garage or hangar shall be in charge of a competent person who shall be responsible for taking all proper precautions against fire and shall prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the building.

CHAPTER VI.

Licences.

114. *Application for licence.*—(1) A person wishing to obtain or to renew a licence prescribed under these rules shall submit an application in writing to the authority empowered to grant such a licence.

(2) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence to store or to import and store petroleum shall be in Form D.

115. *Grant of licence.*—(1) Licences for importation and storage may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule I in the forms, for the purposes, and on payment of the fees, specified therein.

(2) A licence in Form H may be granted for such period as the licensing authority may deem necessary subject to a maximum of twelve months. Every other licence granted or renewed under these rules shall remain in force until the 31st day of December of the year for which the licence is granted or renewed.

(3) Where the licensing authority is the Chief Inspector, an applicant for a new licence may apply to the District Authority for a certificate to the effect that there is no objection to the applicant receiving a licence for the site proposed and the District Authority shall, if he sees no objection, grant such certificate to the applicant who may forward it to the Chief Inspector with his application in Form D.

(4) The Chief Inspector may refer an application not accompanied by a certificate granted under sub-rule (3), to the District Authority for his observations.

(5) If the District Authority, either on a reference being made to him or otherwise, intimates to the Chief Inspector that any licence which has been applied for, should not in his opinion be granted, such licence shall not be issued without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(6) No licence in Form H shall be granted except to a person holding a licence in Form I.

(7) In the case of a licence granted for storage one copy of the plan or plans of the storage premises signed in token of approval by the licensing authority shall be attached to the licence and one copy shall be filed for record in the office of the licensing authority.

116. *Particulars of licence.*—Every licence granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules.

117. *Power of licensing authority to alter conditions.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 116 the licensing authority, at the time of issuing a licence, may omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of licence.

(2) The power conferred by sub-rule (1) shall not be exercised by the District Authority without the prior concurrence of the Chief Inspector.

118. *Amendment of licence.*—(1) Any licence granted under these rules may be amended by the authority granting such a licence :

Provided that the amendments shall not be inconsistent with any rule in this Chapter.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his licence amended shall submit it to the licensing authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons therefor.

(3) The fee for the amendment of a licence shall be one rupee *plus* the amount (if any) by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licence.

119. *Renewal of licence.*—(1) A licence may be renewed by the authority empowered to grant such a licence.

(2) Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be made not less than thirty days before the date on which the licence expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority renews the licence or until an intimation that the renewal of the licence is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a licence as for a licence.

120. *Refusal of licence.*—(1) A licensing authority refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence, shall record his reasons for such refusal in writing.

(2) A copy of the order containing the reasons for such refusal shall be given to the applicant on payment of a fee of one rupee.

121. *Cancellation of licence.*—(1) Every licence granted under these rules shall be liable to be cancelled by order of the licensing authority for any contravention of the Act or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such licence.

(2) A licensing authority cancelling a licence shall record his reasons for so doing in writing.

(3) A copy of the order containing the reasons for the cancellation of a licence shall be given to the holder of the licence on payment of a fee of one rupee.

122. *Appeals.*—(1) Any person may appeal to the Governor General in Council from an order of the Chief Inspector refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence or cancelling a licence.

(2) Any person may appeal to the immediate official superior of the District Authority from an order of the District Authority refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence or cancelling a licence.

(3) Every appeal shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order against which the appeal is made.

(4) The appeal shall be presented within 30 days when the order appealed against has been passed by the District Authority and within 60 days when the order has been passed by the Chief Inspector.

123. *Supply of rules.*—With every licence granted for the storage of petroleum, a copy of rules 90 to 107 in Chapter IV, shall be given free of charge to the licensee.

124. *Certificates of safety.*—(1) Before petroleum is stored in any installation for which a licence is being granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and enmbankments constructed in accordance with the conditions of the licence are of such a nature as to ensure safety.

(2) The certificate shall be signed by an Engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority.

(3) When the licence is not granted for the first time, but is being granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former licence is stored in the installation.

125. *Transfer of licence for storage.*—(1) The holder of a licence for the storage of petroleum may, at any time before the expiry of the licence, apply for permission to transfer his licence to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made to the licensing authority who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the licence, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of one rupee shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the licence is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the licence as the original holder.

126. *Procedure on death or disability of licensee.*—(1) If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or confiscation under the Act or these rules for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for a new licence in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new licence for the unexpired portion of an original licence granted to any person applying for it under this rule.

127. *Loss of licence.*—Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee.

128. *Payment of fees.*—(1) Every application for the grant or renewal of a licence shall be accompanied by the fee payable thereon. If the licence is not granted or renewed the fee shall be refunded.

(2) All fees chargeable under these rules in respect of licences granted by the District Authority shall be paid by means of impressed stamps or in cash.

(3) The payment of all other fees under these rules shall be made in cash or by cheque.

129. *Power to exempt from payment of fees.*—The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, any fee payable under these rules.

130. *Production of licence on demand.*—(1) Every person holding or acting under a licence granted under these rules shall produce it, or an authenticated copy of it, at the place to which the licence applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector.

(2) Copies of any licence may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by the authority which granted the licence.

131. *Procedure on reports of infringements.*—The District Authority shall inform the Chief Inspector of the action taken by him on any reports of infringements of the Act or of these rules which the Chief Inspector may make to him.

CHAPTER VII.

Refining and Blending of Petroleum.

132. *Approval of refinery.*—(1) No person shall refine or blend petroleum unless the plans showing the general arrangement of tanks, stills, fencing, gates, and all plant and buildings at the place where it is proposed to refine or blend petroleum (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the refinery) have been approved they the Chief Inspector.

(2) The Chief Inspector on receiving an application under sub-rule (1) may require the submission of such particulars as he may specify regarding the materials used or to be used in the construction of stills, condensing pipes and tanks, and the method of their erection.

133. *Retention of plans.*—A copy of the approved plans, which shall incorporate any alterations sanctioned under rule 135 from time to time shall be kept at the refinery.

134. *Application of rules.*—Rules 135 to 147 inclusive apply only to refineries.

135. *Alterations.*—No alteration in a refinery involving the general arrangement of tanks, stills, any other plant and buildings or the materials used in the construction or the method of erection of the stills, condensing pipes and tanks shall be carried out without the previous sanction in writing of the Chief Inspector.

136. *Use of fire-proof materials.*—All buildings in which petroleum is handled shall be built of fire-proof materials.

137. *Situation of storage tanks.*—No storage tank, the capacity of which exceeds 50,000 gallons, shall be situated nearer than 300 feet to any still, boiler or furnace.

138. *Size of service tanks.*—Unless specially permitted by the Chief Inspector service tanks (*i.e.*, tanks which contain fuel for boiler and still fires) shall not be larger than is necessary to conserve 24 hours fuel for the fire which they serve.

139. *Drainage.*—Suitable arrangements shall be made for the proper carrying off and fire-trapping of all drainage and possible leakage from a still or bench of stills.

140. *Fires and smoking.*—(1) No fire, furnace or source of heat or light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall be allowed except in the firing spaces of stills or boilers.

(2) No smoking shall be allowed except in spaces or buildings specially approved for the purpose by the Chief Inspector.

141. *Supply of sand or earth.*—(1) An adequate quantity of dry sand or earth together with the necessary implements for its convenient application or other efficient means of extinguishing petroleum fires shall always be kept readily accessible near tanks and stills.

(2) The Chief Inspector may specify the quantity of dry sand or earth which shall be deemed to be adequate for the purposes of this rule.

142. *Hydrants and hoses.*—(1) In a refinery with a still capacity exceeding on an average 1,000 gallons daily, hydrants with a minimum pressure of 40 lbs. with the necessary hose, shall be provided at suitable points. Their location shall be shown in the approved plans of the refinery.

(2) All hydrants and hose shall be kept in an efficient condition.

143. *Pumping of dangerous petroleum.*—All dangerous petroleum as it leaves the stills, with the exception of such quantities as may be pumped direct to service tanks for fuel, shall be at once pumped out of the refinery to storage tanks, ands hall not be stored in the immediate neighbourhood of stills and boilers :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may permit dangerous petroleum to be disposed of otherwise.

144. *Prevention of danger from electricity.*—Adequate provision shall be made to prevent the accumulation of dangerous static charges of electricity.

145. *Plans.*—Fire walls and efficient separators for drainage shall be shown in the plans referred to in rule 132 and may be required to be erected when deemed necessary by the Chief Inspector.

146. *Reports of fires.*—The occurrence of any fire at a refinery shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of the refinery for the time being to the nearest Police Station and to the Chief Inspector.

147. *Closing of refinery.*—If a refinery is closed down, the area within the fence surrounding it shall be cleared of all petroleum having a flashing-point below 200° F. as soon as possible.

CHAPTER VIII.

Tetra Ethyl Lead Mixture.

148. *Addition of tetra ethyl lead.*—Tetra ethyl lead shall not be added to petroleum in such quantity as to render the proportion of tetra ethyl lead to petroleum in excess of one part in 1,000 parts by volume or one part in 450 parts by weight.

149. *Importation, transport and storage.*—No person shall import, transport or store any petroleum containing tetra ethyl lead in which the proportion of tetra ethyl lead exceeds one part in 1,000 parts by volume or one part in 450 parts by weight.

150. *Power to increase proportion.*—The Chief Inspector may by an order in writing in special cases permit the proportions of tetra ethyl lead prescribed in rules 148 and 149 to be increased.

151. *Coloration.*—Every mixture of petroleum and tetra ethyl lead shall be distinctively coloured before being sold to the public.

152. *Marking of receptacles.*—All receptacles containing a mixture of petroleum and tetra ethyl lead shall unless they are in the possession of His Majesty's forces bear a warning in the following terms :—

"WARNING.

This spirit contains lead and should be used as a motor fuel only."

CHAPTER IX.

Testing of Petroleum.

153. *Drawing of samples.*—(1) In all cases the sampling officer shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample. Where the sample is drawn from an original unopened receptacle containing petroleum not in bulk the opening shall be sufficient to admit of the sample being rapidly transferred from the receptacle.

(2) Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, shall be filled to three-quarters of their capacity with the sample and corked. The corks shall be driven home and cut off level with the neck ; and melted sealing wax shall be worked into the corks and the bottles shall be efficiently sealed.

(3) In the case of petroleum imported by sea the bottles containing the sample shall after being sealed, be labelled with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary.

154. *Forwarding and retention of samples.*—One of the bottles referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 153 shall be preserved for reference in case of need and the other shall be forwarded to the testing officer.

155. *Procedure for delivery of samples from ship's cargo.*—(1) When the master of, or the agent for, a ship has made the declaration required by rule 8, the sampling officer shall go on board the vessel and obtain samples of all the petroleum on board which it is intended to land at the port. If the importer so desires the sampling officer shall also take samples of all the petroleum on board which it is intended to land at any other port in British India :

Provided that no sample need be taken of—

(*a*) petroleum which is declared to be dangerous ; or

(*b*) petroleum of Burmese origin which is covered by a certificate in Form B granted by a testing officer appointed by the Government of Burma.

(2) The master shall deliver to the sampling officer, without charge, samples of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under sub-rule (1). Such samples shall, if the sampling officer so requires, be taken from the particular receptacles indicated by him :

Provided that when the petroleum is in cases, samples may be taken as landing proceeds.

156. *Selection of samples from ship's cargo.*—The minimum number of samples to be selected of each brand or quality contained in the cargo shall be as follows :—

(*a*) of petroleum certified in accordance with rule 11—

(*i*) in cases—one sample for every 15,000 cases or part thereof ;

(*ii*) in casks or drums, declared to be of uniform quality—one sample for every 120,000 gallons or part thereof ;

(*iii*) in bulk or in tanks—one sample from each group of tanks or tank compartments certified to be of the same brand or quality ;

(*b*) of other petroleum—

(*i*) in cases—one sample for every 10,000 cases or part thereof ;

(*ii*) in casks or drums, declared to be of uniform quality—one sample for every 80,000 gallons or part thereof ;

(*iii*) in bulk or in tanks —one sample from each tank or tank compartment.

157. *Standard Test Apparatus.*—(1) The Standard Test Apparatus and thermometers shall—

(*a*) agree in every respect with the specifications laid down in Schedule III ; and

(*b*) have been tested and certified by the Board of Trade or the National Physical Laboratory, London, and marked with the year of test.

(2) The standard thermometers shall be replaced at least once in every three years.

158. *Certification of apparatus.*—(1) When any apparatus for determining the flashing-point of petroleum is submitted to the officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act for comparison with the Standard Test Apparatus, that officer shall examine the apparatus including the thermometers and the barometers or aneroids.

(2) No certificate shall be granted under section 16 of the Act if—

(*a*) the apparatus is in any respect outside the tolerances laid down in Schedule III to these rules or is otherwise defective ; or

(*b*) any thermometer shows readings varying by more than 1° F. at temperatures of 76° F. and 120°F. as given by the Standard Test Apparatus ; or

(*c*) any barometer or aneroid shows a variation of more than half an inch from the pressure given by the Standard Test Apparatus.

(3) A certificate in Form E shall be granted in respect of any apparatus which has been found to agree with the Standard Test Apparatus within the limits mentioned in sub-rule (2).

(4) A certificate granted under this rule shall be valid for a period of three years.

159. *Register of certificates.*—A register of all certificates granted under rule 158 shall be maintained in Form F by the officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Act.

160. *Methods of test.*—(1) The testing officer shall test the samples in the manner laid down in Schedule III to these rules.

(2) In all cases at least three samples shall be separately tested, the average of the three readings being corrected for the thermometer correction, if any, and for the barometric correction in case of dispute.

(3) If the average flashing-point is not lower than 76°F. and no one test gives a flashing-point below 73°F. the whole of the petroleum represented by the samples shall be deemed to be non-dangerous petroleum.

161. *Procedure when tests show want of uniformity.*—(1) If the testing officer, after testing samples taken from a ship's cargo, considers further tests necessary to satisfy himself that none of the petroleum is dangerous, he shall report to the Collector of Customs accordingly.

(2) On receipt of a report under sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) when the consignment is imported in cases or casks or drums, the Collector of Customs shall cause the petroleum in question to be landed and stacked in lots of not more than 1,500 cases or casks or drums each, or to be discharged into boats each containing not more than 1,500 cases or casks or drums, and the sampling officer shall select and deliver to the testing officer one sample from each lot ;

(*b*) when the consignment is imported in bulk, the sampling officer shall forward a second sample and the Collector of Customs may, until the receipt of the testing officer's further report, prevent the landing of any portion of the contents of the tank in question, or may permit it to be landed as provided in rule 15 ;

(*c*) if the petroleum has been already landed and stored under rule 15—

(*i*) if it is not in bulk it shall be divided into lots and samples of each lot shall be selected as provided in clause (*a*) ;

(*ii*) if it is in bulk samples shall be drawn from each separate storage tank containing the petroleum.

162. *Certificate of tests.*—(1) The testing officer shall as soon as practicable, and ordinarily within twenty-four hours after receipt of any samples, make out a certificate in Form G and shall forward it in the case of samples of petroleum taken on board a ship to the Collector of Customs and in the case of other samples to the officer submitting the sample.

(2) The testing officer shall, at the request of any person concerned, furnish him with a certified copy of the certificate in Form G on payment of a fee of one rupee.

163. *Fees for inspection and comparison.*—(1) The fee for each inspection of the Standard Test Apparatus shall be one rupee.

(2) The fees for comparing a privately owned test apparatus with the Standard Test Apparatus shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
Abel Flash Point Apparatus or Pensky-Martens Apparatus	30
Barometer	10
Thermometer	10

164. *Fees for testing.*—(1) The fee for testing each samples of imported petroleum shall be five rupees :

Provided that the aggregate fees chargeable under this sub-rule shall not, in the case of any one ship, exceed Rs. 50.

(2) The fee for re-testing each sample under section 20 of the Act shall be five rupees. It shall be refunded if the original test is proved to be erroneous.

SCHEDULE I.

LICENCES (*vide Rule* 115).

Article No.	Form of Licence (See Schedule II.)	Purpose for which granted.	Authority empowered to grant licence.	Fee.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	H	To import dangerous petroleum other than petroleum which can be used in an internal combustion engine, in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons at any one time.	The District Authority.	Re. 1.	
2	I	To store dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	The District Authority.	Rs. 4.	
				FOR ARTICLES 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7. *Non-dangerous petroleum.*	
3	J	To store non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.	The District Authority.	(*a*) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed five hundred gallons.	Rs. 8.
				(*b*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons.	Rs. 12.
4	K	To store-petroleum in a tank or tanks in connection with a pump outfit for fuelling motor conveyances.	The Chief Inspector	(*c*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but not does exceed five thousand gallons.	Rs. 12 for the first one thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 3 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
				(*d*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	Rs. 24 for the first five thousand gallons *plus* Rs. 5 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
5	L	To import dangerous petrolum and to store petroleum in installations.	Thie Chief Inspector	(*e*) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	Rs. 275.
6	M	To import store and dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk and to store otherwise than in bulk (*a*) non-dangerous petroleum in quantity exceeding 5,000 gallons or (*b*) partly dangerous petroleum and partly non-dangerous petroleum.	Thie Chief Inspector	*Dangerous petroleum.* (*f*) When the quantity to be stored or imported and stored does not exceed five hundred gallons.	Rs. 8.
7	Special forms.	To import dangerous petroleum and to store petroleum (in cases not provided for in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).	The Chief Inspector	(*g*) When the quantity to be stored or imported and stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	The same fees as those laid down for storage of non-dangerous petroleum.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS.

FORM A.

[*See Rule 8.*]

Declaration to be made by the master of a ship carrying petroleum before entering a port or by the ship's agent.

Name of ship.............

1	2	3	4
Nature of petroleum.	Total quantity carried in the ship.	Quantity of petroleum to be landed in British India at—Name of port.	REMARKS.
Dangerous petroleum which can be used in an internal combustion engine.			
Other dangerous petroleum			
Petroleum certified in accordance with rule 11 other than heavy petroleum.			
Heavy petroleum			
Other non-dangerous petroleum			
Total ..			

Dated *Signature of Master/Agent of ship.*

FORM B.

[*See Rule 11.*]

Certificate of imported petroleum.

Certified that sample/samples of petroleum of the description given below for shipment per S. S. to has/have been tested by me and that its/their flashing point is/points are as stated against the same.

Description of petroleum whether in cases, casks, drums, tanks, or in bulk.	Brand.	No. of cases, casks, drums or tanks.	Quantity.	Flashing-point.

Port of shipment..................Name of Shipper.................

Dated the *day of* 19 .

Signature and designation of Testing Officer.

FORM C.

[*See Rule 13.*]

Certificate of storage accommodation.

I hereby declare that I propose to store the following consignments of dangerous/non-dangerous petroleum *ex* S. S.................arriving in.......on or about the............19 at the storage tanks or sheds of which particulars are given in columns 1 and 2 of the statement below and I certify that the capacity shown as available in column 3 of that statement is available for the storage of the said petroleum, and that the said storage tanks or sheds are duly licensed for the strorage of the petroleum in question.

Dated the....................19. .. .. .. *Importer or Agent.*

STATEMENT.

1	2	3	4
Storage tanks or sheds.	Total capacity of each storage tank or shed.	Capacity available in each storage tank or shed.	Capacity to be utilized by present consignment in each storage tank or shed.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Total (gallons) ..			

FORM D.

[*See Rule 114(2).*]

Application for the grant/renewal of a licence to store or to import and store petroleum.

	The replies to be written in this column.
*1. Applicant's Name	
" Calling	
" Address	
2. Situation of the premises where petroleum is to be stored—	
Province	
District	
Town or village	
3. Petroleum proposed to be stored—	
Nature (*i.e.*, dangerous, non-dangerous or heavy petroleum).	
Quantity: In bulk	
Quantity: Not in bulk	
4. Form in which licence is required	
5. Do the premises fulfil all the conditions endorsed on the form ?	
6. Petroleum already stored on the premises—	
Nature	
Quantity: In bulk	
Quantity: Not in bulk	
7. Dangerous petroleum proposed to be imported—	
Quantity: In bulk	
Quantity: Not in bulk	
Remarks	

Signature of applicant.

Postal address of applicant.

Date of application.

NOTE.—This appliction if it relates to a new installation or storage shed or if the applicant proposes any alterations in an existing installation or storage shed must be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale in duplicate. The plans should clearly indicate :—

(*a*) the manner in which the conditions prescribed by these rules have been complied with ;

(*b*) the premises to be licensed, the area of which shall be distinctively coloured or otherwise defined ;

(*c*) the surroundings and all protected works ;

(*d*) the position and capacity of all storage tanks, storage and filling sheds and the position of all other buildings and erections forming part of the installation ;

(*e*) the areas reserved for dangerous patroleum, heavy petroleum and non-dangerous petroleum other than heavy petroleum ;

(*f*) tanks and other enclosures ;

(*g*) all pumps, valves, filling and discharge points, vent pipes, etc.

*In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name and address of the company and the name of the manager or agents should be given.

FORM E.

[*See Rule 158 (3).*]

Certificate of Apparatus.

.... Apparatus.

Marked No. ....

Maker's Name ....

Slide No. ....

Thermometer No. .... Oil Cup

No. .... Water Bath

Cup No. ....

The above apparatus including the thermometers having been submitted for varification with the Standard Test Apparatus was compared by me on............and found to agree with it within the prescribed limits.

The following corrections are necessary to the thermometer and barometer or aneroid readings :—

Thermometer No...

No...

Barometer or Aneroid No...

Date......................................

Reference......................................

Signature and designation of the Officer appointed under Section 15 (1) of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

FORM F.

[*See Rule 159.*]

Register of Certificates of Apparatus.

Serial No.	Place at which the apparatus is intended to be used.	Number and date engraved on the apparatus.	Contents of certificate.	Date on which certificate will cease to be valid.

FORM G.

[*See Rule 162.*]

Certificate of tests of petroleum.

Owner..

Marks..

Test (1)

(2)

(3)

Average ....Thermometer

correction ....

The sample is..

petroleum and (in the case of non-dangerous petroleum) has a flashing -point of..........

....

Place.....................

Date.....................

Testing Officer.

FORM H.

(Article 1 of Schedule I.)

Licence to import dangerous petroleum other than petroleum which can be used in an internal combustion engine, in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons at any one time.

No.

Fee Re. 1.

Licence is hereby granted to to import dangerous petroleum other than petroleum which can be used in an internal combustion engine, not exceeding sixty gallons in quantity at any one time, at the Port of subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 19 .

The *19* .

District Authority.

Conditions of licence.

1. Dangerous petroleum shall be imported in gas-tight tinned, galvanised or otherwise externally rust-proofed sheet iron or steel receptacles which shall be fitted with well-made filling apertures and well fitting screw plugs or with screw caps or other caps with metal air-tight under-caps.

2. The receptacles shall have the following thickness of metal :—

	Not less than—
Capacity exclusive of the prescribed air space	
not exceeding 2 gallons	27 B. G.
exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 gallons	22 B. G.
exceeding 4 but not exceeding 30 gallons	18 B. G.
exceeding 30 but not exceeding 45 gallons	17 B. G.
exceeding 45 gallons	16 B. G.

3. The receptacles shall be so constructed and secured as not to be liable except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to become defective, leaky or insecure in transit and shall bear a stamped, embossed, painted or printed warning exhibiting in conspicuous characters the words " Highly Inflammable " or an equivalent warning of the dangerous nature of the petroleum.

4. An air-space of not less than 7½ per cent. of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling

FORM I.

(Article 2 of Schedule I.)

Licence to store dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.

No.

Fee Rs. 4.

Licence is hereby granted to valid only for the storage of gallons of dangerous petroleum in the storage shed described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

The *19* .

District Authority

Description of the storage shed referred to above.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. Dangerous petroleum shall be stored only—

(*i*) in a storage shed constructed of suitable uninflammable material: the doors and windows may be of wood; or

(*ii*) in a properly ventilated iron bin of a design approved by the Chief Inspector, placed on private ground in the open air.

2. The storage shed shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level and also near or in the roof. The ventilators shall be provided with two thicknesses of fine copper or other non-corroding metal wire gauze of mesh not less than 28 to the linear inch.

3. The storage shed shall not form part of, or be attached to, any building in which any person resides or works or where persons assemble for any purpose unless it is separated therefrom by a substantial floor or partition which is constructed of uninflammable material and has no openings therein.

4. The storage shed, if in any building, shall not be suitated under any staircase or under any other means of exit likely to be required to be used for escape in case of fire.

5. Any two storage sheds or bins or other storage premises not more than twenty feet apart, shall be deemed to be one storage shed.

6. No alterations shall be carried out in the storage shed or bin without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority.

7. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the storage shed, which are in the opinion of such authority, necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

8. Dangerous petroleum other than paints, varnished, lacquers and similar products shall not be kept in any receptacle other than the standard petrol tins of capacity not exceeding two gallons exclusive of the prescribed air-space.

9. All empty receptacles which have contained dangerous petroleum shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum vapour.

10. No receptacles shall be repaired on the premises and no person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle in which, to his knowledge, any dangerous petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle has been rendered free from dangerous petroleum and any inflammable vapour.

11. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.

12. Every care shall be taken to prevent any dangerous petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or water course.

13. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept and to the vessel which contains or has contained petroleum.

14. Any accident, fire, or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

15. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or Sampling Officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM J.

(Article 3 of Schedule I.)

Licence to store non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.

No.

Fee Rs.

Licence is hereby granted to valid only for the storage of gallons of non-dangerous petroleum in the storage shed described below, subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

The *19* .

District Authority.

(Description and location of the storage shed referred to above.)

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. The petroleum shall be stored only in the storage shed which shall be constructed of suitable uninflammable material, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood. The building shall rest on foundation walls, the walls and floors being suitably finished to form a sump or enclosure not more than 2 feet in depth and capable of receiving and retaining, in cases of accident or emergency, a volume not less than the maximum quantity of petroleum allowed in the building.

2. The storage shed shall not form part of, or be attached to, any building in which any person resides or works or where persons assemble for any purpose unless it is separated therefrom by a substantial floor or partition which is constructed of uninflammable material and has no openings in it.

3. The storage shed, if in any building, shall not be situated under any staircase or under any other means of exit likely to be required to be used for escape in case of fire.

4. No alterations shall be carried out in the storage shed without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority.

5. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

6. Any two storage sheds not more than 15 feet apart shall be deemed to be one storage shed.

7. Non-dangerous petroleum shall be packed in air-tight tins or drums of steel or iron or in other receptacles not easily broken.

8. The drum or other receptacle containing petroleum shall only be opened in the licensed premises and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

9. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to any petroleum kept and to any receptacles which contain or have contained petroleum.

10. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.

11. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or water course.

12. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

13. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or Sampling Officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM K.

(Article 4 of Schedule I.)

Licence to store petroleum in a tank or tanks in connection with a pump outfit for fuelling motor conveyances.

No.

Fee Rs.

Licence is hereby granted to valid only for the storage of gallons of petroleum in a tank (tanks) in the licensed premises described below and shown on the plan hereto attached subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

*This licence shall be renewable for years in the absence of contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, or of the rules framed thereunder or of any condition of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

The 19 .

Plan No. , dated

Description of the licensed premises referred to above.

The licensed premises are situated and consist of a gas-tight tank (tanks) of a capacity of gallons sunk underground.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

*Not applicable to kerbside outfits.

Conditions of licence.

1. The petroleum shall be stored in one or more gas-tight metal tanks of a capacity of gallons sunk completely underground in the position shown on the plan attached hereto and each placed in a masonry or concrete pit, the tank being packed round with sand, earth or clay so that no air-space is left between the tank and the masonry or concrete pit and the tank is not visible. Such masonry or concrete pit shall not be obligatory if the tank is a welded one tested up to a pressure of 3 lbs. per square inch and is buried and is on private, leased or rented land away from public traffic. The space over the buried tanks must not be used for any purpose.

2. There shall be no openings in any tank other than those necessary for the introduction or removal of the petroleum or for ventilating or dipping the tank. The filling and dipping pipes shall be carried down nearly to the bottom of the tank.

3. Every tank shall be fitted with a vent pipe leading into the open air. The vent pipe shall be securely supported and shall be not less than 12 feet in height. The upper opening shall be covered with fine copper or other non-corroding metal wire gauze of mesh not less than 28 to the linear inch and fitted with a hood or the upper opening shall be fitted with an inlet valve and an exhaust valve.

4. After the 1st April 1937, no pump or tank shall be erected inside a building and, if prior to that date any tank is installed inside a building, it shall only be filled from a tank-wagon through an underground filling pipe having a filling point in the open air at a distance of not less than 12 feet from the building.

5. No alteration of the position of a pump or tank and no replacement of a tank shall be effected except with the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. All alterations sanctioned under this condition shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this licence.

6. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the licensed premises which are, in the opinion of such authority, necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

7. Every tank, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all petroleum and of all inflammable vapours. When a tank in position is open for cleaning or repairs no electric or other lamps, electric cables or electric fans shall be brought near the manhole of the tank until the tank has been certified in writing to be 'gas free' by a qualified Chemist or Engineer. (The inside of the tank may be lighted by the use of mirrors).

8. The petroleum shall enter a tank "under seal" and shall not be supplied to the tank between the hours of sunset and sunrise except by a motor tank-wagon of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose and with the approval in writing of the licensing authority.

NOTE.—A pipe supplying liquid to a tank is "under-seal" to that tank if it is screwed to the tank or otherwise attached so that no liquid or vapour can escape into the air except through the vent pipe fitted to the tank as required by condition 3.

9. No artificial light capable of igniting inflammable vapour shall at any time be present in the immediate vicinity of the tank-wagon during the transfer of the petroleum to the tank and no person engaged in such transfer shall smoke. When the underground tank is filled with petroleum from barrels no such light shall be allowed within a distance of 30 feet from the barrels.

10. No petroleum shall be removed from a tank except by means of the pump or pumps at the position marked on the plan hereto attached. Every pump shall together with its connections and fittings be so constructed and maintained as to be gas and petroleum-tight. The pipe connections between the tank and a pump shall be placed underground.

11. For the purpose of charging the tanks of motor vehicles the petroleum shall only be supplied by being—

(a) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into above ground measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons, fixed in approved positions, and run thence through sound hose, fitted with a secure self-closing cock and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles, or

(b) pumped through strong metal piping by means of approved pumps into an above grounds service tank of approved capacity, fixed in an approved position, and run thence through strong metal piping into measuring tanks of a capacity not exceeding 30 gallons fixed in approved positions and thence through sound hose, fitted with a secure self-closing cock and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles, or

(c) pumped by means of approved measuring pumps, fixed in approved positions, through sound hose fitted with a secure tap and nozzle, into the tanks of motor vehicles.

12. Petroleum may be supplied to a motor vehicle between the hours of sunset and sunrise from the pump provided that (*i*) lights other than the electric lights of the vehicle receiving the petroleum are extinguished, (*ii*) the pump and the vehicle are illuminated by electric light or failing this by some other form of lighting and (*iii*) no light capable of igniting inflammabale vapour is situated or brought within twelve feet of the pump or vehicle receiving the petroleum.

13. Petroleum shall not be placed in any motor vehicle while the engine is running and persons in and engaged in connection with such motor vehicle shall not be permitted to smoke.

14. Except when absolutely necessary for the purposes of condition 7 or for testing the accuracy of the pump's discharge by means of a standard capacity measure, petroleum shall not be filled from the tank or pump into any receptacle other than one clamped or fitted to a motor vehicle.

15. This licence shall be held to cover the use of a portable kerbside pump outfit for a period of not more than one month in the place of the licensed permanent outfit in the event of the latter being out of order, provided notice in writing is given to the licensing authority before the portable pump is taken into use and the conditions of this licence which apply to a portable pump are observed. No petroleum shall be allowed above ground (except that actually in the pump) in any case where the underground tanks can be used in connection with the portable pump by making a temporary connection from the portable pump to the underground tank.

16. In cases where portable pumps are used not more than two barrels of petroleum in reserve shall be kept within 20 feet of the pump or on public property nearby.

17. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the petroleum or to the vessels which contain or have contained petroleum.

18. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the licensed premises shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and, to the best of his ability, shall prevent any other person from doing such Act.

19. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain or sewer.

20. The licensee shall provide for each pump, whether kerbside or portable, a minimum of two tins or drums of dry sand which shall be kept ready for extinguishing fires.

21. Any accidents, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

22. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or Sampling Officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM L.

(Article 5 of Schedule I.)

Licence to import dangerous petroleum and to store petroleum in installations.

No.

Fee Rs. .

Licence is hereby granted to valid only for the importation of gallons of dangerous petroleum and for the storage of *gallons of petroleum in the place described below and shown on the plan attached hereto subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

	Gallons.
*Dangerous petroleum in bulk	
Dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk	
Non-dangerous petroleum in bulk	
Non-dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk	
Total ..	

The 19 . *Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.*

Plan No. , dated

Description of the place referred to above.

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousands rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. Petroleum shall be kept only in the storage tanks and storage and filling sheds or other approved places within the installation specified for the purpose on the plan attached hereto.

2. (*i*) The tank or tanks shall be supported on an approved foundation and shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall contain only one of the following classes of petroleum, shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain the quantity of petroleum specified under the class to be stored and shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the escape therefrom of any petroleum in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise—

(*a*) *Dangerous petroleum*—10 per cent. more petroleum than the tank or tanks are capable of containing;

(*b*) *Non-dangerous petroleum other than heavy petroleum*—the amount of petroleum the tank or tanks are capable of containing;

(*c*) *Heavy petroleum*—the amount of petroleum the largest tank in the enclosure is capable of containing:

Provided that heavy petroleum may be stored in the same enclosure as non-dangerous petroleum other than heavy petroleum if the dimension under (*b*) above is observed.

(*ii*) Except for the necessary pipes and valves the space within an enclosure and not occupied by the tank or tanks, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied. Alternatively gas-tight metal tanks may be sunk completely underground the tanks being packed round with sand, earth or clay, so that no air-space is left below ground level and the tank is not visible. Tanks so buried shall not be required to maintain the safety distances laid down in condition 8 but the space over the buried tanks must not be used for any purpose. The filling and dipping pipes in an underground tank shall be carried down to the bottom of the tank.

3. All tanks shall be fitted with a vent pipe leading into the open air, the open end being covered with fine copper or other non-corroding metal wire gauze of mesh not less than

28 to the linear inch, and fitted with a hood or the tank shall be fitted with an approved relief valve or other approved means for preventing dangerous internal or external pressures being produced.

4. Cast iron valves are not permitted on any tank and all valves in an installation must be permanently marked in a manner clearly indicating the direction of opening and shutting the valve.

5. Pumps shall be placed only in the positions shown on the plan attached hereto and they shall together with all connections and fittings be so constructed and maintained as to prevent leakage of petroleum.

6. Storage or filling sheds shall be constructed of suitable uninflammable material. The building shall rest on foundation walls and shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or the walls and floor shall be suitably finished to form a sump or enclosure not more than two feet deep. A combination of these methods is permissible. The enclosure or sump thus formed shall be of sufficient capacity to contain the total quantity of petroleum liable at any time to be present in the building and shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the escape therefrom of any petroleum in the form of liquid whether under the action of fire or otherwise. In the case of dangerous petroleum or partly dangerous and partly non-dangerous petroleum the enclosure or sump shall be capable of receiving and retaining a volume not less than 5 per cent. in excess of the maximum quantity allowed in the building. The sumps and enclosures must be kept clean and free from any accumulation of inflammable liquids.

7. Every storage or filling shed in which dangerous petroleum is stored or filled shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level immediately above any walls constructed to prevent any leakage of petroleum and also near or in the roof. The ventilators shall be provided with two thicknesses of fine copper or other non-corroding metal wire gauze of mesh not less than 28 to the linear inch.

8. (*a*) A distance of not less than 100 feet shall be kept clear between (*i*) a storage tank and any other storage tank (*ii*) between a storage tank and a storage or filling shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage or filling sheds, as the case may be.

(*b*) A distance of not less than 150 feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank or storage or filling shed and any protected work.

(*c*) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*)—

(*i*) Where the quantity of dangerous petroleum or partly dangerous and partly non-dangerous petroleum not in bulk to be stored in a storage shed does not exceed 50,000 gallons, the following reduced distances may be kept clear between the shed or enclosure wall and (A) any other building forming part of the installation, (B) any protected work or (C) any storage tank containing non-dangerous petroleum having a capacity not exceeding 50,000 gallons:—

	Feet.
Not exceeding 1,000 gallons	20
Exceeding 1,000 gallons but not exceeding 10,000 gallons.. ..	30
Exceeding 10,000 gallons but not exceeding 20,000 gallons ..	40
Exceeding 20,000 gallons but not exceeding 30,000 gallons ..	50
Exceeding 30,000 gallons but not exceeding 40,000 gallons ..	60
Exceeding 40,000 gallons but not exceeding 50,000 gallons ..	70

(*ii*) When a storage tank containing non-dangerous petroleum has a capacity not exceeding 1,00,000 gallons, a distance of not less than 50 feet may be kept clear between it and (A) another such tank of similar or less capacity or (B) a storage or filling shed containing non-dangerous petroleum.

Such a storage tank and storage or filling shed may, where the total quantity stored does not exceed 2,00,000 gallons, keep a distance of not less than 50 feet clear between the enclosure wall or embankment and any protected works.

(*iii*) When a storage tank containing non-dangerous petroleum has a capacity not exceeding 50,000 gallons, a distance of—

(*a*) for horizontal tanks, not less than one-third

(*b*) for perpendicular tanks, not less than one-half.

the height of the tank may be kept clear between it and (A) another such tank or (B) a storage or filling shed wherein non-dangerous petroleum is stored in quantity not exceeding 50,000 gallons.

Such a storage tank and storage or filling shed may, where the total quantity stored does not exceed 1,00,000 gallons, keep a distance of not less than 20 feet clear between the enclosure wall or embankment and any protected works.

(*iv*) In the case of heavy petroleum a distance of not less than 20 feet may be kept clear between a storage tank and (A) another such tank or (B) storage or filling shed containing such petroleum and a distance of not less than 50 feet shall be kept clear between such storage tank or filling or storage shed and any protected works. When the total quantity stored in such storage tank and storage or filling shed does not exceed 1,00,000 gallons, half the distances given in clause (*iii*) for the like quantity of non-dangerous petroleum other than heavy petroleum may be observed.

9. The distances specified in condition 8 may be reduced by the licensing authority in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances that, in his opinion, warrant the alteration.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary when petroleum is stored in an installation at or near wells, pumping stations or refineries, the concessions in clause (*c*) of condition 8 shall not apply and no storage tank, the capacity of which exceeds 50,000 gallons, or storage or filling shed shall be placed nearer than 300 feet to any still, boiler, furnace or fire. In such an installation all tanks shall be situated in a compact area (*a*) under a single control (*b*) enclosed or capable of being enclosed by one continuous fence (*c*) on which there shall be no protected works.

11. No alterations shall be carried out in the installation without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. Such alterations so sanctioned shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this licence.

12. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the licensed premises, which are, in the opinion of such authority, necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

13. The responsible agent or supervisor referred to in rule 92 shall not allow any person to enter a tank, which has contained petroleum, unless—

(*a*) such person wears a safety helmet of a description approved by the Chief Inspector, or

(*b*) (*i*) the responsible agent or supervisor has certified in writing, as the result of an examination of the tank by himself or by some other competent person, that the atmosphere in the tank is fit for persons to enter, and

(*ii*) at least one safety helmet of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector shall have been kept ready for instant use at the manhole of the tank which is being cleaned or repaired.

14. No work, involving the use of fire, welding or hot rivetting, shall be performed in or on any tank until the tank has been certified in the manner laid down in clause (*b*) of condition 13 to be free from petroleum vapour. When any water is pumped into or withdrawn from the tank no further work of the above description shall be done until the tank has been retested and a fresh certificate issued. When a tank is open for cleaning or repairs no lamps of any description either ordinary or electric, electric torches, electric cables or fans other than of a flame-proof type satisfying the requirements of the British Standard Specification No. 229 shall be brought near the tank.

15. No person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle or pipe in which, to his knowledge, any petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle or pipe has been rendered free from petroleum and any inflammable vapour :

Provided that this condition shall not be deemed to prohibit the usual soldering operations connected with the filling and despatching of petroleum receptacles.

16. All empty receptacles which have contained dagnerous petroleum shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kept securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and inflammable vapour.

17. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.

18. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or water course and enclosures or sumps must not be permanently connected with any drain or sewer.

19. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the area specified in the licence, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communications are available.

20. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or Sampling Officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

FORM M.

(Article 6 of Schedule I.)

Licence to import and store dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk and to store otherwise than in bulk (a) *non-dangerous petroleum in quantity exceeding 5,000 gallons or* (b) *partly dangerous petroleum and partly non-dangerous petroleum.*

No.

Fee Rs.

Licence is hereby granted to valid only for the importation of gallons of dangerous petroleum and for the storage of gallons of dangerous petroleum and gallons of non-dangerous petroleum in the storage shed described below and shown on the plan attached hereto, subject to the provisions of the Pretroleum Act, 1934, and the rules made thereunder and to the further conditions on the back of this licence.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

The 19 .

Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

Plan No. Dated

Description of the storage shed referred to above .

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.

This licence is liable to be cancelled if the licensed premises when inspected are not found conforming to the description and conditions attached hereto and contravention of any of the rules and conditions under which this licence is granted is also punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for a first offence and which may extend to two thousand rupees for any subsequent offence.

Conditions of licence.

1. The petroleum shall be stored only in the storage shed which shall be constructed of suitable uninflammable material provided that, when only non-dangerous petroleum is stored, the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood. The building shall rest on foundation walls and shall be surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction or the walls and floor shall be suitably finished to form a sump or enclosure not more than two feet deep. A combination of these methods is permissible. The enclosure or sump thus formed shall be of sufficient capacity to contain the total quantity of petroleum liable at any time to be present in the building and shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the escape therefrom of any petroleum in the form of liquid whether under the action of fire or otherwise. In the case of dangerous petroleum or partly dangerous and partly non-dangerous petroleum the enclosure or sump shall be capable of receiving and retaining a volume not less than 5 per cent. in excess of the maximum quantity allowed in the building. The sumps and enclosures must be kept clean and free from any accumulation of inflammable liquids.

2. The storage shed, if it is used for the storage of dangerous petroleum, shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level immediately above any walls constructed to prevent any leakage of petroleum and also near or in the roof. The ventilators shall be provided with two thickness of fine copper or other non-corroding metal wire gauze of mesh not less than 28 to the linear inch.

3. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence, by a notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the licensed premises which may, in the opinion of such authority, be necessary for the safety of the premises, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

4. No alteration shall be carried out in the licensed premises without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. All alterations shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this license.

5. The following distances shall be kept clear at all times between protected works and a storage shed or an enclosure wall used for the storage of dangerous petroleum or partly dangerous and partly non-dangerous petroleum :—

Quantity to be stored.	*Distances to be kept clear.* Feet.
not exceeding 500 gallons	20
exceeding 500 gallons but not exceeding 1,000 gallons ..	25
exceeding 1,000 gallons but not exceeding 5,000 gallons ..	30
exceeding 5,000 gallons not but exceeding 20,000 gallons ..	40
exceeding 20,000 gallons not but exceeding 30,000 gallons ..	50
exceeding 30,000 gallons but not exceeding 40,000 gallons ..	60
exceeding 40,000 gallons but not exceeding 50,000 gallons ..	70
exceeding 50,000 gallons	100

6. The following distances shall be kept clear at all times between protected works and a storage shed or an enclosure wall used for the storage of non-dangerous petroleum only :—

Quantity to be stored.	*Distances to be kept clear.* Feet.
exceeding 5,000 gallons but not exceeding 10,000 gallons ..	15
exceeding 10,000 gallons but not exceeding 50,000 gallons ..	20
exceeding 50,000 gallons	30

7. The distances specified in conditions 5 and 6 may be reduced by the licensing authority in cases where screen walls are provided or other special precautions taken or where there are special circumstances that, in his opinion, warrant the reduction.

8. Drums or other receptacles containing petroleum shall only be opened in the licensed premises and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

9. All empty receptacles which have contained dangerous petroleum shall, except when they are opened for the purpose of cleaning them and rendering them free from petroleum vapour, be kpet securely closed unless they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from petroleum and inflammable vapour.

10. No person shall repair or cause to be repaired any receptacle in which, to his knowledge, any petroleum is or has been kept until he has taken all reasonable precautions to ensure that the receptacle has been rendered free from petroleum and any inflammable vapour.

Provided that this condition shall not be deemed to prohibit the usual soldering operations connected with the filling and despatching of petroleum receptacles when such operations are conducted in an approved place outside the storage shed.

11. Adequate precautions shall be taken at all times for the prevention of accident by fire or explosion.

12. Every care shall be taken to prevent any petroleum escaping into any drain, sewer, harbour, river or watercourse.

13. Adequate precaution shall be taken to prevent unauthorised persons having access to any petroleum kept and to any receptacles which contain or have contained petroleum.

14. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises, which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-Charge of the nearest Police Station immediately and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

15. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to any Inspector or Sampling Officer and every facility shall be afforded to such officer for ascertaining that the rules and the conditions of this licence are duly observed.

SCHEDULE III.

METHODS OF TESTING PETROLEUM.

Determination of Flashing-Point.

[*See Rules* 157 *and* 160.]

I.—APPARATUS TO BE USED.

The flashing-point of petroleum and petroleum mixtures which are fluid at 50°F. and which flash not above 120°F. shall be determined by the Abel apparatus as hereinafter defined.

The flashing-point of petroleum and petroleum mixtures which are solid at 50°F. and which flash not above 120°F. shall be determined by the Abel apparatus, the test being modified as hereinafter described.

The flashing-point of petroleum and petroleum mixtures which flash above 120°F. shall be determined by the Pensky-Martens apparatus as hereinafter defined.

II.—PREPARING THE SAMPLES FOR TEST.

About ten fluid ounces of the sample, sufficient for three tests, should be transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which should be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer, introduced into the sample, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50°F.

III.—(1) ABEL APPARATUS.

The apparatus to be employed shall be the Abel petroleum testing apparatus modified by having an oil cup provided with a stirrer. It shall be constructed to the dimensions herein specified within the limits of accuracy prescribed by the tolerances set forth below.

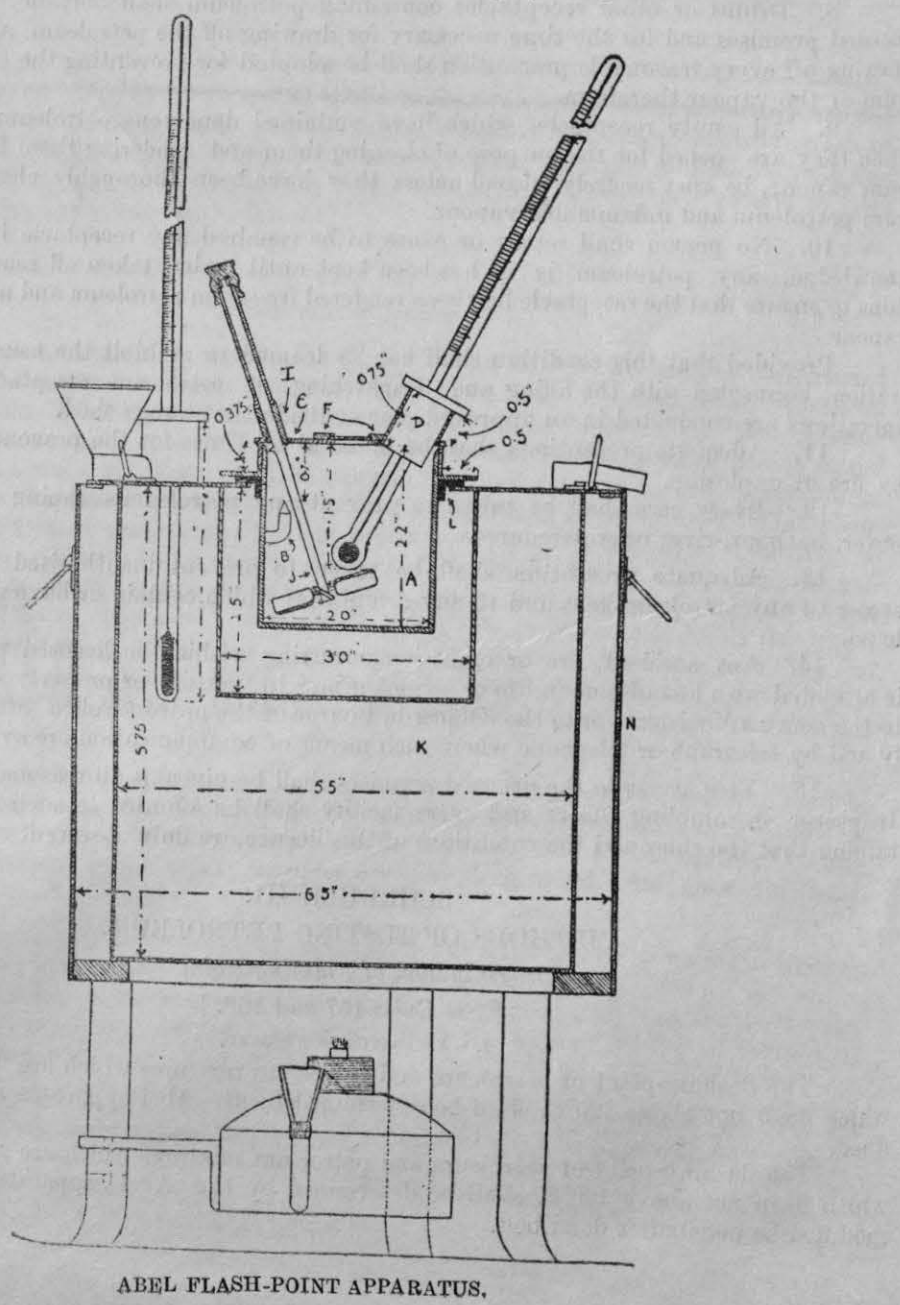
Oil Cup.—The oil cup consists of a cylinderical vessel open at the top and fitted on the outside with a flat circular flange projecting at right angles.

Within the cup, fixed through the wall and silver soldered or braxed in place, there is a gauge consisting of a piece of wire bent upwards and terminat ing in a point.

Material.—Brass or gun-metal.

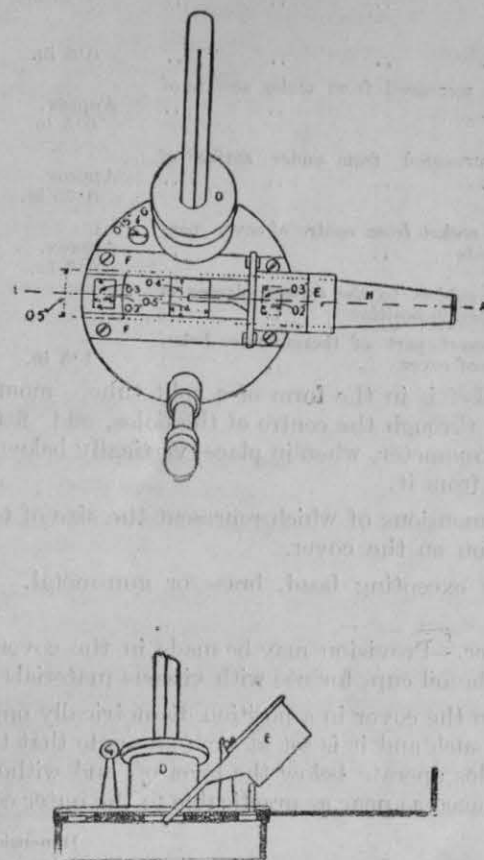
	Dimensions.	Tolerance. in
Cup, wall and bottom thickness	17 I. W. G.	—
Cup, internal diameter	2 in.	±0·05
Cup, internal depth	2·2 in	±0·05
Flange, thickness	17 I. W. G.	—
Flange, width	0·5 in	±0·05
Flange, distance of upper side from top edge of cup ..	0·375 in.	±0·05
Gauge, thickness, not less than	10 I. W. G.	—
Gauge, distance of point from level of upper edge of cup ..	0·7 in.	±0·05

Cover.—The cup is provided with a close-fitting cover with a downward projecting rim barely reaching the flange on the cup. The downward projecting rim is made solid with



ABEL FLASH-POINT APPARATUS.

the top or silver soldered or brazed in place. Upon the cover are mounted a thermometer socket, trunnions to support an oil test-lamp, a pair of guides in which a slide moves, and a



SECTION ON A. A.
COVER OF ABEL FLASH-POINT APPARATUS.
(SLIDE OPEN.)

white bead. The top of the cover is pierced by three rectangular holes symmetrically placed on a diameter, one in the centre and the other two as close as practicable to the inner sides of the cover-rim and opposite each other. These three holes are covered or uncovered by means of a slide moving in suitably disposed guides. The slide has two perforations, one corresponding in all particulars to the centre hole in the cover and the other to one of the holes at the side. The movement of the slide is restricted by suitable stops, and its length and the disposition of the holes are such, that at the outer extremity of the movement of the slide, the holes in the cover are simultaneously just completely opened and at the inner extremity of the movement of the slide they are completely closed.

The trunnions supporting the test-lamp are fixed on the top of the guides and the lamp is mounted in the trunnions so that it is free to oscillate. The lamp is provided with a jet to contain a wick and is so arranged that when the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide and tilted over the central hole in such a way that the lower edge of the cover bisects the circle formed by the bore of the jet when in the lowest position. The flame then occupies a central position within the hole in both directions.

A suitably mounted gas-jet may be substituted for the lamp.

	Dimension.	Tolerance in
Cover, thickness	0·05 in.	±0·015
Cover, central hole, length (in direction of slide) ..	0·5 in.	±0·005
Cover, central hole, width	0·4 in.	±0·005
Cover, peripheral holes, length in (direction of slide) ..	0·2 in.	±0·005
Cover, peripheral holes, width	0·3 in.	±0·005
Slide, thickness	20 I. W. G.	—
Slide, width of upper surface	0·5 in.	+0·01 (excess only).
Lamp, overall length of jet	Approx. 0·6 in.	To suit the requirements for the position of the jet when tilted.

	Dimension.	Tolerance. in.
Lamp, bore of jet, at end	0·0625 in. ..	±0·005
Bead, diameter	0·15 in. ..	±0·01
Thermometer Socket :—		
Internal diameter	0·6 in. ..	±0·01
Length of short side measured from under surface of cover	Approx. 0·5 in. ..	—
Length of long side measured from under surface of cover	Approx. 0·75 in. ..	—
Distance of centre of socket from centre of cover measured on the underside	Approx. 0·7 in. ..	—
These dimensions are subject to the correct placing of the thermometer when in position		
Vertical depth of lowest part of thermometer below centre of underside of cover	1·5 in. ..	±0·1

The thermometer socket is in the form of a split tube, mounted on a diameter at right angles to the diameter through the centre of the holes, and fitted at such an angle as to bring the bulb of the thermometer, when in place, vertically below the centre of the cover and at the correct distance from it.

A white bead, the dimensions of which represent the size of test flame to be used, is mounted in a visible position on the cover.

Materials.—All parts excepting bead, brass or gun-metal. Bead, ivory or other suitable material.

Cover fitted with stirrer.—Provision may be made in the cover for the reception of a stirrer which projects into the oil cup, for use with viscous materials only.

A bush is mounted on the cover in a position diametrically opposite the thermometer mounting, and its length is such and it is set at such an angle that the stirrer rod clears the oil-level gauge and the blades operate below the level of, and without fouling, the thermometer bulb. The bush is placed as near as practicable to the outer edge of the cover.

	Dimension.	Tolerance. in.
Stem, length, overall	4 in. ..	±0·1
Stem, length, lower end to point of attachment of blades	Approx. 0·1 in. ..	—
Stem, length lower end to upper surface of collar ..	1·9 in. ..	±0·1
Stem, length, upper surface of collar to lower end of thread	2 in.	±0·1
Stem, diameter	Approx. 0·125 in.	—
Stem, diameter of collar	Approx. 0·25 in.	—
Stem, thread	7·B. A.	—
Blades, thickness	17 I. W. G. ..	—
Blades, length excluding root	0·5 in.	±0·01
Blades, breadth (all corners of blades rounded) ..	5/16 in. (0·3125 in).	±0·01
Blades, angle	Approx. 45° ..	—
Sleeve, length	To suit stem giving free rotation with no appreciable vertical play when screwed home.	
Diameter of bore	Sliding fit on stem. ..	—
Diameter of collar	Approx. 0·25 in. ..	—

The stirrer consists of a round stem having four blades or vanes silver soldered in place at one end. A collar is fixed on the stem so that when the stem is inserted into the bush from below, it is arrested at a position such that the correct length protrudes into the oil cup. The top end of the stem is reduced and screwed.

A long sleeve having an internally screwed, knurled knob soldered to its upper end, is passed over the upper end of the stem and screwed home. The length of the sleeve is such that a flat-faced collar at its lower end just comes into contact with the upper end of the bush, leaving the stirrer free to rotate without appreciable vertical play.

A flat-headed cylindrical plug is provided for insertion in the bush when the stirrer is not in use.

Material.—Brass or gun-metal.

Heating vessel.—The heating vessel or bath consists of two flat-bottomed cylindrical copper vessels placed coaxially one inside the other and soldered at their tops to a flat copper ring, greater in outside diameter than the larger vessel and of smaller inside diameter than

the smaller vessel. The space between the two vessels is thus totally enclosed and is used as a water jacket.

	Dimension.	Tolerance. in.
Inner vessel, thickness	24 I. W. G. ..	—
Inner vessel, internal diameter	3 in. ..	±0·05
Inner vessel, internal depth	2·5 in. ..	±0·05
Outer vessel, thickness, not less than	24 I. W. G. ..	—
Outer vessel, internal diameter	5·5 in. ..	±0·1
Outer vessel, internal depth	5·75 in. ..	±0·1
Top plate, thickness, not less than	20 I. W. G. ..	—
Top plate, outer flange projection	0·375 in. ..	±0·1
Top plate, diameter of central hole	To suit ebonite or fibre ring. Clearance not to exceed 0·1 in.	
Ebonite or fibre ring, internal diameter	Easy fit on oil cup. ..	—
Ebonite or fibre ring, external diameter of flange ..	2·75 in. ..	±0·02
Ebonite or fibre ring, overall depth of spigot.. ..	0·25 in. ..	±0·02
Ebonite or fibre ring, thickness, flange and spigot ..	0·08 in. ..	±0·005
Ebonite or fibre ring, screws, C. S.	8 B. A. × o·15 in. ..	—
Thermometer, socket, internal diameter	0·6 in. ..	±0·01
Thermometer socket, height from top of plate ..	0·75 in.	±0·05

An ebonite or fibre ring of right-angle section is fitted into the hole in the centre of the flat-ring forming the top of the bath and, when the apparatus is in use, the oil cup fits into, and its flange rests upon, this ebonite or fibre ring so that the oil cup is centrally disposed within the heating vessel. The ebonite or fibre ring is secured in place by means of six small screws having their heads sunk below the surface of the ring, to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup.

A split socket, similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set vertically, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the water-space. A funnel and overflow pipe also communicate with the water-space through the top plate and two loop handles are provided thereon.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a cylindrical copper jacket not less than 24 I. W. G. flanged inwards at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while resting firmly on the iron ring, just touches with its outward projecting flange the inward-turned flange of the jacket. Two handles are provided on the outer jacket.

Diameter of the outer jacket 6·5 inches ± 0·1 inch.

Spirit lamp.—A spirit lamp is provided for raising the temperature of the water bath, but any other suitable means may be employed for this purpose.

Thermometers.—Two thermometers are provided, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing-point.

Oil Cup Thermometer.

Type ..	.. Mercury in glass, nitrogen filled, graduated, on the stem, enamel back.
Length ..	.. Approximately 9 inches.
Stem ..	.. Diameter 0·24 to 0·28 inch.
Bulb ..	.. Spherical; made of normal glass approved by the Board of Trade Diameter 0·35 inch ± 0·05 inch.
Range ..	.. 50° to 150° F. with expansion chamber. Distance from the bottom of the bulb to the 50° line, 2·75 inches to 3·15 inches. Distance from the 50° line to the 150° line, not less than 4·75 inches.
Immersion ..	.. A swelling is made in the stem to ensure that the thermometer shall be fixed in its brass collar so that the distance from the top of the collar to the bottom of the bulb is 2·40 inches ± 0·05 inch.
Graduation	.. Scale graduated in 1° F. divisions. Every 5° and every 10° to be indicated by longer lines. Figured at every 10° in full.
Marking ..	.. "Abel Oil Cup": Identification number, "Fahrenheit": maker's or vendor's name or trade mark.

Water Bath Thermometer.

Type ..	.. Mercury in glass, nitrogen filled, graduated on the stem, enamel back.
Length ..	.. Approximately 9 inches.
Stem ..	.. Diameter, 0·24 to 0·28 inch.
Bulb ..	.. Cylindrical, made of a normal glass approved by the Board of Trade. Length, approximately 0·8 inch. Diameter, not to exceed the diameter of the stem.
Range ..	.. 90° to 190° F. with expansion chamber. Distance from the bottom of the bulb to the 90° line, 3·95 inches to 4·35 inches. Distance from the 90° line to the 190° line, not less than 3·55 inches.

Water Bath Thermometer.

Immersion	.. A swelling is made in the stem to ensure that the thermometer shall be fixed in its brass collar so that the distance from the top of the collar to the bottom of the bulb is 3·5 inches ±0·1 inch.
Graduation	.. Scale graduated in 1° F. divisions. Every 5° and 10° to be indicated by longer lines. Figures at every 10° in full.
Marking ..	.. "Abel Water Bath;" Identification number, "Fahrenheit;" maker's or vendor's name or trade mark.

The brass collar of the thermometer is in each case of the following dimensions :—

Outside diameter ..	.. —push fit in socket.
Thickness of tube ..	.. —22 I. W. G.
Thickness of flange ..	.. —0·1 inch ± 0·001 inch.

III, (II) METHOD.

(1) FOR PETROLEUM FLASHING BELOW 90° F.

The test apparatus shall be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

The heating vessel or water-bath shall be filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the beginning of the test shall be 130° F., and no heat shall be applied to the water-bath during the test. When a test has been completed and it is desired to make another test the water-bath shall be again raised to 130° F., which may conveniently be done while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The next test is then proceeded with.

If an oil test-lamp is being used it shall be prepared by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candle-wick and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp shall be trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame, which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil-cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer. A gas test-flame may be employed, and if so, the size of the jet of flame shall be adjusted to the size laid down above.

The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the cup shall be placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested shall be poured into it, until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. Before a test is begun the temperature of the oil shall be determined and shall be brought to approximately 60°F. The cover, with the slide closed, shall then be put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup, and the cup shall be so placed into the bath or heating vessel, every care being taken to avoid wetting the sides of the cup with the oil. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have the correct immersion when the brass collar of the thermometer is properly seated, and its position shall not in any circumstances be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

The test-lamp shall then be placed in position upon the lid of the cup. When the temperature has reached 66°F. the operation of testing shall be begun, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree, in the following manner :—

The slide shall be slowly drawn open while a metronome, set at 75 to 80 beats per minute, beats three times and shall be closed during the fourth beat. A pendulum of 24 inches effective length may be used in place of the metronome, counting one beat from one extremity of the swing to the other.

The barometric pressure shall be observed and recorded. No corrections shall be made except in case of dispute, when the flashing-point figure shall be corrected according to the following rule :—

For each inch (25·4 mm.) below 29·92 in. (760 mm.) barometric reading add 1·6°F. to the flashing-point.

For each inch (25·4 mm.) above 29·92 in. (760 mm.) barometric reading subtract 1·6°F. from the flashing-point.

(2) FOR PETROLEUM FLASHING BETWEEN 90° F. AND 120° F.

The air-chamber which surrounds the oil-cup shall be filled with cold water at a depth of 1·5 inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp shall then be placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation, and the temperature of the oil raised at the rate of 2°F. to 2·25°F. per minute, the testing being carried out as laid down in the previous section, except that the test flame shall first be applied when the temperature has reached 80°F.

(3) FOR SOLID PETROLEUM MIXTURES.

Solid petroleum mixtures are to be tested in the Abel apparatus in the following manner :—

The solid mixture must be cut into cylinders 1·5 inch long and 0·25 inch in diameter by means of a cork borer or other similar cutter having the correct internal diameter. These

cylinders are to be placed in the petroleum cup of the testing apparatus in a vertical position in such number as will completely fill the cup. The cylinders must be in contact with one another, but must not be so tightly packed as to be deformed in shape.

Five or six of the cylinders in the centre of the cup must be shortened to 0·5 inch to allow space for the thermometer bulb.

The air bath of the testing apparatus must be filled to a depth of 1·5 inch with water. The water bath must then be raised to, and maintained at, a temperature of about 80° F.

The cup must then be placed in the air bath, and the temperature of the sample must be allowed to rise until the thermometer in the oil-cup shows 75° F, when the test flame must be applied.

If no flash is obtained, this temperature must be maintained constant in the oil-cup for one hour, at the expiration of which time the test flame must again be applied.

If a flash is obtained, the solid mixture will be subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

NOTE.—It may, in many cases, save time in testing samples of petroleum mixtures to apply the test flame, after the sample has been a few minutes in the cup and while still at the temperature of the room in which the test is being carried out, provided that this temperature is below 76° F. If a flash is obtained by this means it is unnecessary (*for the purpose of the Petroleum Act*) to proceed with the test at a higher temperature.

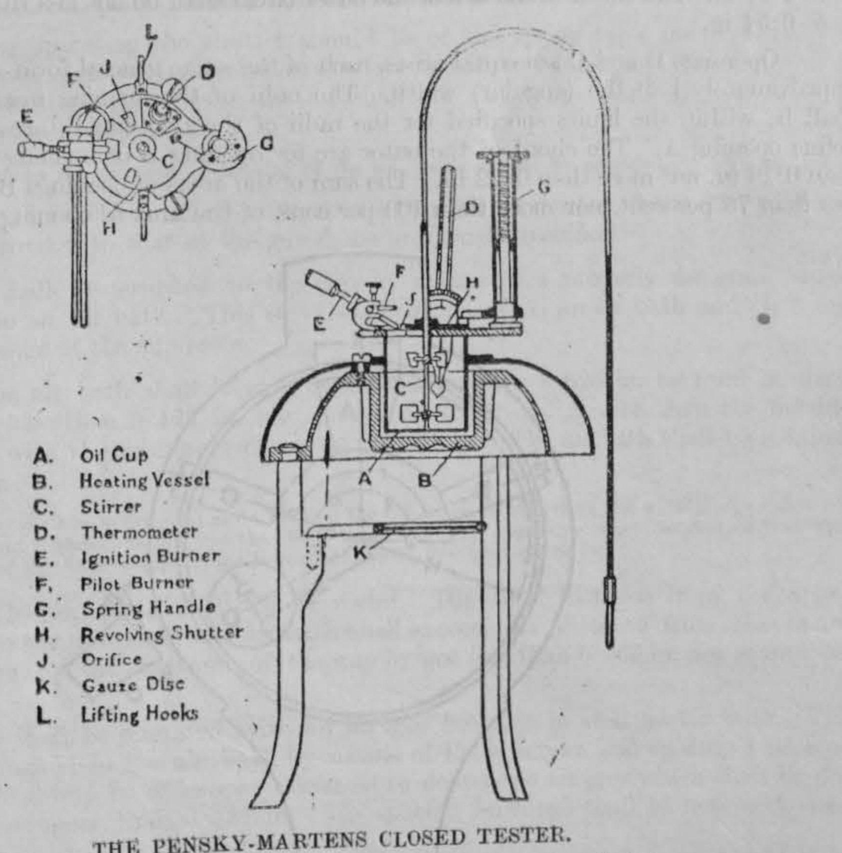
IV. (I) THE PENSKY-MARTENS APPARATUS.

The standard Pensky-Martens Closed Tester shall be used for determining the flashing-point of all petroleum products having a flashing-point above 120° F.

Every instrument shall be marked with the letters I.P.T., an identification number (on the cup, cover and top plate) and the name of the maker or vendor, such stamping implying a guarantee that the instrument complies with the requirements specified below.

The Pensky-Martens Tester shall include the following major parts :—

Cup.—The cup of the standard Pensky-Martens Tester shall be made of brass an shall satisfy the following dimensional specifications :—



THE PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED TESTER.

Dimensions.	Normal. (Inches.)	Tolerances.
Inside diameter below filling mark	2·000	±0·050
Difference, inside and outside diameters below filling mark	0·125	±0·010
Inside height	2·200	±0·050
Thickness of bottom	0·095	±0·025
Distance from rim to filling mark	0·860	±0·015
Distance lower surface flange to bottom of cup ..	1·795	±0·015

The inside of the cup may be turned to a slightly larger diameter above the filling mark and the outside may be tapered above the flange but the wall thickness at the upper

edge shall be not less than 0·04 in. The flange should be approximately 0·5 in. wide and approximately 0·125 in. thick. It shall be equipped with devices for locating the position of the lid on the cup and the cup centrally in the stove. A handle, attached permanently to the flange of the cup, is a desirable accessory.

NOTE.—If the bottom of the cup is affixed it shall be brazed or hard soldered.

Stirring device.—The lid shall be equipped with a stirring device consisting of a vertical steel shaft, not less than 0·1 in. nor more than 0·125 in. in diameter, mounted in the centre of the cup, carrying two two-bladed brass propellers, and provided with any convenient means for operating. The blades of both propellers shall be approximately 0·3 in. wide and shall be set at an angle of approximately 45°. The smaller (upper) propeller shall have an over-all diameter of approximately 0·75 in. The larger (lower) propeller shall have an over-all diameter between 1·25 and 1·75 in. The thickness of the propeller blades shall be not less than 0·048 in. nor more than 0·08 in., which limits corresponds respectively to No. 18 and No. 14 S. W. G. The propeller blades shall be brazed or hard soldered to collars on the vertical shaft and the collars shall have horizontal and vertical dimensions not greater than 0·4 in.

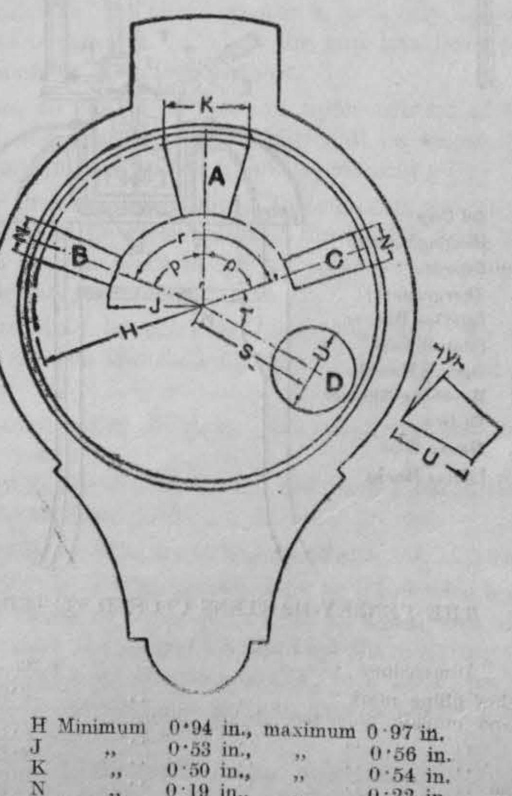
The plane of the centre of the upper propeller shall be 0·4 in. below the level of the rim of the cup. The plane of the centre of the lower propeller shall be 2·0 in. below the level of the rim of the cup. The level of the rim of the cup is in effect the level of the plane part of the portion of the lower surface of the lid inside the rim.

Cover proper.—The cover proper shall be of brass and shall have a rim projecting downward almost to the flange of the cup and fitting the outside of the cup closely. The thickness of the cover, measured just inside the rim, shall be not less than 0·03 in. nor more than 0·08 in. There shall be a proper locating device engaging with a corresponding locating device on the flange of the cup.

There shall be four openings in the cover.

Opening A is an area defined by arcs of two concentric circles and the intersected lengths of two radii. The radius of the outer circle shall be not less than 0·94 in. nor more than 0·97 in. The chord of the arc of the outer circle shall be not less than 0·5 in. nor more than 0·54 in.

Openings B and C are equal areas, each of the same general form as opening A but of approximately half the (angular) width. The radii of the defining inner and outer circles shall be within the limits specified for the radii of the two circles, arcs of which partially define opening A. The chord of the outer arc for opening B or opening C shall be not less than 0·19 in. nor more than 0·22 in. The sum of the areas of openings B and C shall be not less than 75 per cent. nor more than 100 per cent. of the area of opening A.



H Minimum 0·94 in., maximum 0·97 in.
J " 0·53 in., " 0·56 in.
K " 0·50 in., " 0·54 in.
N " 0·19 in., " 0·22 in.
S Approximately 0·75 in.
U " 0·5 in.
Angles *p* Equal.
Angle *r* Minimum 135°, maximum 140°.
" *t* " 50°, " 60°.
" *y* " 10°, " 15°.

COVER OF PENSKY-MARTENS TESTER.

Openings B and C shall be equally distant from opening A, and radii drawn through each of their centres shall be at an angle of not less than 135° nor more than 140°.

Openings A, B and C need not conform exactly to the shape of geometrical figures bounded by arcs of two concentric circles and intersected length of radii. Their boundaries must, however, fall on or between the lines indicated by the limiting values of the dimensional specification of the preceding text.

Opening D is a split tube to grip the thermometer collar. It shall be set at an angle of not less than 10° nor more than 15° from the perpendicular. Its centre is approximately 0·75 in. from the centre of the lid and on a radius at an angle of not less than 50° nor more than 60° from the radius passing through the opening C. Its height shall be such that, when a standard thermometer is in position, the bottom of the bulb shall be 1·5 in., ± 0·1 in., below the level of the rim of the cup (which corresponds to the lower surface of the portion of the lid inside the rim).

Shutter.—The lid shall be equipped with a brass shutter, approximately 0·1 in. thick, operating on the plane of the upper surface of the lid. The shutter shall be so shaped and mounted that it rotates on the surface of the lid about an axis normal to the lid, and through its centre, between two stops so placed that when in one extreme position the openings A, B, and C of the lid are completely closed and when in the other extreme position these openings are completely opened.

Flame exposure device.—The tip of the flame jet shall have an orifice 0·27 in. to 0·03 in. diameter. The flame-exposure device shall be equipped with an operating mechanism which, when the shutter is in the "open" position, depresses the tip so that the centre of the orifice is between the plane of the under and upper surfaces of the lid proper, at a point on a radius passing through the centre of the larger opening A and approximately 0·1 in. from the outer edge of the opening.

The test flame shall be approximately spherical and shall be regulated to be of the same mean diameter as a bead 0·16 in. in diameter of some suitable material mounted on the lid.

The mechanism operating the shutter should be of the spring type and constructed so that when at rest the shutter shall completely close the three openings. When operated to the other extreme the three openings in the lid shall be fully open and the tip of the exposure tube shall be fully depressed.

NOTE.—A pilot flame for automatic relighting of the test flame should be provided.

Where gas is not available, an oil burner shall be used as the test flame, the position of which shall correspond with that of the gas flame previously specified.

Stove.—Heat shall be supplied to the cup by means of a properly designed stove which is equivalent to an air bath. This stove shall consist of (1) an air bath and (2) a top plate on which the flange of the cup rests.

Air bath.—The air bath shall have a cylindrical interior 1·625 in. to 1·66 in. deep and a diameter not less than 0·125 in. nor more than 0·156 in. greater than the outside diameter of the cup, with the minimum clearance of 0·05 in. The air bath shall be a flame-heated metal casting.

NOTE.—The casting shall be so designed and used that the temperature of bottom and walls is approximately the same. On this account it should be not less than 0·25 in. thick. The apparatus shall be designed so that products of combustion of the flame cannot come into contact with any part of the cup.

Top plate.—The top plate shall be of metal. The total distance from the upper surface of the plate to the bottom of the air bath shall exceed the distance from the under surface of the flange to the bottom of the cup by not less than 0·063 in. nor more than 0·125 in.

The top plate shall be mounted with an air gap between it and the air bath. The top plate may be attached to the air bath by means of three screws and spacing bushings. The spacing bushings should be of proper thickness to define the air gap which shall be not less than 0·125 in. nor more than 0·187 in. The spacing bushings shall be not more than 0·375 in. in diameter.

Thermometers.—A low range thermometer shall be used with the Standard Pensky-Martens tester for determining the flashing-point above 120°F. The thermometer shall comply with the specification given below.

The thermometers shall conform to the following general specification :—

Type.—Mercury in glass, except where otherwise stated. Engraved stem. Nitrogen filled.

Stem.—The stem shall be made of lead glass or other suitable glass. Enamel back.

Bulb.—The bulb shall be made of a suitable thermometric glass approved by the National Physical Laboratory. At present these glasses are :—

	Identification mark.	Approved for temperatures up to
Normal glass made by James Powell and Sons, Ltd.	Single blue stripe	350° C.*
Normal glass made by Frank Tomey and Co., Ltd.	Two blue stripes	350° C.*
Normal glass, Jena[111] made by Schott and Genossen	Purple stripe	350° C.*
Normal glass, Gege Eff, made by Glasswerk Guxtav Fischer	Blue and a red stripe	350° C.
Corning Borosilicate made by Corning Glass Co.	..	450° C.
Jena 59[111] made by Schott and Genossen ..	..	450° C.
Jena 2954[111] made by Schott and Genossen	Single black stripe ..	450° C.

Expansion and contraction chambers.—No contraction chamber shall be above the immersion line and no enlargement of the bore shall be within 10 mm. of the immersion line or of any part of the scale.

Graduation and figuring.—The graduation lines shall be clearly etched, and of uniform thickness not exceeding 0·15 mm. The lines shall all be at right angles to the axis of the thermometer. When the thermometer is viewed from the front and in a vertical position the lines shall all finish on a line parallel to the axis on the left hand side. Certain of the graduation lines shall be extended on the right hand side but the shortest graduations shall not extend across the bore. When the diameter of the tube permits the figures shall be upright when the thermometer is viewed from the front and in a vertical position, and should preferably be placed so that they would be intersected by the line to which they refer if it were extended.

Marking.—In addition to the special markings given in the table, each thermometer shall be marked with an identification number, and the maker's, or vendor's, name or trade mark :—

Name and special marking.	"I. P. T. P. M.—Low."
Dimensions—	
Stem, diameter	6·7 mm.†
Bulb, shape	Round.
Bulb, length	..
Bulb, diameter	8 mm. max.
Overall length, ± 5 mm.	275 mm.
Length of graduated portion	150-180 mm.
Distance, bottom of bulb to 20° mark	70-85 mm.
Range	20° F. to 230° F.
Graduation	1° F.
Longer lines at each	5° F. and 10° F.
Figured at each	10° F.
Expansion chamber	Required.
Immersion	2.2 in.
Top finish	Glass ring.

*May be used up to 400° C. if a careful examination of the zero is made periodically.

†A swelling to be provided to ensure the location of the thermometer collar at the correct point.

Each thermometer shall be mounted securely in a thermometer collar so that from the under-side of this collar to the bottom of the bulb the distance is 2·1 in. (±0·05 in.). The thermometer collar shall have an outside diameter of 0·5 in., ± 0.002 in., and a flange 0·1 in., ± 0·01 in., in thickness. The cement used to fasten the thermometer into the collar shall be of such a nature that it will withstand the action of oil up to the highest temperature at which the thermometer is used.

Drying of the sample.

If gas oil or fuel oil is being tested, the sample shall be dried by the following method :—

One hundred grams of well-dried granular calcium chloride is placed in a dry wide-mouth stoppered glass bottle.

Two hundred and fifty millilitres* of the oil is then poured upon the calcium chloride. The stopper is secured in position by tying. The bottle is then well-shaken and is stood in a vessel of water, the level of the water being up to about one-third of the height of the oil in the bottle. The water is next raised to a temperature of 50° C. (120° F.), and is maintained at this temperature for a period of seven hours, the bottle and its contents being well-shaken up at intervals of about an hour. At the end of this treatment the bottle and its contents are allowed to cool to atmospheric temperature; the bottle is then opened and sufficient of the oil for test filtered through paper on a Buchner funnel.

IV,—(II) METHOD.

All parts of the cup and its accessories shall be thoroughly clean and dry before starting the test. Particular care should be taken to avoid the presence of any gasoline or naptha used to clean the apparatus after a previous test.

The cup shall be filled with the oil to be tested up to the level indicated by the filling mark.

The lid shall be placed on the cup and the latter set in the stove. Care should be taken to have the locating devices properly engaged. The thermometer shall be inserted.

The test flame shall be lighted and adjusted so that it is of the size of a bead 0·16 in. in diameter.

Heat shall be supplied at such a rate that the temperature read on the thermometer increases not less than 9 or more than 11 degrees per minute. The stirrer shall be turned at a rate of approximately 60 revolutions per minute.

Application of the test flame shall be made at each temperature reading which is a multiple of 2° F. up to 220° F. For the temperature range above 220° F., application shall be made at each temperature reading which is a multiple of 5° F. The first application of the test flame shall be made at a temperature at least 50° F. below the actual flashing-point. Application of the test flame shall be made by operating the device controlling the shutter and test-flame burner so that the flame is lowered in one-half second, left in its lowered position for one second, and quickly raised to its high position. Stirring shall be discontinued during the application of the test flame.

The flashing-point is taken as the temperature read on the thermometer at the time of the flame application that causes a distinct flash in the interior of the cup. The true flash must not be confused with the bluish halo that sometimes surrounds the test flame for the applications preceding the one that causes the actual flash.

The barometric pressure shall be observed and recorded. No corrections shall be made except in case of dispute, when the flashing-point figure shall be corrected according to the following rule :—

For each inch (25·4 mm.) below 29·22 in. (760 mm.) barometric reading add 1·6°F. to the flashing-point.

For each inch (25·4 mm.) below 29·22 in. (760 mm.) barometric reading substract 1·6° F. from the flashing-point.

V. THE FLASHING-POINT.

If a flash takes place at any temperature below 76°F. the temperature at which it occurs is noted. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than two degrees Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees. Fahrenheit of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the average of the three readings gives the flashing-point recorded by that particular instrument, but without either apparatus correction or thermometer correction. In the event of there being a greater difference than two degrees Fahrenheit between any two of the readings, or if the flash has occurred within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected and a fresh series of three similarly obtained.

*If a smaller quantity of oil is to be dried the amount of calcium chloride must be adjusted in proportion.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64°F. when the test was applied in the manner above described, the next test shall be commenced 10°F. lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained, and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than two degrees Fahrenheit and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees Fahrenheit of the temperature at which the test was commenced. Provided always that if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 66°F. and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of the three successive tests in which the test-flame is first applied at 66°F. as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing-point below 67°F. and the sample shall be reported as " dangerous petroleum."

If a temperature of 76°F. has been reached without a flash occurring the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 89°F. has been reached. If no flash occurs up to this point, the test shall be continued on a fresh sample as in Section III (II) (2) above.

If no flash occurs up to 120°F., the flashing-point shall be determined by the Pensky Martens apparatus and method, as described above.

SCHEDULE IV.

[SEE RULE 1 (2).]

Modifications of the rules in their application to Burma.

1. In rule 3—

(*a*) in clause (*b*) for the words " in India " the words " appointed by the Government of Burma " shall be substituted.

(*b*) for clause (*d*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*d*) " District Authority " means—

(*i*) in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police ;

(*ii*) in the Yenangyaung and Chauk Notified Oilfields, the Warden, Yenangyaung ; and

(*iii*) elsewhere, the District Magistrate."

2. The heading " Part I—General " preceding rule 5 and the heading " Part II—Importation by sea " preceding rule 7 shall be omitted.

3. For rule 7, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 7. *Importation by sea.*—Petroleum shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein and Rangoon."

4. In rule 8 the words, figure and brackets " sub-rule (1) of " shall be omitted.

5. In rule 9 for the words " British India " the word " Burma " shall be substituted.

6. For clause (*a*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 14, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

(*a*) the testing officer's report on any petroleum ; "

7. In rule 18 for the words " British India " the word " Burma " shall be substituted.

8. The heading " Part III—Importation by Land " and rules 20 to 23 shall be omitted.

9. In rule 30 for the words " Governor-General in Council " the words " Government of Burma " shall be substituted.

10. To rule 31 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that this rule shall not apply to open country craft carrying such class of crude petroleum in bulk as the Warden of the Oilfields, Yenangyaung, may specify in writing and subject to such conditions as he may impose."

11. In clause (*c*) of rule 38 for the words " Governor-General in Council " the words " Government of Burma " shall be substituted.

12. In rule 48—

(*a*) in sub-rule (1) the words figure and brackets " sub-rule (1) of " wherever they occur shall be omitted ;

(*b*) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted and sub-rule (1) shall be renumbered as rule 48.

13. For rule 49, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 49. *Transport by sea of petroleum which has been tested.*—Petroleum which has been tested at one of the ports specified in rule 7 may be transported to any other port and the provisions of rules 8 to 14, 16 and 17 shall apply to such petroleum when it arrives at such other port."

14. **Rule 50 shall be omitted.**

15. In sub-rule (1) of rule 81 after the figures " 68 " the figures " 70 " shall be inserted.

16. In sub-rule (5) of rule 115 for the words " Governor-General in Council " the words " Government of Burma " shall be substituted.

17. In sub-rule (1) of rule 122 and in rule 129 for the words " Governor-General in Council " the words " Government of Burma " shall be substituted.

18. " In rule 132—

(a) in sub-rule (1) for the words " the Chief Inspector " the words " an officer appointed by the Government of Burma in this behalf " shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-rule (2) for the words " The Chief Inspector " the words " Such officer " shall be substituted.

19. In rules 135, 138, 140 (2), 141 (2), 143 and 145 for the words " Chief Inspector " the words " officer appointed under rule 132 " shall be substituted.

20. In sub-rule (1) of rule 155—

(a) for the words " British India " the word " Burma " shall be substituted; and

(b) for the proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided that no sample need be taken of petroleum which is declared to be dangerous."

21. In Schedule II—

(a) in column 3 of Form A, for the words " British India " the word " Burma " shall be substituted ;

(b) in column 1 of Form D, in entry 2 the word " Province " shall be omitted; and

(c) in Forms K, L and M for the words " *Chief Inspector of Explosives in India* " the words " *Chief Inspector of Explosives* " shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE V.

[SEE RULE 1 (3).]

Modifications of the rules in their application to Aden.

1. In rule 3—

(a) for clause (b) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

" (b) " Chief Commissioner " means the Chief Commissioner of Aden ;

(bb) " Chief Inspector " means any officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf " ;

(b) for clause (d) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (d) " District Authority " means the District Magistrate " ;

(c) in clause (h) the words " but does not include a well-head tank " shall be omitted and

(d) clause (n) shall be omitted.

2. The heading " Part I—General " preceding rule 5 and the heading " Part II—Importation by sea " preceding rule 7 shall be omitted.

3. Rule 7 shall be omitted.

4. In rule 8 for the words " any of the ports mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 7 " the words " the port of Aden " shall be substituted.

5. In rule 9 the words " at that port or at any other port in British India " shall be omitted.

6. In rule 18 for the words " whether within or beyond the limits of British India " the words " beyond Aden " shall be substituted.

7. The heading " Part III—Importation by land " and rules 20 to 23 shall be omitted.

8. Rules 30 to 38 shall be omitted.

9. In sub-rule (4) of rule 39 the words " by vessels certified under rule 30 " shall be omitted.

10. For rule 42, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 42. *Naked lights, fire and smoking prohibited during transhipment.*—No fire, naked light, fusees, matches or other appliance for producing ignition or explosion and no smoking shall be allowed on board any barge, flat or lighter used for the transhipment of petroleum to or from any vessel within the limits of the port :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the use on a self-propelled barge of the machinery of propulsion".

11. Rules 48 to 50, the heading "Part III—Coastwise transport of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk" and rules 51 to 62 shall be omitted.

12. In rule 83 the words "in any area in which operations for the winning of natural petroleum or natural gas or both are carried on or" and the words "refineries and" shall be omitted.

13. In rule 90 the proviso shall be omitted.

14. In sub-rule (1) of rule 100 the words "other than a well-head tank" shall be omitted.

15. In sub-rule (1) of rule 101 the words "other than well-head tanks" shall be omitted.

16. In rule 102 the words "well-head tanks or" shall be omitted.

17. In rule 115 sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) shall be omitted.

18. In rule 117 sub-rule (2) shall be omitted and sub-rule (1) shall be renumbered as rule 117.

19. For rule 122, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"122. *Appeals.*—(1) Any person may appeal to the Chief Commissioner from an order of the District Authority refusing to grant, amend or renew a licence or cancelling a licence.

(2) Every appeal shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order against which the appeal is made.

(3) The appeal shall be presented within 30 days."

20. In rule 128, for sub-rules (2) and (3) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) All fees chargeable under these rules shall be paid by means of impressed stamps or in cash or by cheque".

21. In rule 129 for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.

22. Rule 131 shall be omitted.

23. Chapter VII shall be omitted.

24. In sub-rule (1) of rule 155 the words "If the importer so desires the sampling officer shall also take samples of all the petroleum on board which it is intended to land at any other port in British India" shall be omitted.

25. Rules 157, 158 and 159 shall be omitted.

26. For rule 160, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"160. *Methods of test.*—Petroleum shall be tested in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct."

27. Rule 163 shall be omitted.

28. In column 4 of Schedule I against Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, for the words "Chief Inspector" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.

29. In Schedule II—

(*a*) in column 3 of Form A the words "in British India at.... Name of port" shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in column 1 of Form D for entry 2, the following entry shall be substituted namely :—

"Situation of the premises where petroleum is to be stored......";

(*c*) Forms E and F shall be omitted ;

(*d*) in condition 14 of Form I, condition 12 of Form J, condition 21 of Form K, condition 19 of Form L and condition 14 of Form M, the words "to the nearest Magistrate or" shall be omitted ;

(*e*) in Forms K, L and M, for the words "*Chief Inspector of Explosives in India*" the words "*Chief Commissioner*" shall be substituted ; and

(*f*) condition 10 of Form L shall be omitted.

30. Schedule III shall be omitted.

The 27th March 1937.

No. L-3050 (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act, namely :—

RULES.

1. (*a*) *Title and application.*—These rules may be called the Hazardous Occupations (Miscellaneous) Rules, 1937.

(*b*) They shall apply to all factories in which any operation specified in the Schedule is carried on.

2. *Declaration of operations as hazardous.*—The operations specified in the Schedule are declared to be hazardous operations when carried on in any factory.

3. *Prohibition of the employment of children and adolescents.*—(1) No child shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in the Schedule.

(2) No adolescent shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in items 1 to 7 inclusive of the Schedule.

(3) No female adolescent shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in items 8 and 9 of the Schedule.

Schedule.

1. The manufacture or recovery of any of the following :—

(*a*) Carbonates, chromates, chlorates, oxides or hydroxides of potassium, sodium, iron, aluminium, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, antimony, zinc or magnesium.

(*b*) Ammonia and the hydroxide and salts of ammonium.

(*c*) Sulphurous, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, hydriodic, hydrosulphuric, boric, phosphoric, arsenious, arsenic, lactic, acetic, oxalic, tartaric or citric acids and their metallic or organic salts, and

(*d*) Cyanogen compounds.

2. A wet process,

(*a*) when carried on for the extraction of metal from ore or from any by-product or residual material ; or

(*b*) in which electrical energy is used in any process of chemical manufacture.

3. The manufacture or production of carbon disulphide or the production or use of hydrogen sulphide.

4. The manufacture of bleaching powder or the production or use of chlorine gas in any process of chemical manufacture.

5. The distillation or use of gas tar or coal tar, or any product or residue of such tars, in any process of chemical manufacture.

6. The utilization of nitric acid in the manufacture of nitro compounds.

7. The manufacture of explosives with the use of nitro compounds.

8. Melting and blowing glass andmixi ng, grinding and sieving glass-making materials.

9. Vitreous enamelling.

10. Handling wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins.

11. Mixing, grinding and sieving ceramic materials in the dry state.

12. Grinding materials for the manufacture of portland cement and burning and grinding cement clinker, in portland cement factories.

13. Mixing and handling yellow orpiment.

No. L.-3035 (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 79 of the said Act, namely :—

RULES.

1. (*a*) *Title and application.*—These rules may be called the Hazardous Occupations (Aerated Waters) Rules, 1937.

(*b*) They shall apply to all factories in which the manufacture of aerated waters and processes incidental thereto are carried on.

2. *Declaration of operations as hazardous.*—The manufacture of aerated waters and processes incidental thereto are declared to be hazardous operations when carried on in any factory.

3. *Fencing of machines.*—All machines for filling bottles or syphons shall be so constructed, placed or fenced, as to prevent as far as may be practicable a fragment of a bursting bottle or syphon from striking any person employed in the factory.

4. *Face guards and gauntlets.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in filling bottles or syphons :—

(*a*) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and

(*b*) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the whole hand and arms :

Provided that :—

(i) this rule shall not apply where bottles are filled by means of an automatic machine so constructed that no fragment of a bursting bottle can escape, and

(ii) where a machine is so constructed that only one arm of the bottler at work upon it is exposed to danger, a gauntlet need not be provided for the arm which is not exposed to danger.

(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in corking, crowing, screwing, wiring, foiling, capsuling, sighting, or labelling bottles or syphons—

(a) suitable face guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and

(b) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the arm and at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.

5. *Wearing of face guards and gauntlets.*—All persons engaged in any of the processes named in rule 4 shall, while at work in these processes, wear the face guards and gauntlets provided in pursuance of these rules.

ELECTRICITY.

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1937.

No. S.-601.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), and in supersession of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the whole of British India, to regulate the generation, transmission supply and use of energy, and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act—

RULES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be called the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937.

2. (1) **Definitions**.—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

[IX of 1910.)] (a) " the Act " means the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 ;

(b) " ampere " means a unit of electric current, and is the electric current which when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with the specification set out in Annexure I, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second ;

the aforesaid unit is represented by the current which is passing in and through the coils of wire forming part of the instrument marked " Government of India Ampere Standard Verified " when the suspended coil in its sighted position is exactly balanced by the force exerted by gravity in Calcutta on the iridio-platinum weight forming part of the said instrument ;

(c) " Annexure " means an Annexure to these rules ;

(d) " apparatus " means electrical apparatus, and includes all apparatus, machines and fittings in which conductors are used, or of which they form a part ;

(e) " bare " means not covered with insulating material ;

(f) " circuit " means an electrical circuit forming a system or branch of a system ;

(g) " concentric system " means a system in which a conductor, called the inner conductor, is insulated and in which the circuit is completed through one or more conductors, called the outer conductors, which are insulated from one another and are disposed over the insulation of, and more or less completely round, the inner conductor ;

(h) " conductor " means an electrical conductor arranged to be electrically connected to a system ;

(i) " covered with insulating material " means adequately covered with insulating material of such quality and thickness that there is no danger ;

(j) " cut-out " means any appliance for automatically interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above a predetermined amount ;

(k) " danger " means danger to health or danger to life or limb from shock, burn, or other injury to persons, or from fire or explosion, attendant upon the generation, transformation, distribution, or use of energy ;

(*l*) " dead " means at or about earth potential, and disconnected from any live system :

Provided that apparatus separated from a live conductor by a spark gap shall not be considered dead ;

(*m*) " distributing licensee " means a licensee who obtains from another licensee or other source a supply of energy in bulk for distribution :

(*n*) " earthed " or " connected with earth " means connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as to ensure at all times an immediate discharge of energy without danger ;

(*o*) " earthing system " means an electrical system in which all the conductors are earthed ;

(*p*) " electrician " means a person who is over 21 years of age and is competent for the purposes of the rule in which the term is used and who has been appointed in writing by the lessee, owner, agent or manager of any apparatus for the purpose of supervising it ;

(*q*) " Inspector " means an Electric Inspector appointed under section 36 :

(*r*) " Inspector of Mines " means an Inspector appointed under the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ; IV of 1923.

(*s*) " live " means electrically charged ;

(*t*) " metallic covering " means iron or steel armouring, with or without a lead or other metallic sheath as the conditions of the case may require, or an iron or steel pipe surrounding one or more conductors ;

(*u*) " neutral conductor " means that conductor of a multi-wire system, the pressure of which is normally intermediate between the pressures of the other conductors of the system ;

(*v*) " non-licensee " means a person generating, supplying, transmitting or using energy to whom any of the provisions of Part III of the Act apply ;

(*w*) " ohm " means a unit of electric resistance, and is the resistance offered to an electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14·4521 grammes in mass of an uniform cross-sectional area and of a length of 106·3 centimetres ;

the aforesaid unit is represented by the resistance between the terminals of the instrument marked " Government of India Ohm Standard Verified " to the passing of an electric current when the coil of wire forming part of the aforesaid instrument and connected to the aforesaid terminals is in all parts at a temperature of 30°C. ;

(*x*) " open sparking " means sparking which owing to the lack of adequate provisions for preventing the ignition of inflammable gas external to the apparatus would ignite such inflammable gas ;

(*y*) " owner ", " agent " or " manager " of a mine have the same meanings as are assigned to them in sections 3 (*g*), 3 (*a*) and 15 (1), respectively, of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ;

(*z*) " pressure " means the difference of electric potential measured in volts between any two conductors, or between any part of either conductor and the earth as measured by a suitable voltmeter, and is said to be—

(*i*) " low " where the normal pressure is not greater that 250 volts, and the pressure in no circumstances exceeds 263 volts ;

(*ii*) " medium " where the normal pressure is greater than 250 volts but is not greater than 650 volts, and the pressure in no circumstances exceeds 683 volts ;

(*iii*) " high " where the normal pressure exceeds 650 volts or the pressure at any time exceeds 683 volts ;

(*aa*) " section " means a section of the Act ;

(*bb*) " switchgear " means switches, cut-outs or fuses, conductors, and other apparatus in connection therewith, used for the purpose of controlling the current or pressure in any system or part of a system ;

(*cc*) " system " means an electrical system in which all the conductors and apparatus are electrically connected to a common source of pressure ;

(*dd*) " volt " means a unit of electro-motive force, and is the electric pressure which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere ; and

(ee) "watt" means a unit of power, and is the energy expended per second by an electric current of one ampere under an electric pressure of one volt.

Explanation.—With alternating current, the product of the instantaneous value of the amperes and the instantaneous value of the volts gives the instantaneous value of the power in watts, and the mean value, over a whole period, is the power is watts.

(2) In these rules other words and expressions have the same meaning as are assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Authorisation.**—(1) A licensee, a non-licensee or a consumer, or the owner, agent or manager of a mine, or the agent of any company operating in an oil-field or the owner of a drilled well in an oil-field or a contractor for the time being under contract with a licensee, a non-licensee or a consumer to carry out duties incidental to the generation, transformation, distribution or use of energy may authorise any person for the purpose of any or all of the following rules, namely, rules 43, 60, 64 (1), 96 (2), 106 (1), 108 (4) and 109.

(2) No person shall be authorised under sub-rule (1) unless he is competent to perform the duties specified in the rules for the purpose of which he is authorised.

(3) No person shall be deemed to be authorised under sub-rule (1) unless his name has been entered in a list maintained at the office or premises of the person authorising him, and giving the purposes for which such person is authorised, and the entry has been attested by the person authorising him.

(4) Every list maintained under sub-rule (3) shall be produced before an Inspector when required.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTORS.

4. **Qualifications of Inspector.**—No person shall be appointed to be an Inspector unless,—

(a) he has had at least five years' practical experience in an electrical or mechanical engineering workshop or electric power station ; and

(b) after acquiring such experience, he has been regularly engaged for a period of at least five years in the practice of electrical engineering :

Provided that the Governor General in Council or the provincial Government, as the case may be, may appoint any person not so qualified, if in his or its opinion such person is otherwise fully qualified to exercise the powers and perform the functions of an Inspector.

5. **Entry and Inspection.**—(1) Any Inspector or any officer appointed to assist an Inspector may enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe that there is any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy and may carry out tests therein.

(2) Every licensee, non-licensee, consumer and occupier shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector or officer to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to satisfy himself as to the due observance of the Act, the licence (if any) and these rules.

(3) Every licensee and every non-licensee supplying energy with the previous sanction of the provincial Government under section 28 shall, if required so to do by an Inspector, provide means for carrying out all tests prescribed by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used for the supply of energy by him.

(4) An Inspector may serve an order in the form set out in Annexure VIII, upon any licensee, non-licensee, consumer or occupier, calling upon him to comply with any specified rule, and the person so served shall thereupon comply with the order within the period named therein, and shall report in writing to the Inspector when the order is complied with :

Provided that, if within that period an appeal is filed against the order, the appellate authority may suspend its operation pending the decision of the appeal.

6. **Limitation of appeals.**—No appeal from any decision of an Inspector shall be entertained unless it is preferred within three months of the date of the communication to the appellant of the decision.

7. **Amount of fees.**—(1) The fees set out in Annexure II shall be payable in respect of the services therein mentioned, where the tests are carried out by comparison with the Government of India Standards referred to in rule 2 (1).

(2) The Governor General in Council or the provincial Government, as the case may be, may levy such fees for testing and inspection and generally for the services of Inspectors as he or it may, from time to time, by general or special order, direct ; and may, if he or it thinks fit, remit any fees or any portion thereof.

8. **Incidence of fees.**—Where an Inspector is called in to decide any difference or dispute, and where a fee for such service is recoverable, the Inspector shall decide by whom such fee shall be payable.

9. **Submission of records.**—An Inspector may require a licensee and a licensee may require an Inspector to submit to such Inspector or licensee for examination any records of tests made in connection with the licensee's works by the licensee or the Inspector; and the licensee or Inspector shall comply with such requisition.

10. **List of consumers.**—An Inspector may require a licensee or non-licensee to submit to him a list of all persons supplied with energy by him at a pressure exceeding low pressure and of the addresses at which such energy is supplied; and the licensee or non-licensee shall comply with such requisition.

CHAPTER III.

LICENCES.

11. **Applications for licences.**—(1) Every application for a licence shall be signed by, or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf, and it shall be accompanied by—

(a) six copies, in print, of the draft licence as proposed by the applicant, with the name and address of the applicant and of his agent (if any) printed on the outside of the draft;

(b) three copies, signed by the applicant, of a map of the proposed area of supply which shall be so marked or coloured as to define any portion of such area which is under the administration of any local authority and shall be on a scale—

(i) of not less than six inches to a mile, or

(ii) if no such map is available, of not less than that of the largest scale ordnance map available, or

(iii) such as may be approved by the provincial Government;

(c) a list of any local authorities invested with the administration of any portion of the area of supply;

(d) an approximate statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the licence under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; [I of 1894.]

(e) an approximate statement of the capital proposed to be expended in connection with the undertaking;

(f) if the applicant is a company which is registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in British India, or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, or is incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and

(g) a treasury receipt for a fee of five hundred rupees paid into a Government treasury in the province concerned, unless such fee is remitted, wholly or in part, by general or special order of the provincial Government.

(2) If the application for a licence is rejected or if a licence is revoked under sub-section (3) of section 4 as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the provincial Government may at its discretion refund, wholly or in part, the fee referred to in clause (g) of sub-rule (1).

12. **Copies of map and draft licence for public inspection.**—The applicant shall deposit at his own office and at that of his agents (if any) and at the office of every local authority invested with the administration of any portion of the proposed area of supply—

(a) a copy of the map referred to in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 11 for public inspection; and

(b) a sufficient number of copies of the draft licence to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

13. **Contents of draft licence.**—The draft licence shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(a) a short title descriptive of the proposed undertaking, together with the address and description of the applicant, or, in the case of a firm, the names of all the individual members of the firm;

(b) a statement of the boundaries of the proposed area of supply;

(c) if the generating station is situated, or is to be situated, outside the area of supply or if any intervening area, not included in the area of supply, is to be

crossed a list of the streets not included in the area of supply along or across which electric supply-lines are to be laid down or placed ;

(*d*) the proposed conditions of supply, including the maximum prices, the nature and amount of the supply (if limited) and the like ;

(*e*) a list of the streets (if any) which are repairable neither by Government nor by a local authority and of the railways and tramways (if any) the soil or pavement of which the applicant seeks powers to open or break up, and the names of the persons by whom such streets are repairable, or who are for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway ;

(*f*) the proposed periods after which the right to purchase is to take effect ;

(*g*) a statement of any special terms of purchase or orders proposed to be made under section 10 ; and

(*h*) any proposed modification of the Schedule to the Act to be made under clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 3.

14. **Form of draft licence.**—The form of draft licence contained in Annexure III may, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, be used for the purposes of rule 11, and, if used, shall be sufficient.

15. **Advertisement of application and contents thereof.**—(1) The applicant shall, within fourteen days from the submission of the application under rule 11, publish notice of his application by public advertisement, and such advertisement shall consist of—

(*a*) the draft licence,

(*b*) the addresses of the offices at which, under rule 12, copies of the map therein referred to may be inspected and copies of the draft licence obtained.

(2) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title corresponding with that at the head of the draft licence, and shall state that every local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to the application to the provincial Government, may do so by letter addressed to such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf, within three months of the date of issue of the news-paper containing the first advertisement.

(3) The advertisement shall be inserted by the applicant in at least three successive issues of such newspaper as the provincial Government, having regard to its circulation among persons likely to be interested, may direct, and, in the absence of any such direction, in at least three successive issues of any newspaper published within the proposed area of supply, or if there is no such newspaper, of any newspaper published within the province.

(4) The applicant shall send a copy of each of the three successive issues of the newspaper containing the advertisement to such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf as soon as the third issue has appeared, and the provincial Government shall publish the advertisement at least once in the local official Gazette within six weeks from the date of the first advertisement published under sub-rule (3) :

Provided that any failure or delay on the part of the provincial Government in publishing the advertisement shall not, of itself, preclude the grant of a licence.

16. **Amendment of draft licence.**—Any person who desires to have any amendment made in the draft licence shall deliver a statement of the amendment to the applicant and to such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf within the time allowed under sub-rule (2) of rule 15 for the submission of representations referring to the application.

17. **Local inquiries.**—If any person locally interested objects to the grant of a licence applied for under the Act, the provincial Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires, cause a local inquiry to be held, of which due notice shall be given to both applicant and objector :

Provided that the provincial Government may refuse such an inquiry if in its opinion the objection is of a trifling or vexatious nature.

18. **Approval of draft licence.**—When the provincial Government has approved a draft licence, either in its original form or in a modified form, such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf shall inform the applicant of such approval and of the form in which it is proposed to grant the licence.

19. **Notification of grant of licence.**—On receiving an intimation in writing from the applicant that he is willing to accept a licence in the form approved by the provincial Government, the provincial Government shall publish the licence by notification in the local official Gazette, together with a statement that it has been granted.

20. **Date of commencement of licence.**—The date of a notification under rule 19 shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of a licence.

21. **Deposit of map.**—When a licence has been granted, a map showing, as regards such licence, the particulars specified in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 11 shall be signed,

and dated to correspond with the date of the notification of the grant of the licence, by such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf and retained by him as the deposited map.

22. **Deposit of printed copies.**—When a licence has been granted, the licensee shall, within thirty days, deposit printed copies of the licence together with copies of the map for public inspection at his own office and at that of his agents (if any) and at the office of every local authority within the area of supply and shall furnish printed copies of the licence to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

23. **Application for written consent of Provincial Government in certain cases.**—If a licensee desires the written consent of the provincial Government under sub-section (5) of section 12 to enable him to open or break up the soil or pavement of any street which is repairable neither by Government nor by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, he shall apply for such consent in writing to such officer as the provincial Government may designate in this behalf, and shall describe accurately the street, railway, or tramway which he seeks power to open or break up and the names of the persons by whom such street is repairable, or who are for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway, and the extent to which he proposes to open or break up the same.

24. **Amendment of licences.**—(1) No alterations or amendments in the terms and conditions of any licence shall be made under clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section 4, until they have been published by the applicant and by the provincial Government; and the provisions of sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 15 shall apply to such publication.

(2) If any such alteration or amendment as is referred to in sub-rule (1) is made, it shall be notified by the provincial Government in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER IV.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY BY LICENSEE.

25. **Precautions against leakage before connection.**—(1) A licensee shall not connect with his works the apparatus on the premises of any applicant for a supply unless he is reasonably satisfied that the connection will not at the time of making the connection cause a leakage from that apparatus exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply demanded on the applicant's premises.

(2) If a licensee declines to make a connection in accordance with sub-rule (1), he shall serve upon the applicant a notice stating his reason for so declining.

26. **Leakage on consumer's premises.**—(1) If a licensee has reason to believe that there is in the system of a consumer leakage which is likely to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons or which is likely to cause danger, he may give the consumer reasonable notice in writing that he desires to inspect and test the apparatus.

(2) If on such notice being given—

(*a*) the consumer does not give all reasonable facilities for inspection and testing, or

(*b*) a leakage from the consumer's system exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply required by the consumer is shown to exist.

the licensee may forthwith discontinue to supply energy to the system in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and need not recommence the supply until he is satisfied that the cause of the leakage has been removed.

27. **Appeal to Inspector in regard to leakage.**—(1) If an applicant for a supply or a consumer is dissatisfied with the action of a licensee under rule 25 or rule 26 in declining to make a connection or in discontinuing, or in not recommencing the supply of energy to his system he may appeal to an Inspector, and the Inspector or under his orders any other officer appointed to assist the Inspector shall, on such application and on payment of the fee fixed under sub-rule (2) of rule 7, test the apparatus for the existence of leakage.

(2) The test shall be carried out within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the application for it or of the payment of the fee under sub-rule (1), whichever is later.

(3) If the Inspector or other officer, as aforesaid, on testing finds that the leakage from the appellant's system is less than one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply required by the appellant, the Inspector shall notify the licensee, and the licensee shall, within twenty-four hours, commence or continue the supply of energy, and the licensee shall pay to the appellant an amount equal to the fee paid by the appellant to the Inspector under sub-rule (1), if the Inspector so directs.

(4) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of rule 25 or rule 26.

28. **Declared pressure of supply to consumers.**—Before commencing to supply energy to a consumer, a licensee shall declare to the consumer the pressure at which he undertakes to supply energy and he shall not, without the written consent of the consumer or the previous sanction of the provincial Government, permit the pressure to vary therefrom by

more than 5 per cent. in the case of low or medium pressure, or by more than 12½ per cent. in the case of high pressure :

Provided that, for the purposes of testing or for any other purposes connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the supply of energy may be discontinued by the licensee for such period as may be necessary subject (except in cases of emergency) to not less than twenty-four hours' notice being given by the licensee to all consumers likely to be affected by such discontinuance ; and in the event of any such consumer objecting, the supply of energy shall not be discontinued (except in cases of emergency) without the consent of the provincial Government and subject to such conditions as it may impose.

29. **Declared frequency of supply to consumers.**—From the time of commencing the supply of energy to a consumer by means of an alternating current a licensee shall declare to the consumer the frequency at which he undertakes to supply energy and the licensee shall not, without the written consent of the consumer or the previous sanction of the provincial Government, permit the frequency to vary therefrom by more than 4 per cent.

30. **Examinations of licensee's records by consumer.**—A consumer may, after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice to the licensee, enter any testing station established by the licensee, in accordance with clause XIII of the Schedule to the Act, and may examine the records of the tests made therein ; and he may also take copies of or extracts from such records on payment to the licensee of a sum of one rupee for every such examination of a record covering a period of twenty-four hours or any part of twenty-four hours.

31. **Sealing of meters.**—(1) A licensee may affix one or more seals to any meter, maximum demand indicator, or other apparatus placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with section 26, and to any cut-out placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with rule 40 and no person other than the licensee shall break any such seal.

(2) The consumer shall use all reasonable means in his power to ensure that no such seal is broken otherwise than by the licensee.

32. **Limits of errors in the meters.**—The limits of error permissible in a meter placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with section 26 are for the purposes of that section the following, namely :—

(a) where the meter is of a type included in the "British Standard Specification for Electricity Meters ; No. 37" dated 1930, the limits of error laid down in that Specification ;

(b) where the meter is of any other type, it shall not register more than 3 per cent. above or below absolute accuracy at all loads in excess of one-fifth of full load and up to full load ;

(c) no meter shall register at no load.

33. **Conditions for maximum demand indicators.**—The conditions with which a maximum demand indicator or other apparatus placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with section 26, shall comply are for the purposes of that section the following, namely :—

(a) it shall not register more than 3 per cent. above or below absolute accuracy at all loads in excess of one-fifth of full load and up to full load ;

(b) it shall not register at no load.

34. **Sale of plans.**—Copies of plans or sections such as are referred to in clause XVI of the Schedule to the Act shall be supplied by the licensee to every applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per square foot.

35. **Point of commencement of supply.**—The point at which the supply of energy by a licensee to a consumer shall be deemed to commence shall—

(a) where the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply is ascertained by meter, be, in respect of a conductor from the service-line which passes through the meter, the point at which such conductor enters the meter, and, in respect of a conductor from the service-line which does not pass through the meter, the point on such conductor nearest to the meter ;

(b) where the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply is not ascertained by meter, be the point at which the cut-out is inserted in the service-line by the licensee in accordance with rule 40.

36. **Preparation and submission of accounts.**—(1) Every licensee, unless exempted in accordance with section 11, shall cause the accounts of his undertaking to be made up to the thirty-first day of December or the thirty-first day of March, at the option of such licensee, or to such other date as the provincial Government may approve.

(2) Such licensee shall prepare and render an annual statement of his accounts in accordance with the provisions of section 11 within a period of six months from such date as aforesaid, or such extended period as the provincial Government may authorise after it is satisfied

that the time allowed is insufficient owing to any cause not within the control of the licensee; and the statement shall be rendered in duplicate if the provincial Government so desires.

(3) The accounts shall be made up as far as circumstances permit in one or other of the prescribed forms set out in Annexures IV and V according as the licensee is or is not a local authority and may, at the option of the licensee, be rendered either in British Indian or in British sterling currency:

Provided that the provincial Government may, by special or general order, direct that the accounts of any undertaking shall be made up in any form it may direct in such order.

37. **Forms of certain requisitions.**—Requisitions under sub-clause (4) of clause V or sub-clause (5) of clause VI, as the case may be, of the Schedule to the Act shall be made in the form set out in Annexure VI or Annexure VII.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

38. **Responsibility of licensees for their works on consumers' premises.**—Licensees shall ensure that all electric supply-lines and apparatus belonging to them, or under their control, which are on a consumer's premises, are maintained in a safe condition electrically and mechanically and shall take due precautions to avoid danger arising on such premises from such supply-lines or apparatus.

39. **Service-lines on consumers' premises.**—Service-lines placed by a licensee on the premises of a consumer which are underground or which are accessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance shall be so insulated and protected by the licensee as to be secure under all ordinary conditions against electrical, mechanical, chemical, or other injury to the insulation, and against access of moisture.

40. **Cut-out on consumers' premises.**—A licensee shall provide a suitable cut-out in each conductor of every service-line (other than an earthed neutral conductor or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable) within a consumer's premises, in an accessible position as close as possible to the point of entry. Such cut-out shall be contained within an adequately enclosed fire-proof receptacle:

Provided that, where more than one consumer is supplied through a common service-line, each such consumer who so requires shall be provided with an independent cut-out at the point of junction to the common service.

41. **Accessibility of bare conductors.**—Where bare conductors are used in a building the owners of such conductors shall ensure that they are inaccessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance and shall provide switches for rendering them dead whenever necessary.

42. **Handling of apparatus.**—Before any conductor or apparatus is handled, adequate precautions shall be taken, by earthing or other suitable means, to discharge electrically such conductor or apparatus, and any adjacent conductor or apparatus if there is danger therefrom, and to prevent any conductor or apparatus from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon:

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to the cleaning of commutators and slip-rings working at low or medium pressures.

43. **Repairs to apparatus.**—No repair of any part of any apparatus shall be effected while the part is live, except by an authorised person.

44. **Supply to vehicles, etc.**—Every person owning a vehicle, travelling crane or the like to which energy is supplied shall ensure that it is efficiently controlled by a suitable switch enabling all pressure to be cut off, and, where such vehicles, travelling cranes or the like run on metal rails, the owner shall ensure that the rails are electrically continuous and earthed.

45. **Cables for protable motors.**—(1) Trailing cables shall not be used for portable motors and apparatus connected therewith unless they are specially flexible, heavily insulated and protected from machanical injury.

(2) Where the protection is by means of metallic covering, the covering shall be in metallic connection with the frame of the motor and earth.

46. **Instructions for restoration of persons suffering from electric shock.**—(1) Insttrutions, both in English and in the vernacular of the district, for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, shall be affixed by the owner in a conspicuous place in every generating station and sub-station, and in every factory as defined in clause (*j*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934, in which electricity is used, and in such other premises where electricity is used as the Inspector may, by notice served on the owner, direct. [XXV of 1934.]

(2) Copies of the instructions shall be supplied on demand by every Inspector at a price to be fixed by the provincial Government.

47. Instruction in artificial respiration.—The owner of every generating station and sub-station and of every factory to which rule 46 applies shall ensure that all authorised persons employed by him are acquainted with and able to apply the instructions referred to in rule 46.

48. Precautions to be adopted by consumers and owners, electrical contractors and electrical workmen.—(1) No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs, and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches, and other component parts of the installation as in no way alters its capacity or character shall be carried out upon the premises or on behalf of any consumer or owner for the purposes of the supply of energy to such consumer or owner, except by an electrical contractor licensed by the provincial Government in this behalf and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the provincial Government :

Provided that, the provincial Government may by notification in the local official Gazette exempt such conditions as it may impose any such description of work either generally or in the case of any specified class of consumers or owners from so much of this sub-rule as requires such work to be carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by the provincial Government in this behalf :

Provided further that this rule shall not apply to any work carried out by or on behalf of the Government of India unless the Government of India so direct.

(2) This rule shall come into force in any province or part thereof on such date as the provincial Government may by notification in the local official Gazette appoint.

CHAPTER VI.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY-LINES AND APPARATUS.

49. Construction, insulation and earthing of apparatus.—(1) All apparatus shall be sufficient in power and size and of sufficient mechanical strength for the work it may be required to do, and, so far as is practicable, shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and mainatined as to prevent danger.

(2) All insulating material shall be chosen with special regard to the circumstances of its proposed use. It shall be of mechanical strength sufficient for its purpose, and, so far as is practicable, shall be of such a character or so protected as fully to maintain its insulating properties under working conditions of temperature and moisture.

(3) No live parts shall be so exposed as to be capable of being touched by persons not intended to have access to them.

(4) Every part of a system shall be kept efficiently insulated from earth, except that :—

(*i*) the neutral point of a polyphase system may be earthed at one point only ;

(*ii*) the mid-voltage point of any system, other than a concentric system, may be earthed at one point only.

50. Accidental charge.—The owners of all circuits and apparatus shall so arrange them that there shall be no danger of any part thereof becoming accidentally charged to any pressure beyond the limits of pressure for which it is intended.

51. Switches to be on the live wire.—(1) In any case where the conductors brought by the licensee to the point of commencement of supply include an earthed neutral conductor, the supply of energy shall not be commenced, or continued, until or unless the following provisions have been or are complied with, namely :—

(*a*) An indication of a permanent nature shall be provided by the licensee at or near the point of commencement of supply to enable such neutral conductor to be distinguished from any live conductor at that point, and no single-pole switch shall be inserted by the licensee in such conductor or any branch thereof except as hereinafter provided by this rule ;

(*b*) If so required by the licensee the consumer shall provide a similar indication to distinguish that conductor, forming part of his system, which is to be connected to the earthed neutral conductor at the point of commencement of supply.

(2) In no case referred to in sub-rule (1) shall the consumer insert any single-pole switch or cut-out or permit such switch or cut-out to be or to remain inserted in any conductor referred to in sub-rule (1) (*b*).

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1) (*a*) of this rule, certain apparatus may be connected in an earthed neutral conductor as follows :—

(*a*) A link may be inserted for testing purposes, or a switch for use in controlling a generator or transformer ;

(*b*) A switch or link may be inserted in the connection between the neutral conductor and earth at a generating station or sub-station for use in testing and emergencies only :

Provided that, in the case of consumers' systems connected to the licensee's main prior to the 1st July, 1937, no penalty shall attach to any breach of this rule occurring before the 1st July, 1938.

52. **Crossing metallic substances.**—(1) Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, the owner of the supply-line shall take such precautions as an Inspector may approve against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

(2) Where such metallic substance is introduced after the electric supply-line has been laid or erected, the cost incurred in taking such precautions shall be refunded to the owner of the electric supply-line by the owner of the metallic substance.

53. **Cut-out.**—The owner of every electric supply-line (other than the earthed neutral conductor of any system or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable) shall protect it by a suitable cut-out.

54. **Metal casings.**—All metal casings or metallic coverings containing or protecting any electric supply-line or apparatus shall be connected with earth by the owner, and shall be so joined and connected across all junction-boxes and other openings as to make good mechanical and electrical connection throughout their whole length :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to isolated wall tubes or to brackets, electroliers, standards, switch or fan regulator covers or other fittings (other than portable hand-lamps in factories) where the supply is at low pressure.

55. **Junction-boxes.**—The owners of all street junction-boxes or pillars containing circuits or apparatus shall secure their covers and doors in such a manner that they can be opened only by means of a special appliance.

56. **Distinction of circuits of different pressure.**—The owner of every generating station, sub-station, junction-box or pillar in which there are any circuits or apparatus, intended for operation at different pressures, shall ensure that the respective circuits are readily distinguishable from one another.

57. **Connection with earth of frames of generators, etc.**—The frame of every generator, stationary motor, and, so far as is practicable, portable motor, and the metallic parts (not intended as conductors) of all transformers and regulating or controlling apparatus connected with the supply, shall be earthed by the owner by two separate and distinct connections with earth.

58. **Connection with earth of a multi-wire system.**—In every distributing system in which there is a neutral conductor, where the pressure between the neutral conductor and an outer or phase conductor exceeds 125 volts, the neutral conductor shall be connected with earth by two separate and distinct connections from the neutral bus-bar and in accordance with the following provisions, namely :—

(*a*) the connection shall be made at one point only on each distinct system, namely, at the generating station or sub-station, or both, as the case may be, and the insulation of the system shall be maintained at all other parts ;

(*b*) the connection shall not be made by the aid of, nor shall it be in contact with any water-main, gas-main or similar main not belonging to the licensee or non-licensee, as the case may be, except with the consent of the owner thereof and of the Inspector ; a resistance, not exceeding 20 ohms, may be inserted between the neutral bus-bar and earth, and, if so inserted, it shall be of sufficient cross-sectional area to carry the current which would pass should an outer or phase conductor become accidentally connected with earth ;

(*c*) the connection shall not be removed except for the purpose of testing, in which case it shall be made good again as soon as such test is finished, and a record of any such disconnection shall be kept by the licensee or non-licensee, as the case may be ;

(*d*) the connection shall not be removed in a licensee's system except between 1 A.M. and 3 A.M., and, in a non-licensee's system, while the generator is in operation or energy is being used ;

(*e*) the current from the neutral conductor to earth shall, in the case of a licensee's direct current distributing system, be continuously recorded, and, if at any time it exceeds one-thousandth part of the maximum supply current, steps shall immediately be taken to improve the insulation of the system.

59. **Connection with earth of concentric conductors.**—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (4) of rule 49, when concentric conductors are used, the owner shall maintain the insulation throughout , except that the external conductor may be connected with earth at one point :

Provided that where a person generates electricity exclusively for use on his own premises, he may use a bare external conductor if it is connected with earth and if no switch, cut-out or circuit breaker is inserted in that conductor or in any conductor connected thereto.

Exception.—Switches, cut-outs or circuit breakers may be used to break the connection with the generators or transformers supplying energy :

Provided that in no case shall the connection of a bare external conductor with earth be thereby broken.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLY AT MEDIUM OR HIGH PRESSURE.

60. **General precautions applicable to supply at medium or high pressure.**—Where a licensee proposes to supply or use energy at medium or high pressure, he shall give notice to an Inspector and shall not commence or continue the supply unless and until he has complied with the following provisions, namely :—

(*a*) all live parts of apparatus shall, unless accessible only to, and under the control of, an authorised person, be protected by mechanically strong metal casings or metallic coverings securely fastened throughout ;

(*b*) suitable linked switches, of requisite capacity to carry and break the current, shall be inserted in each conductor, near the point of origin on the consumer's premises ;

(*c*) every conductor, unless accessible only to an authorised person, shall be, as far as is practicable, completely enclosed in a mechanically strong metal casing or metallic covering, securely fastened throughout or fixed in such other manner as may be approved in writing by an Inspector ;

(*d*) the supply to every apparatus shall be efficiently controlled by suitable linked switches, of requisite capacity to carry and break the current in each conductor, placed near the apparatus in such a position as to be readily handled by the operator, so that by their means all pressure can be cut off from the apparatus concerned and from any device in connection therewith ;

(*e*) the word " CAUTION " both in English and in the vernacular shall be affixed permanently in a conspicuous position, where possible, on every generator and every motor and every controlling or regulating apparatus in connection with such generator or motor :

Provided that, where it is not possible to affix them on the generator, motor, or apparatus, they shall be fixed as near as possible :

Provided also that, where the generator, motor, controlling or regulating apparatus, is within an enclosure accessible only to an authorised person, one notice affixed to the enclosure shall be sufficient for the purposes of this sub-rule.

61. **Main switchboard.**—The owner of every main switchboard connected with a supply of energy at medium or high pressure shall comply with the following provisions, namely :—

(*a*) a clear space of not less than 3 feet in width shall be provided in front of the switchboard ;

(*b*) if there are any attachments or bare connections at the back of the switchboard, the space (if any) behind the switch-board shall be either less than 9 inches, or more than 30 inches in width, measured from the furthest outstanding part of any attachment or conductor ;

(*c*) if the space behind the switchboard exceeds 30 inches in width, there shall be a passage-way clear to a height of not less than 6 feet, save as regards any horizontal supports of the switchboard, which may be placed at a height of not less than 4 feet 6 inches.

62. **Approval of high pressure supply.**—(1) No licensee or non-licensee shall deliver a high pressure supply to any person, other than a distributing licensee, except with the approval in writing of an Inspector, and subject to such conditions (if any) as such Inspector may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances, and the owner shall not bring the installation into use until it has been inspected by an Inspector or other officer appointed to assist an Inspector.

(2) Where energy is to be used by an owner at high pressure, the owner shall not bring the installation into use except with the approval in writing of an Inspector and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit.

(3) When the position of a high pressure motor or other apparatus is changed, notice shall forthwith be given to the Inspector showing the extent and nature of the change of position.

(4) The owner of any high pressure installation who makes any such alterations in or additions to the installations as affect the supply shall not utilize the alterations or additions for the purposes of supply unless and until they have been approved by an Inspector.

63. **Testing of insulation of high pressure circuit.**—(1) The owner of a high pressure circuit, other than an aerial line, shall not bring it into use unless the insulation of electric supply-line, machine, device or apparatus pertaining thereto has withstood the continuous application, during one minute, of the testing pressure given in sub-rule (2) ; and the owner shall duly record the results of each test and shall forward them to an Inspector.

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) if the normal working pressure does not exceed 1,000 volts the testing pressure shall be 2 000 volts.

(*b*) if the normal working pressure exceeds 1,000 volts but does not exceed 10,000 volts, the testing pressure shall be double the normal working pressure.

(*c*) if the normal working pressure exceeds 10,000 volts the testing pressure shall be the normal working pressure *plus* 10,000 volts :

Provided that an Inspector may, if he thinks fit, accept the manufacturer's certified tests in place of the tests required by this rule.

64. **High pressure electric supply-lines and apparatus placed above ground.**—(1) All owners of high pressure apparatus, including every portion of any high pressure electric supply-line (other than an aerial line) placed above the surface of the ground, unless it is in a sub-station, or in a compartment specially arranged for the purpose and accessible only to authorised persons, shall ensure that it is completely enclosed in, or protected by, a mechanically strong metal casing or metallic covering securely fastened throughout :

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to neon signs and X-ray apparatus which are operated in accordance with instructions issued by the Inspector.

(2) All owners of circuits and apparatus connected with any high pressure apparatus to which sub-rule (1) is applicable shall ensure that they are marked at frequent intervals with the word " CAUTION," both in English and in the vernacular. All supports of high pressure aerial lines shall be similarly marked at frequent inetrvals.

CHAPTER VIII.

AERIAL LINES.

65. **Minimum strength of conductors of aerial lines.**—The owner of an aerial line shall not use it for the supply of energy unless each conductor has an actual breaking load of not less than 700 lbs :

Provided that, where the pressure is low and the span is of less than 50 feet and is on the owner's premises, a conductor having an actual breaking load of not less than 300 lbs. may be used.

66. **Maximum intervals between supports.**—The owner of an aerial line shall ensure that the conductors are attached to supports at intervals, not exceeding the safe limits based on the actual breaking load of the conductor and the factor of safety prescribed in rule 68 :

Provided that where such a line is erected in, over, along or across any street, the interval shall not, without the consent in writing of the Inspector, exceed 220 feet.

67. **Connection with earth of metal supports and stay-wires.**—(1) The owner of every aerial line supported by metal supports shall ensure that these supports are permanently and efficiently earthed. For this purpose a continuous earth wire securely fastened to each support and connected with earth at four points in every mile, the spacing between the points being as nearly equidistant as possible, shall be provided, or alternatively, each support shall be connected to an effective earthing device.

(2) Each stay-wire shall be similarly earthed unless an insulator has been placed in it at a height of not less than ten feet from the ground.

68. **Factors of safety.**—(1) The owner of every aerial line shall ensure that it has the following factors of safety :—

(*i*) for metal supports, at least 2·5 ;

(*ii*) for other supports, at least 3·5 ;

(*iii*) for guard-wires or bearer-wires, at least 3 ;

(*iv*) for conductors, at least 2 ;

under all conditions, and that the strength of support in the direction of the line is not less than one-fourth of the strength required in a direction transverse to the line.

(2) For the purpose of calculating the factors of safety :—

(*a*) the maximum wind pressure shall be specified by the provincial Government in each case ;

(*b*) for cylindrical bodies the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the sectional area exposed to wind presure ;

(*c*) for lattice steel or other compound structures the wind pressure on the lee-side members shall be taken as one-half of the wind pressure on the windward side members, and the factor of safety shall be calculated on the crippling load of struts and upon the elastic limit of tension members ;

(*d*) the temperature shall be taken as 32°F. or such other temperature as the provincial Government may specify.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-rules (1) and (2), in localities where earial lines are liable to accumulations of ice or snow, the provincial Government may, by order in writing, specify such factor of safety as it may think fit and the conditions under which it is to be calculated.

69. **Height from ground and distance from buildings.**—(1) Every conductor of an aerial line (not being a trolley-wire or a traction-feeder on the same support as a trolley wire) shall be—

(*a*) at least 20 feet above the ground where it is over any part of a street or other public place ;

(*b*) inaccessible, either from the ground or from any building or structure, whether permanent or temporary, except by the aid of a ladder or other special appliance.

(2) Where an aerial line is on a consumer's or an owner's premises, the height of every conductor from the ground or from any mineral or refuse dump and from parts of buildings or structures to which persons have access shall, unless the conductors are adequately guarded, be not less than 15 feet or such greater height as may be necessary to prevent danger.

(3) The owner of the aerial line shall be responsible for ensuring that the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) are observed.

70. **Erection or alteration of buildings.**—(1) If, at any time subsequent to the erection of an aerial line, any person proposes to erect a new building or structure, whether permanent or temporary, or to make in or upon any building or structure any permanent or temporary addition or alteration, he shall, if such building, structure, addition or alteration would, during or after construction, result in a contravention of the provisions of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 69 give notice in writing of his intention to the owner and to an Inspector, and shall furnish therewith a scale drawing showing the proposed building, structure, addition or alteration and the scaffolding required during its construction:

Provided that the owner may, before so altering the aerial line, require the person from whom the notice was received to deposit the estimated cost of such alteration.

(2) On receipt of such notice the owner shall, without undue delay, so alter the aerial line as to ensure that it will not be accessible in such a manner as to contravene the provisions of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 69 either during or after construction and shall be entitled to recover, from the person from whom the notice was received, the cost of such alterations which shall be deemed to include the following items namely :—

(*i*) the cost of additional material used on the alteration;
(*ii*) the wages of labour employed in effecting the alteration;
(*iii*) supervision charges to the extent of 15 per cent. of item (*ii*); and
(*iv*) any charges incurred by the owner in complying with the provisions of section 16 in respect of such alterations.

(3) No work upon the building, structure, addition or alteration shall be commenced until the Inspector has certified that neither during nor after construction the provisions of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 69 will be contravened :

Provided that an Inspector may, if he is satisfied that the aerial line has been so guarded as to secure the protection of persons and property from injury or risk of injury, permit the work to be executed prior to, or, in the case of a temporary addition or alteration, without the alteration of the aerial line.

71. **Conductors at different pressures on same supports.**—Where conductors forming parts of systems at different pressures are erected on the same supports, the owners shall make adequate provision to guard against danger to linesmen and others from the lower pressure system being charged above its normal working pressure by leakage from or contact with the higher pressure system; and the type of construction and the clearances between the conductors of the two systems shall be subject to the prior approval of an Inspector.

72. **Protection from lightning.**—The owner of every aerial line shall adopt efficient means for protecting any portion of the line or any support, guard-wire or bearer wire of the line which is so exposed as to be liable to injury from lightning.

73. **Safety devices.**—(1) The owner of every aerial line (not being suspended from a dead bearer-wire and not being a trolley-wire) erected over any part of a street or other public place or in any factory or mine or on any consumer's premises shall protect it with a device approved by an Inspector for rendering the line electrically harmless in case it breaks.

(2) An Inspector may by notice in writing require the owner of any such aerial line wherever it may be erected to protect it in the manner specified in sub-rule (1).

74. **Lines crossing or approaching each other.**—(1) Where an aerial line crosses or is in proximity to any telegraph-line the owner of the aerial line shall so protect it as to guard against the possibility of its coming into contact with the telegraph line.

(2) Within twenty-one days of receiving notice that a telegraph-line has been, is being or is about to be erected in proximity to his aerial line the owner of the aerial line shall provide the protection referred to in sub-rule (1).

(3) Where an aerial line crosses or is in proximity to an aerial line belonging to another person, the owner of the line which was last erected shall so protect it as to guard against the possibility of its coming into contact with the other aerial line.

(4) A person erecting or proposing to erect an aerial line which crosses or is in proximity to another aerial line may require the owner of the other aerial line within twenty-one days to provide the protection referred to in sub-rule (3).

(5) In all cases referred to in the preceding sub-rule the expense of making the guarding arrangement shall be borne by the person whose line was last erected.

(6) Where two lines cross, the crossing shall be made as nearly at right angles as the nature of the case admits.

(7) The guarding arrangement shall ordinarily be carried out by the owner of the posts on which it is made, and he shall be responsible for its efficient maintenance.

(8) All work required to be done by or under this rule shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

75. **Lines crossing trolley-wires.**—In the case of a crossing over a trolley-wire the guarding shall fulfil the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) where there is only one trolley-wire, two guard-wires shall be erected as in the appended diagram A ;

(*b*) where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them does not exceed 15 inches, two guard-wires shall be erected as in the appended diagram B ;

(*c*) where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them exceeds 15 inches but does not exceed 48 inches, three guard-wires shall be erected as in the appended diagram C ;

(*d*) where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them exceeds 48 inches, each trolley-wire shall be separately guarded as in the appended diagram D ;

(*e*) the rise of the trolley boom shall be so limited that, if the trolley leaves the trolley-wire, it shall not foul the guard-wires ; and

(*f*) where a telegraph-line is liable to fall or be blown down upon an arm, stay-wire or span-wire, and so slide down upon a trolley-wire, guard books shall be provided to prevent such sliding.

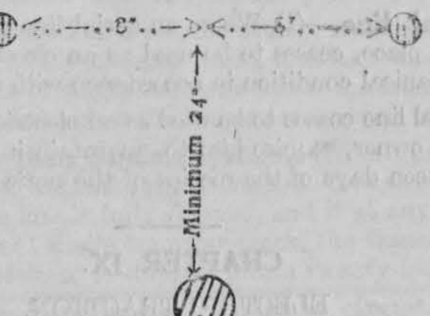


Diagram A.

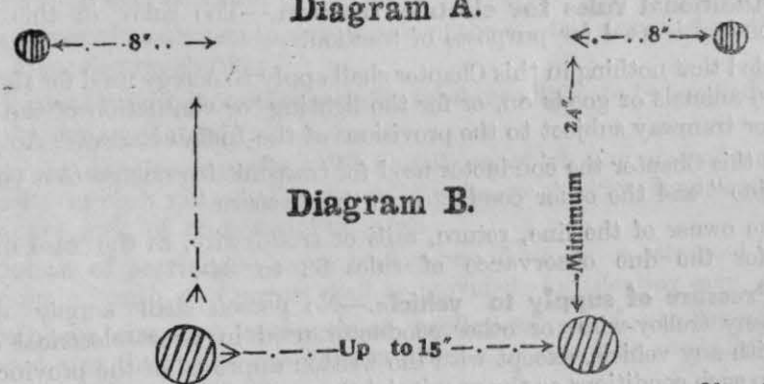


Diagram B.

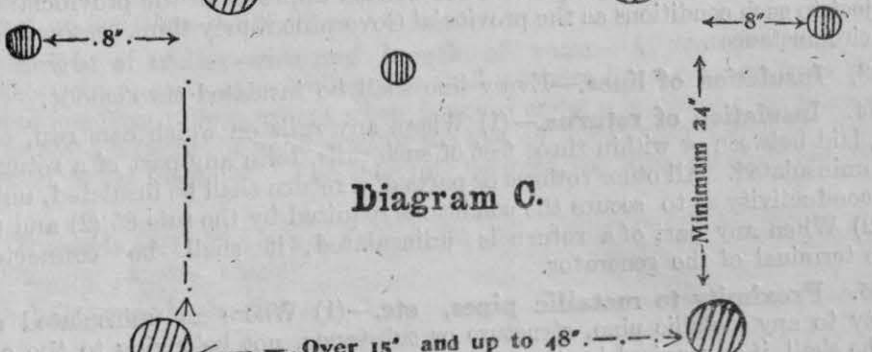


Diagram C.

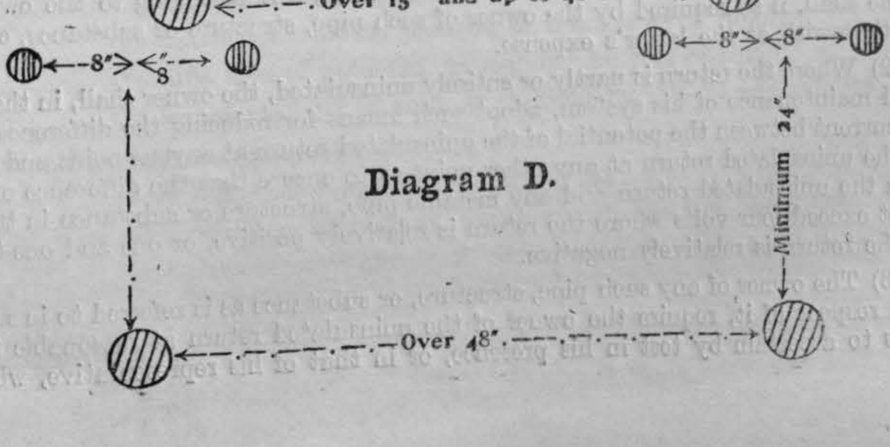


Diagram D.

76. **Guard-wires.**—(1) Every guard-wire shall be connected with the earth, at each point at which its electrical continuity is broken and, in the case of electric traction, lines shall also be connected, at intervals of not more than five spans, with the rails.

(2) Every guard-wire shall have an actual breaking load of not less than 1,500 lbs., and shall, if made of iron or steel, be galvanised.

(3) Every guard-wire or cross-connected system of guard-wires, shall have sufficient current-carrying capacity to ensure the rendering dead, till the contact has been removed, of any live-wire coming into contact with it, without risk of fusing of the guard-wire or wires.

(4) Every guard-wire or system of guard-wires and its supports shall have sufficient strength to carry without breaking the extra load which may be put on them by the fall of any or all the wires guarded.

77. **Alternative methods of guarding.**—Alternative methods of guarding may be bstsuituted with the approval of an Inspector for those required by rule 75 and rule 76.

78. **Service-lines from aerial lines.**—No service-line or tapping shall be taken off an aerial line except at a point of support.

79. **High pressure aerial lines.**—The owner of high pressure aerial lines shall not make them live until they have been approved by an Inspector, and shall make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Inspector to prevent any person from climbing up any of the supports without the aid of a ladder or special appliance while the lines are in use.

80. **Unused aerial line.**—(1) Where an aerial line erected in, over, along or across any street or other public place, ceases to be used as an electric supply-line, the owner shall maintain it in a safe mechanical condition in accordance with rule 68, or shall remove it.

(2) Where any aerial line ceases to be used as an electric supply-line, an Inspector may by a notice served on the owner, require him to maintain it in a safe mechanical condition or to remove it within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice.

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

81. **Additional rules for electric traction.**—The rules in this Chapter apply only where energy is used for purposes of traction.

Provided that nothing in this Chapter shall apply to energy used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods on, or for the lighting or ventilation of the rolling-stock of, any railway or tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(2) In this Chapter the conductor used for transmitting energy to a vehicle is referred to as the "line" and the other conductor as the "return."

(3) The owner of the line, return, rails or trolleywire, as the case may be, shall be responsible for the due observance of rules 82 to 94-.

82. **Pressure of supply to vehicle.**—No person shall supply energy at high pressure on any trolley-wire or other conductor used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any vehicle, except with the written approval of the provincial Government and subject to such conditions as the provincial Government may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances.

83, **Insulation of lines.**—Every line shall be insulated throughout.

84. **Insulation of returns.**—(1) Where any rails on which cars run, or any conductors, laid between or within three feet of such rails, form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated. All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless they are of such conductivity as to secure the conditions required by the rule 85 (2) and (3).

(2) When any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator.

85. **Proximity to metallic pipes, etc.**—(1) Where an uninsulated return is in proximity to any metallic pipe, structure or substance, not belonging to the owner of the return, he shall, if so required by the owner of such pipe, structure or substance, connect his return, therewith at the latter's expense.

(2) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the owner shall, in the construction and maintenance of his system, adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at anyone point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point as to ensure that the difference of potential between the uninsulated return and any metallic pipe, structure or substance in the vicinity shall not exceed four volts where the return is relatively positive, or one and one-third volts where the return is relatively negative.

(3) The owner of any such pipe, structure, or substance as is referred to in sub-rule (2) may, in respect of it, require the owner of the uninsulated return at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test in his presence, or in that of his representative, whether th

condition specified in sub-rule (2) is fulfilled ; and, if such condition is found to be fulfilled, all reasonable expenses of, and incidental to, the carrying out of the test shall be borne by the owner of the pipe, structure or substance.

86. **Difference of potential on return.**—Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the owner shall keep a continuous record of the difference of potential, during the working of his system, between every junction of an insulated return with an uninsulated return and the point on the route most distant from that junction, and the difference of potential shall not, under normal running conditions, exceed a mean value of seven volts between the highest momentary peak and the average for the hour of maximum load.

87. **Leakage on conduit system.**—Where both the line and the return are placed within a conduit, the following conditions shall be fulfilled in the construction and maintenance of the system :—

(*a*) where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected, at distances apart of not more than 100 feet, with the conduit by means of copper strips having a cross-sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or by other means of equal conductivity. Where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the latter shall be connected with earth at the generating station or sub-station through an instrument suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit ; and

(*b*) the leakage-current shall be ascertained daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged ; and, if at any time it is found to exceed one ampere per mile of single tramway track, the transmission and use of energy shall be suspended unless the leakage is stopped within twenty-four hours.

88. **Leakage on other than conduit system.**—Where both the line and the return are not placed within a conduit, the leakage-current shall be ascertained daily before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged, and if at any time it is found to exceed one-half of an ampere per mile of single tramway track, the transmission and use of energy shall be suspended unless the leakage is stopped within twenty-four hours.

89. **Passengers not to have access to electric circuit.**—Precautions to the satisfaction of an Inspector shall be taken by the owner of every vehicle to prevent—

(*a*) the access of passengers to any portion of the electric circuit where there is danger from electric shock ;

(*b*) any metal hand-rail or other metallic substance liable to be handled by passengers becoming charged.

90. **Current density in rails.**—Where rails on which cars run are used as a return, the current density in such rails shall not, under ordinary working conditions, exceed nine amperes per square inch of cross-sectional area.

91. **Isolation of sections.**—Every trolley-wire shall be constructed in sections not exceeding one mile in length, and means shall be provided for isloating each section.

92. **Minimum size and strength of trolley-wire.**—No trolley-wire shall be of less cross-sectional area than eight one-hundredths of a square inch or shall have an actual breaking load of less than 4,500 lbs.

93. **Height of trolley-wire and length of span.**—A trolley-wire or a traction-feeder on the same supports as a trolley-wire shall nowhere be at a height from the surface of the street of less than 17 feet, except where it passes under a bridge or other fixed structure, or through or along a tunnel or mine-shaft or the like, in which case it shall be suspended to the satisfaction of an Inspector. The intervals between the supports shall not exceed 140 feet.

94. **Records.**—(1) The owner shall, so far as is consistent with his system of working, keep the following records, namely :—

(*a*) daily records showing :—

the maximum working current from the source of supply ;

the maximum working pressure at the source of supply ;

the difference of potential, as required by rule 86 ; and

the leakage-current (if any), as required by rule 87 and rule 88 ; and

(*b*) occasional records showing—

every test made under rule 85 (2) and (3) ;

every stoppage of leakage, together with the time occupied ; and

particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electrical working of the system.

(2) These records shall be open to inspection by an Inspector or by any person authorised in writing by an Inspector.

CHAPTER X.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED IN MINES AND OIL-FIELDS.

95. **Application of Chapter.**—(1) The rules in this Chapter apply only :—

(a) where energy is used in mines where the provisions of Part III of the Act apply ; and

(b) where energy is used in oil-fields.

(2) In mines the rules in this Chapter do not apply to apparatus used above ground, excepting such apparatus as may directly affect the safety of persons below ground.

96. **Responsibility for observance.**—(1) It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, or of the agent of any company operating, in the oil-field, or of the owner of one or more drilled wells situated in the oil-field, to comply with and enforce the following rules and it shall be the duty of all persons employed to conduct their work in accordance with the rules.

(2) An authorised person shall be on duty in every mine or oil-field while energy is being used therein.

97. **Notices.**—(1) On or before the first day of February in every year in every oil-field returns giving the size and type of apparatus and any particulars as to the circumstances of its use which may be required by the Inspector shall be sent by the persons specified in rule 96 in the form set out in Annexure IX.

(2) This rule does not apply to telephones and signalling apparatus or to low pressure installations for lighting only.

IV of 1923. 98. **Plans.**—(1) A correct plan on the same scale as the plan kept at the mine in fulfilment of the requirements of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, shall be kept in the office at the mine showing the position of all fixed apparatus and conductors in the mine, other than lights, telephones or signalling apparatus, or cables for the same.

(2) A similar plan, on a scale of not less than sixteen inches to the mile, shall be kept by the manager or owner of one or more wells in any oil-field, showing similar particulars.

(3) A similar plan, on such scale as the Governor-General in Council may require, shall be kept in the office of the licensee or person transmitting or distributing energy in a mine or oil-field, showing the position of all electric supply-lines under his control.

(4) The plans required by this rule shall be corrected every six months, and the dates of correction entered on them by the Manager of the mine or wells or the owner of the wells, and they shall be produced to an Inspector or an Inspector of Mines at any time on his request.

99. **Lighting, communications and fire precautions.**—(1) In a mine lighted by electricity, one or more safety lamps or other proper lights shall be kept continuously burning in all places where failure of the electric light at any time would be likely to cause danger.

(2) Efficient means shall be provided in every mine for communicating between the place in which the switchgear provided under sub-rule (1) of rule 106 is erected and the shaft-bottom or main distributing centre in the mine.

(3) Appliances for extinguishing fires shall be kept ready for immediate use in every place in a mine containing apparatus, other than cables, telephones and signalling apparatus.

100. **Isolation and fixing of transformer, switchgear, etc.**—(1) Where necessary to prevent danger or mechanical damage, transformers and switchgear shall be placed in a separate room, compartment, or box.

(2) Unless the apparatus is so constructed, protected, and worked as to obviate the risk of fire, no inflammable material shall be used in the construction of any room, compartment, or box containing apparatus, or in the construction of any of the fittings therein. Each such room, compartment, or box shall be substantially constructed and shall be kept dry.

(3) Adequate working space and means of access clear of obstruction and free from danger shall, so far as circumstances permit, be provided for all apparatus that has to be worked or attended to, and all handles intended to be operated shall be conveniently placed for that purpose.

101. **Method of earthing.**—Where earthing is necessary it shall be carried out in a mine by connection to an earthing sysetm at the surface of the mine, in a manner approved by an Inspector.

102. **Earth or fault detectors**——(1) Earth or fault detectors or recorders shall be connected up in every system in a mine to show immediately any defect in the insulation of the system.

(2) The readings of these instruments shall be recorded daily in a book kept at the generating station, sub-station or switch room.

103. **Earthing metal, etc.**—(1) All metallic sheaths, coverings, handles, joint-boxes, switchgear frames, instrument covers, switch and fuse covers and boxes, and all lamp-holders, unless efficiently protected by an earthed or insulating covering made of fire-resisting material, and the frames and bed-plates of generators, transformers, and motors (including portable motors), shall be earthed by connection to an earthing system in the manner prescribed in rule 101.

(2) Where the cables are provided with a metallic covering constructed and installed in accordance with clause (*d*) of rule 107, such metallic covering may be used as a means of connection to the earthing system.

(3) All the conductors of an earthing system shall have a conductivity at all parts and at all joints at least equal to 50 per cent. of that of the largest conductor used solely to supply the apparatus a part of which it is desired to earth ;

Provided that no conductor of an earthing system shall have a cross-sectional area of less than ·022 of a square inch.

(4) All joints in earth conductors and all joints to the metallic covering of the cables shall be properly soldered or otherwise efficiently made.

(5) No switch, fuse, or circuit-breaker shall be placed in any earth conductor.

(6) This rule shall not apply (except in the case of portable apparatus) to any system in a mine in which the pressure does not exceed low pressure direct current or 125 volts alternating current.

104. **Motors and their transformers.**—(1) Where energy is distributed at a pressure higher than medium pressure :—

(*i*) it shall not be used without transformation to medium or low pressure except in fixed machines in which the high pressure parts are stationary; and

(*ii*) motors under 20 H. P. shall be supplied through a transformer stepping down to medium or low pressure.

(2) Where energy is transformed, suitable provision shall be made to guard against danger by reason of the lower pressure apparatus becoming accidentally charged above its normal pressure by leakage from, or contact with, the higher pressure apparatus.

105. **Switchgear and terminals**—Switchgear and all terminals, cable-ends, cable-joints and connections of apparatus shall be totally enclosed, and shall be so constructed and installed as to comply with the following requirements :—

(*i*) all parts shall be of mechanical strength sufficient to resist rough usage ;

(*ii*) all conductors and contact areas shall be of ample current-carrying capacity and all joints in conductors shall be properly soldered or otherwise efficiently made ;

(*iii*) the lodgment of any matter likely to diminish the insulation or affect the working of any switchgear shall be prevented ;

(*iv*) all live parts shall be so protected or enclosed as to prevent persons accidentally coming into contact with them and danger from arcs, short-circuits, fire, water, gas or oil ;

(*v*) where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal-dust, oil or other inflammable material, all parts shall be so protected as to prevent open sparking ; and

(*vi*) every switch or circuit-breaker shall be capable of opening the circuit it controls, without danger, or any short circuit with which it may have to deal.

106. **Cutting off supply.**—(1) Properly constructed switchgear for cutting off the supply of energy to the mine or oil-field shall be provided at the surface of the mine or oil-field at a point approved by an Inspector, or, in the case of the Burma oil-fields, by the Warden of the Oil-fields ; and, during the time any cable is live, a person authorised to operate the said switchgear shall be available within easy reach thereof.

(2) Efficient means, suitably placed, shall be provided for cutting off all pressure from every part of a system, when necessary to prevent danger.

(3) Such efficient means shall be provided for cutting off all pressure automatically from the part or parts of the system affected in the event of a fault as may, in the opinion of an Inspector, be necessary to prevent danger.

(4) Every motor shall be controlled by switchgear for starting and stopping, so arranged as to cut off all pressure from the motor and from all apparatus in connection therewith, and so placed as to be easily worked by the person appointed to work the motor.

107. **Cables.**—All cables, other than flexible cables for portable apparatus, shall comply with the following requirements :

(a) they shall be covered with insulating material (except that the outer conductor of a concentric system may be bare). They shall be efficiently protected from mechanical damage and supported at sufficiently frequent intervals and in such a manner as adequately to prevent damage to the cables or danger ;

(b) (i) except as provided in clause (c), no cables other than concentric cables, or two-core cables or multi-core cables protected by a metallic covering, or single-core cables which contain all the conductors of the circuit, shall be used (1) where the pressure exceeds low pressure direct current or 125 volts alternating current or (2) when an Inspector considers that there is risk of igniting coal-dust or other inflammable material, and so directs ; and

(ii) the lead sheath of lead sheathed cables and the iron or steel armouring of armoured cables respectively shall be of a thickness not less than that recommended from time to time by the British Standards Institution ;

(c) where the medium pressure direct current system is used, two single-core cables may be used for any circuit, if their metallic coverings are bonded together by earth conductors so placed that the distance between any two consecutive bonds is not greater than 100 feet measured along either cable ;

(d) the metallic covering of every cable shall be—

(i) electrically continuous throughout ;

(ii) earthed, if it is required by sub-rule (1) of rule 103 to be earthed, by a connection to the earthing system of not less conductivity than the same length of the said metallic covering ;

(iii) efficiently protected against corrosion where necessary ;

(iv) of a conductivity at all parts and at all joints at least equal to 50 per cent. of the conductivity of the largest conductor enclosed by the said metallic covering ; and

(v) where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal-dust, or other inflammable material, so constructed as to prevent, as far as is practicable, the occurrence of open sparking as the result of any fault or leakage from live conductors :

Provided that, where two single-core cables protected by metallic covering bonded together in accordance with clause (c) of this rule are used for a circuit, the conductivity of each of the said metallic coverings at all parts and at all joints shall be at least equal to 25 per cent. of the conductivity of the conductor enclosed thereby ;

(e) cables and conductors where joined up to motors, transformers, switchgear, and other apparatus, shall be installed so that—

(i) they are mechanically protected by securely attaching the metallic covering to the apparatus ; and

(ii) the insulating material at each cable and is efficiently sealed so as to prevent the diminution of its insulating properties.

Where necessary to prevent abrasion or to secure gas-tightness there shall be properly constructed glands or bushes ; and

(f) unarmoured cables or conductors, shall be either conveyed in pipes or casings or suspended from efficient insulators by means of some non-conducting material which will not cut the covering and which will prevent contact with any timbering or metal work. If separate uncased wires are used, they shall be kept at least one and a half inches apart and shall not be brought together except at lamps, switches and fittings.

108. **Flexible cables.**—(1) Flexible cables for portable apparatus shall be two-core or multi-core unless they are required for electric welding, and shall be covered with insulating material which shall be efficiently protected from mechanical damage. If a flexible metallic covering is used either as the outer conductor of a concentric system or as a means of protection from mechanical damage, it shall not be used by itself to form an earth conductor for the portable apparatus, but it may be used for that purpose in conjunction with an earthing core.

(2) Every flexible cable for portable apparatus shall be connected to the system and to the portable apparatus by a properly constructed connector.

(3) At every point where flexible cables are joined to main cables a switch shall be provided which is capable of entirely cutting off the pressure from the flexible cables.

(4) Every flexible cable attached to a portable machine shall be examined periodically by the person authorised to work the machine, and, if such cable is used underground, he

shall examine it at least once in each shift. If such cable is found to be damaged or defective, it shall forthwith be replaced by a spare cable in good condition, and shall not again be used until it has been properly repaired.

109. **Portable machines.**—The person authorised to work an electrically driven coal-cutter or other protable machine shall not leave the machine while it is working and shall, before leaving the place where such machine is working, ensure that the pressure is cut off from the flexible trailing-cable which supplies such machine. Trailing-cables shall not be dragged along by the machine when working.

110. **Sundry precautions.**—(1) All apparatus shall be kept clear of obstruction and free from dust, dirt and moisture.

(2) Inflammable or explosive material shall not be stored in any room, compartment, or box containing apparatus, or in the vicinity of apparatus.

(3) Should there be a fault in any circuit, the part affected shall be made dead without delay, and shall remain so until the fault has been remedied.

(4) While lamps are being changed the pressure shall be cut off.

(5) No lampholder shall be in metallic connection with the guard or other metal work of a portable lamp.

111. **Precautions where gas exists.**—(1) In any part of a mine or oil-field in which inflammable gas or vapour, whether normally present or not, is likely to occur in quantity sufficient to be indicative of danger, and in any working approaching such part, the following additional requirements shall be satisfied as regards all apparatus :—

(*a*) all cables, apparatus, signalling wires and signalling instruments shall be so constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained, that in the normal working thereof there shall be no risk of open sparking ;

(*b*) all motors shall be so constructed that, when any part is live, all rubbing contacts (such as commutators and slip-rings) are so arranged or enclosed as to prevent open sparking ;

(*c*) the pressure shall be cut off the apparatus immediately if open sparking occurs, and during the whole time that examination or adjustment disclosing parts liable to open sparking is being made. The pressure shall not be switched on again until the apparatus has been examined by the electrician or one of his duly appointed assistants and the defect, if any, has been remedied or the adjustment made ;

(*d*) every electric lamp shall be enclosed in an air-tight fitting, and the lamp globe shall be hermetically sealed ; and

(*e*) a safety lamp shall be provided and kept continually burning near each motor when working and, should the appearance of the flame of such safety lamp indicate the presence of inflammable gas, the pressure shall be cut off immediately from all apparatus in the vicinity and the matter shall be reported forthwith to an official of the mine.

(2) If at any time in any place the percentage of inflammable gas in the general body of the air is found to exceed one and a quarter, the supply of energy shall be cut off immediately from all cables and apparatus in that place and shall not be recommenced so long as the percentage of inflammable gas exceeds that amount.

112. **Shot-firing.**—(1) When shot-firing is being carried on adequate precautions shall be taken to protect conductors and apparatus from injury.

(2) Current from lighting or power circuits shall not be used for firing shots.

(3) Shot-firing cables shall be covered and protected as provided by rule 108 for flexible cables. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent them from touching other cables and apparatus.

113. **Signalling.**—Where electrical signalling is used :—

(*a*) adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent signal and telephone wires from touching cables and other apparatus ;

(*b*) the pressure used in any one circuit shall not exceed 25 volts ; and

(*c*) contact makers shall be so constructed as to prevent the accidental closing of the circuit.

114. **Haulage.**—Haulage by electric locomotives on the overhand trolley-wire system, at pressures not exceeding medium, and haulage by storage battery locomotives, may be used with the prior consent in writing of an Inspector, and subject to such conditions affecting safety as he may impose.

115. **Supervision.**—(1) An electrician shall be appointed in writing by the owner, agent or manager of the mine or by the agent or the owner of one or more wells in an oil-field to supervise the apparatus. If necessary for the proper fulfilment of the duties detailed

in this rule, one or more assistants to the electrician shall be appointed by the aforesaid authority.

(2) Every person appointed to work, supervise, examine, or adjust any apparatus shall be competent for the work that he is set to do. No person except the electrician, or a competent person acting under his supervision, shall undertake any work where, in order adequately to avoid danger, technical knowledge or experience is required.

(3) The electrician shall be responsible for the proper performance by himself or by an assistant appointed under sub-rule (1) of the following duties, namely :—

(*i*) the thorough examination of all apparatus (including the testing of earth conductors and metallic coverings for continuity) as often as may be necessary to prevent danger ; and

(*ii*) the examination and testing of all new apparatus, and of all apparatus re-erected in the mine before it is put into service in a new position.

(4) In the absence of the electrician for more than three days the owner, agent or manager of the mine or the agent or owner of one or more oil-wells in an oil-field shall appoint in writing an efficient substitute.

(5) The electrician or the substitute appointed for him under sub-rule (4) shall keep at the mine or oil-field a log-book made up of daily log-sheets kept in the form set out in Annexure X. The log-book shall be produced at any time on request to an Inspector of Mines or an Inspector.

116. **Exemptions.**—(1) The provisions of rules 96 to 113, both inclusive, and 115, shall not apply in any case in which exemption is obtained, on such conditions as he may prescribe, from an Inspector, or, in the case of the Burma oil-fields, from the Warden of the Oil-fields, on the ground either of emergency or special circumstances.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

117. **Relaxation by Government.**—(1) The provincial Government or, where mines, oil-fields or railways are affected, the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of rules 38 to 45 and of Chapters VI, VII, VIII and IX of these rules, shall be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions as it or he may think fit.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may by order in writing direct that any of the provisions of Chapter X of these rules shall be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

118. **Relaxation by Inspector.**—(1) An Inspector may, by order in writing direct that any of the provisions of rules 46, 57, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69 (1) (*a*), 73, 74, 75 and 76 shall be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

(2) Where the pressure on any system does not exceed 125 volts an Inspector may, by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of rules 38 to 45, both inclusive, 49, 55, 56, 58 to 70, 72 to 111 and 115, shall be relaxed as regards such system to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

(3) Every relaxation so directed shall be reported forthwith to, and shall be subject to disallowance or revision by, the provincial Government, or where the relaxation affects mines, oil-fields or railways, the Governor-General in Council.

119. **Supply of energy by non-licensees.**—Where any person other than the non-licensee is supplied with energy by a non-licensee or has his premises for the time being connected for the purposes of a supply of energy with the works of a non-licensee, such person shall be deemed to be a consumer for the purposes of rules 38 to 40 inclusive, 48 and 60 and the non-licensee shall be subject to all the liabilities imposed on a licensee by those rules.

120. **Responsibility of Agents and Managers.** Where any licensees, non-licensees or owners, are responsible for the observance of any of these rules, the agents and managers of such licensees, non-licensees or owners shall be jointly responsible for the observance of these rules in respect of any matters under their control.

121. **Mode of entry.**—All persons entering, in pursuance of the Act or these rules, any building which is used as a human dwelling or a place of worship shall, in making such entry, have due regard, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which such entry is made, to the social and religious usages of the occupant of the building entered.

122. **Penalty for breaking seal.**—Where, in contravention of rule 31, any seal referred to in that rule is broken,—

(*a*) the person breaking the seal shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees ; and

(b) the consumer when he has not himself broken the seal shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees unless he proves that he used all reasonable means in his power to ensure that the seal should not be broken.

123. **Penalty for breach of rule 48.**—Where any electrical installation work of the nature specified in rule 48 has been carried out otherwise than—

(a) under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the provincial Government under that rule; and

(b) in the absence of any applicable exemption under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of that rule, by an electrical contractor licensed by the provincial Government in this behalf;

the consumer or owner, the contractor (if any) through whom the work was carried out, and the person under whose immediate supervision it was carried out shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

124. **Penalty for breach of rules.**—Whoever, being a licensee or non-licensee or consumer or authorised person, or the agent or manager of a licensee, non-licensee or consumer commits a breach of these rules or, being a person specified in rule 70 (1) commits a breach of that rule shall be punishable for every such breach with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach has continued.

125. **Application of rules.**—Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) o' section 58, these rules shall be binding on all persons, companies, and undertakings to whom licenses have been granted or with whom agreements have been made by or with the sanction of Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of the Act.

ANNEXURE I.

[SEE RULE 2 (1) (b).]

Specification relating to the Deposition of Silver.

The electrolyte shall consist of a solution of from 15 to 20 parts by weight of silver nitrate in 100 parts of distilled water. The solution must only be used once, and only for so long that not more than 30 per cent. of the silver in the solution is deposited.

The anode shall be of silver, and the kathode of palatinum. The current density at the anode shall not exceed 1/5 ampere per square centimetre and at the kathode 1/50 ampere per square centimetre.

Not less than 100 cubic centimetres of electrolyte shall be used in a voltameter.

Care must be taken that no particles which may become mechanically detached from the anode shall reach the kathode.

Before weighing, any traces of solution adhering to the kathode must be removed and the kathode dried.

ANNEXURE II.

[SEE RULE 7 (1).]

Scale of Fees for comparison with the Government of India Standards referred to in Rule 2 (1).

	Rs.
For an instrument intended to be used as a sub-standard and submitted for special examination and testing	80
If required to be kept under observation for a period longer than one month, for each additional month or part of a month	40
For determining a resistance of standard form to highest accuracy obtainable, at one temperature	20
For determining the E. M. F. of a standard cell to highest accuracy obtainable, at one temperature	15

NOTE. 1.—The instruments and apparatus under test are to be delivered at and removed from the Government Electrical Laboratory, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, free of cost to Government.

NOTE 2.—In tests requiring the expenditure of a considerable amount of power, a charge to cover the actual cost of the energy used, may be made.

ANNEXURE III.

[SEE RULE 14.]

Model Form of Draft Licence under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

[SEE SECTION 3.] **Electric Licence, 19 .**

DRAFT LICENCE.

Signature of Applicant or
his Agent (if any).

Address of Applicant.

THE ELECTRIC LICENCE 19 .

Licence for the supply of energy granted by the Government of
under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Licence is hereby granted to[1]

[1]The licensee may be any local authority, company or individual. In the case of a firm give names of individual partners.

[carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of]
to supply electrical energy in the area,[1] with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.

Short title.

1. This licence may be cited as "The [2] Electric Licence 19 ".

Interpretation.

2. In this licence :—

(1) "the Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;

(2) the expression "the licensees" shall mean and include the said[3] and their [or his] permitted assigns; and

(3) the expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of in the Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of .

(4) other words and expressions have the same meaning as are assigned to them in the Act or the Rules made thereunder.

Security.[4]

3. *(1)* The period within which, under clause I *(b)* of the Schedule to the Act, the licensee shall show that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him shall be

(2) The period within which, under clause I *(b)* of the Schedule to the Act, the licensee shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be and Rupees respectively.

Area of supply.[5]

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this licence (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area bounded as follows :—

North—By
East—By
South—By
West—By

the boundaries whereof are delineated in the deposited map.

Power to lay mains outside area of supply.[6]

5. The licensee may be lay down or place electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated or to be situated at outside the area of supply to the boundary of the area of supply.

Limits within which the supply of energy is to be compulsory.[7]

6. *(1)* The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following, namely :—[8]

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the licence may be revoked.[9]

Nature of the supply and limits of price to be charged for the supply of energy.

7. *(1)* The nature of the supply shall be or such other as the provincial Government may allow.

(2) The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the following maxima, namely :—

or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 23 of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

Breaking up of streets, railways and tramways.[10]

8. The licensee is specially authorised to open and break up the soil and pavement of the following streets or parts of streets which are not repairable by the Government or by a local authority, and of the following railways and tramways or parts of railways and tramways, namely :—

(a) Streets.
(b) Railways.[11]
(c) Tramways.[11]

Purchase of undertaking.

9. *(1)* The option of purchase given by sub-section *(1)* of section 7 of the Act shall be exercisable on the expiry of a period of 50 years, [12] from the date of the notification of this licence and on the expiry of every subsequent period of 20 years (and the terms [13] of such purchase shall be). The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of sub-section *(1)* of section 7 of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be per cent.

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[1]See clause 4.
[2]Short title to agree with heading.
[3]Individual names as in preamble in the case of a firm.
[4]See section 4 (1) *(c)* of the Act and clause I of the Schedule to the Act.
[5]The area for which each local authority is constituted should be distinctly marked or coloured. See rule 11 *(b)*.
[6]This clause should be retained only where the licensee is to supply energy from a generating station outside the area of supply. Where power to cross an intervening area is sought under section 3 (1) of the Act enter details here.
[7]See section 3 *(2)* *(d)* of the Act.
[8]It is open to the licensee to propose a "compulsory area" or to the provincial Government to make provision for such an area. Ordinarily it will be sufficient to enter here the names of "compulsory streets" in which the licensee will lay distributing mains. If no compulsory works are specified in the licence, the provincial Government may subsequently direct what works are to be executed; see clause IV of Schedule to the Act.
[9]See note to sub-clause (1) of this clause
[10] This clause to be omitted if no such powers are required in the licence. See section 12 (5) of the Act and proviso to the same. Powers can be obtained subsequently; see rule 23.
[11] In ordinary cases the level crossings or points at which interference is proposed must be specified.
[12] The periods after which an option to purchase arises may be less than 50 and 20 years, respectively.
[13] The terms must not differ from those laid down in the Act unless the powers of section 10 are invoked to modify or cancel them.

(2) In accordance with clause (*d*) (*ii*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall/shall not form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 of or section 7.[1]

Additions to, variations from, and exceptions from the schedule to the Act.[2]

10. (*1*) In pursuance of clause (*f*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that the provisions contained in the Schedule to the Act shall for the purposes of this licence be supplemented by the addition of the following clauses, namely :—[3]

(*2*) In pursuance of clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that the clauses of the Schedule to the Act mentioned below shall be varied in the manner hereinafter indicated, namely :—

(3) In pursuance of clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that clause (s) of the Schedule to the Act shall be excepted from incorportion in this licence.

NOTE.—In the preparation of a draft licence the above model form may be varied, or added to, by the applicant so far as the Act and rules admit.

Rules Nos. 11 to 15 inclusive, as to applications for licences, should be consulted. In drawing up a draft licence the attention of the applicant is more particularly directed to the following sections of the Act, *viz.*, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 27, 51 and 57 ; the powers under section 51 can only be conferred after the grant of the licence.

In the case of licences for bulk supply, see clause IX of the Schedule to the Act and the proviso to clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, also clause (*b*) of section 10 of the Act.

[1]The generating station or stations belonging to the licensee should ordinarily be included except where they form part of a traction undertaking previously authorised.

[3] To be omitted if not required in any draft licence.

[2] The latter part of the clause may require modification according to the circumstances.

ANNEXURE IV.

Model form of Accounts prescribed under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for Local Authorities.

[SEE SECTION 11 AND RULE 36 (3)].

ELECTRIC LICENCE.

THE *

Year ending— 31st December 19 . / 31st March 19 .

I.—Statement as to loans authorised for the purposes of the undertaking referred to in the above-mentioned licence prior to the end of the year for which accounts are made up.

Amounts sanctioned and nature of loan.	AMOUNT BORROWED.				AMOUNT REPAID.				Amount sanctioned but not borrowed.
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.	

* Enter designation of local authority.

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

For the year ending the 31st December 19 . / 31st March 19 .

DR. CR.

—	Expenditure up to end of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to	—	Receipts up to end of previous year.	Received during the year.	Total receipts to
1. To preliminary expenses (to be specified).				1. By amount raised by loans.			
2. To lands, including law charges incidental to acquisition.				2. By amount received as Government contribution.			
3. To value of lands appropriated for electrical purposes, as per contra.				3. By value of lands belonging to authority appropriated for electrical purposes.			
4. To buildings ..				4. By value of surplus lands sold.			
5. To plant ..				5. By other receipts (to be specified).			
6. To mains ..				6. By amount transferred from Net Revenue Account.			
7. To service connections.							
8. To transformers, etc.							
9. To meters and fees for certifying under the Act.							
10. To general stores ..							
11. To transfer to Sinking Fund of value of lands sold, as per contra.							
12. To amount applied to the reduction of principal of borrowed money from value of (2), lands sold, as per contra.							
13. To special items (to be specified).							
Total expenditure ..							
To balance of Capital Account.							

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 19 . / 31st March 19 .

DR.			CR.		
A.—Generation.			1. By balance from last account.		
1. To fuel			Less bad debts written off.		
2. To oil, waste, water and engine room tores.			2. By sale of energy for lighting purposes.		
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.			3. By sale of energy for power purposes.		
4. To wages and gratuities ..			4. By sale of energy under special contracts.		
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			5. By public lighting ..		
Buildings ..			6. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumer's premises.		
Plant			7. By rents receivable ..		
To special items (to be specified).			8. By service connections ..		
6. To other items (to be specified).			9. By miscellaneous receipts from consumers.		
B.—Distribution.			10. By other items (to be specified).		
1. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.					
2. To wages and gratuities ..					
3. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of mains.					
4. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of transformers, etc.					
5. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of meters, switches, cut-outs and other apparatus on consumer's premises.					
C.—Public lamps.					
1. To attendance and repairs.					
2. To renewals, etc. ..					
D.—Rents, rates and taxes.					
1. To rents payable ..					
2. To rates and taxes ..					
Carried over ..					

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—*concld.*

DR.					CR.
Brought forward ..					
E.—Management expenses.					
1. To salaries, *viz.*—					
Engineer's Department..					
Clerical Department ..					
2. To general establishment charges.					
F.—Law charges.					
To Law expenses ..					
G.—Special charges.					
To special items (to be specified).					
Total expenditure ..					
Amount carried to Net Revenue Account.					
Balance carried to next account to provide for bad debts.					
Total ..			Total ..		

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. IV.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.					CR.
1. To interest on mortgage debt accured due to date.			1. By balance from last account		
2. To instalments of principal of money borrowed.			2. By balance brought from Revenue Account (No. III).		
3. To amount transferred to Capital Account.			3. By interest on money at deposit.		
4. To amount transferred to Sinking Fund where such fund is authorised.					
5. To payments to Reserve Fund where such is authorised.					
6. To sum applied to local rate ..					
7. To income-tax paid ..					
To balance carried forward ..					
Total ..			Total ..		

No. V.—SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

DR. | CR.

Dr.	Stock.		Cr.	Stock.	
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold during period of account.			2. By amount brought from Net Revenue Account.		
3. To amount of principal of borrowed money repaid.			3. By interest on investment.		
4. To amount of balance to next account.			4. By value of lands transferred from Account II.		
			5. By amount realized by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		
			6. By stock purchased ..		
Total ..			Total ..		

Local Authorities Accounts.

NO. VI.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

DR. | CR.

Dr.	Stock.		Cr.	Stock.	
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold ..			2. By amount transferred from net revenue account.		
3. To sum transferred to revenue account.			3. By stock purchased ..		
4. To amount of balance to next account.			4. By amount realized by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		
Total ..			Total ..		

No. VII.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

DR. | CR.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
1. To capital account :— Amount received as per account No. II.		1. By capital account :— Amount expended for works as per account No. II.	
2. To sundry creditors ..		2. By stores on hand ..	
3. To net revenue account :— Balance at credit thereof ..		3. By sundry debtors for current supplied to end of the year.	
4. To sinking fund account ..		4. By other debtors ..	
5. To reserve fund account ..		5. By securities as held (cost price).	
6. To other items (to be specified).		6. By other items (to be specified).	
		7. By cash with treasurer ..	
		8. By cash in hand ..	
Total ..		Total ..	

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. VIII.—STATEMENT OF ENERGY GENERATED, SOLD, ETC.

Total energy generated in Kilowatt-hours.	Kilowatt-hours sold.					Kilowatt-hours used on works.	Kilowatt-hours not accounted for.	Total Kilowatt-hours accounted for.	Kilowatts connected for public lamps.	Total consumers connected.	Total Kilowatts connected.*	Plant installed, Kilowatts.	Maximum supply demanded in Kilowatts.
	Public lamps.	By special contract.*	Consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	Consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

*Where the undertaking supplies power to tramways the units sold to the tramway should be treated as sold by "special contract". In calculating the "total kilowatts connected" the kilowatts connected exclusive of the tramway should first be ascertained; then the kilowatts connected to the tramway system should be assumed to bear the same ratio to the units used on the tramway as the remaining kilowats connected bear to their consumption.

ANNEXURE V.

Model Form of Accounts prescribed under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for Companies.

[SEE SECTION 11 AND RULE 36 (3).]

ELECTRIC LICENCE.

THE† COMPANY.

For the year ending 31st December, 19 . / 31st March 19 .

Statement of Share Capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorised by the above-mentioned licence at the end of the year.

No. I.

Description of Capital.	Authorised by	No. of shares issued.	Nominal amount of share.	Called up per share.	Total paid up.	Issued not paid-up.	Remaining unissued.	Total amount authorised.

Statement of Loan Capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorised by the above-mentioned licence at the end of the year.

No. II.

Description of loan.	AMOUNTS BORROWED.				Remaining borrowing powers.	Total amount of borrowing powers.
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.		

Total Share Capital Paid-up, see No. I.

Total Loan Capital Borrowed, see No. II.

Total Capital Received.

†Enter designation of Company.

Companies' Accounts.

No. III.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 19 . / 31st March, 19 .

DR.	Expenditure up to end of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to	CR.	Receipts up to end of previous year.	Received during the year.	Total receipts to
1. To preliminary expenses (to be specified).				By ordinary shares of ..			
2. To lands including law charges incidental to acquisition.				Ditto ..			
				By preference shares of..			
3. To buildings				By Debentures stock ..			
4. To plant.				By mortgages and bonds.			
5. To mains.							
6. To service connections..				By amounts received in anticipation of calls.			
7. To transformers, etc. ..				By other receipts (to be specified).			
8. To meters, and fees for certifying under the Act.							
9. To general stores ..							
10. To special items (to be specified).							
Total expenditure ..							
To balance of Capital Account.							

Companies' Accounts.

No. IV.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 19 . / 31st March, 19

DR.				CR.	
A.—Generation.					
1. To fuel			1. By sale of energy for lighting purposes.		
2. To oil, waste, water and engine-room stores.			2. By sale of energy for power purposes.		
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents, and officers.			3. By sale of energy under special contracts.		
			4. By public lighting ..		
4. To wages and gratuities ..			5. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows :—			6. By rents receivable ..		
Buildings			7. By transfer fees. ..		
Plant			8. By service connections ..		
To special items (to be specified)			9. By miscellaneous receipts from consumers.		
			10. By other items (to be specified).		
B.—Distribution.					
1. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents, and officers.					
2. To wages and gratuities ..					
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains.					
4. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of transformers, etc.					
5. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of meters, witches, cut-outs, and other apparatus on consumer's premises.					

Companies' Accounts.

No. IV.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—*concld.*

DR. CR.

C.—Public lamps.		
1. To attendance and repairs ..		
2. To renewals, etc. ..		
D.—Rents, rates and taxes.		
1. To rents payable ..		
2. To rates and taxes. ..		
E.—Management expenses.		
1. To Director's remuneration.		
2. To management ..		
3. To General establishment charges.		
4. To Auditors of Company. ..		
5. To Auditor appointed under the provisions of the Act.		
F.—Law charges.		
To law expenses ..		
G.—Depreciation.		
1. To depreciation in respect of leasehold works.		
2. To depreciation in respect of buildings.		
3. To depreciation on plant ..		
4. To depreciation on mains ..		
5. To depreciation on transformers, etc.		
6. To depreciation on meters..		
7. To depreciation on general stores.		
8. To depreciation in respect of any other items (to be specified).		
H.—Special charges.		
To special items (to be specified.		
Total expenditure ..		
Balance carried to net revenue.		

Companies' Accounts.

V.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
1. To interest on debentures accrued due to date.		1. By balance from last account	
2. To interest on mortgages and bonds accrued due to date.		Less dividend paid ..	
3. To interest on temporary loans accrued due to date.		By amount carried to Reserve Fund.	
4. To dividend on preference stock ..		2. By balance brought from Revenue Account (No. IV).	
5. To Income-tax paid		3. By interest on money at deposit.	
6. To balance applicable to dividend on ordinary stock or shares.			

Companies' Accounts.

VI.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
1. Amount paid out (items to be specified)		1. By balance brought from last account.	
Amount of balance to next account ..		2. By amount brought from Net Revenue Account.	
		3. By interest on amount invested ..	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	

VII.—DEPRECIATION FUND ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
To balance		1. By balance from last account ..	
		2. By interest on investments ..	
		3. By amount brought from Revenue Account (see No. IV-G.).	
		(Description of investments to be specified).	

Companies' Accounts.

VIII.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

DR. *Liabilities.*		CR. *Assets.*	
1. To capital account: amount received as per Account No. III.		1. By capital account: amount expended for works as per Account No. III.	
2. To sundry creditors due on construction of plant and machinery, fuel, stores, etc.		2. By stores on hand	
3. To sundry creditors on open accounts ..		3. By sundry debtors	
4. To net revenue account: balance at credit thereof.		4. By preliminary expenses awaiting adjustment.	
5. To reserve fund account: balance at credit thereof.		5. By securities as held (cost price). ..	
6. To depreciation fund account ..		6. By special items (to be specified). ..	
7. To special items (to be specified) ..		7. By cash at bankers. ..	
		8. By cash on hand	
Total ..		Total ..	

Companies' Accounts.

No. IX.—STATEMENT OF ENERGY GENERATED, SOLD, ETC.

Total energy generated in Kilowatt-hours.	Kilowatt-hours sold.					Kilowatt-hours used on works.	Kilowatt-hours not accounted for.	Total Kilowatt-hours accounted for.	Kilowatts connected for public works.	Total consumers connected.	Total Kilowatts connected.*	Plant installed Kilowatts.	Maximum supply demanded in Kilowatts.
	Public lamps.	By special contract.	Consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	Consumers by meter for power porposes.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

*Where the undertaking supplies power to tramways the units sold to the tramway should be treated as sold by "special contract". In calculating the "total Kilowatts connected" the kilowatts connected exclusive of the tramway should first be ascertained ; then the kilowatts connected to the tramway system should be assumed to bear the same ratio to the units used on the tramway as the remaining kilowatts connected bear to their consumption.

ANNEXURE VI.

Form of Requisition under Clause V (*4*) of the Schedule to the Act.

To

Name of licensee.

*We the undersigned, being owners or occupiers of premises situated in or upon street, within the "area of supply" specified in the licence, 19 , do

†The Government of (the‡ of being charged with public lighting of the street, within the area of supply specified in the licence, 19 , do

hereby require(s) you, in pursuance of clause V of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to provide within six months of the date of this requisition, distributing mains throughout the said street§

Dated at

The day of 19

*In the case of six or more owners or occupiers.

†In the case of Provincial Government or a local authority.

‡The local authorities' name will have to be inserted.

§Or such part of the street as may be specified.

ANNEXURE VII.

Form of Requisition under Clause VI (*5*) of the Schedule to the Act.

To

Name of licensee.

[I] hereby require you, in accordance with clause VI of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, within one month or within such longer period as the Electric Inspector may allow, from the date of this requisition to supply electrical energy for the premises owned (occupied) by me, situate within the "area of supply" specified in the licence, 19 , for the following :—

Wiring work will be carried out by

Dated at

The day of 19 . Signature

NOTE.—Under clause VI (*1*), Ist proviso, sub-head (*b*), of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the licensee shall not be bound to comply with any such requisition unless and until the person making it if required by the licensee so to do, pays to the licensee the cost of so much of any service line as may be laid down or placed for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any service line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay down or place beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main although not on that property.

ANNEXURE VIII.

Form of Order under Rule 5, Sub-rule (4).

licensee, non-licensee, consumer, or occupier.

1. Whereas it appears to me that you have not complied with Rule of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 [in the following respects,* namely

you are hereby called upon to comply with the said rule on or before the ....th day of ....] ....19........and to report compliance in writing to me.

2. An appeal may be filed against this order under rule 5 (4) of the Indian Electricity Rules within three months, of the date on which this order is received by you ; but this order must be complied with, notwithstanding such appeal, unless the appellate authority, on or before the date specified in paragraph 1 above, suspends its operation.

Dated at Signature.

The day of 19 . Electric Inspector.

*Particulars to be given where necessary.

ANNEXURE IX.

Form of Annual Return for Oil-fields.

(SEE RULE 97.)

This form must be correctly filled up by the owner, agent or manager, and sent to the Inspector not later than the first day of February 19 .

PART A.

Year ending 19 .

Name of Oil-field.

Situation of Oil-field { District
Province

Postal address of Oil-field

Name and address of Owner

Name of Manager

Name of Under-Manager

ANNEXURE IX—*contd.*

Form of Annual Return for Oil-fields.

PART B.

Type and Horse-Power of Electrical Apparatus.

1.—System of Supply (whether direct current or alternating current).

Voltage of supply

Periodicity (if alternating current).

Source of Supply .. ..

2.—Voltage at which current is used for—

Lighting .. .. ..

Power .. .. ..

3.—Particulars of Motors, etc., in use on the field :—

(*a*) On wells.

Number or other identifying mark of well.	Drilling or pumping.	H. P. of Motor.	Number of lamps and type.	Other electrical appliances.

(*b*) Not on wells.

H. P. of Motor.	Purpose for which used.	Identifying mark on map.

4.—Other electrical appliances, not included in item 3, in use on the field.

Appliances.	Size in K. W.	Purpose for which used.	Identifying mark on map.

ANNEXURE X.

Log Sheet for Mines and Oil-fields.

[SEE RULE 115 (5).]

Daily Log sheet for 19 .

1. Name and electrician in charge :—

2. Report as to :—

(*a*) Condition of the insulation of the system :—

(*b*) Specific defects of insulation (particulars of each failure of apparatus should be given) :—

(*c*) Accidents or dangerous occurrence (including any cases of electric shock, and any cases of open sparking in apparatus in use in places where rule 111 applies) :—

(*d*) Examinations* of apparatus as provided by rule 115 :—

(*i*) Routine examinations as required by rule 115 (3) (*i*).

(*ii*) Special examinations* as required by rule 115 (3) (*ii*).

3. Remarks :—

Signed Electrician.

Examined by Manager.

NOTE.—This log sheet should be filled in as completely as possible. If, for instance, there are no defects of insulation to report, the word, "none" should be written in the vacant space.

*State which apparatus has been examined or tested and result.

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1937.

No. D./2390-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 19th March, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	14,60,72,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,90,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,46,000
(a) Government*	14,59,24,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	23,89,90,000	(a) Internal	..
(c) Others	52,51,000	(b) External	..
Bills payable	10,65,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities	62,16,000	Balances held abroad†	26,63,29,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	..
		Investments	7,63,31,000
		Other Assets	74,78,000
	49,74,46,000		49,74,46,000

*Includes £ 26,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.
†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty third day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 19th day of March, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	14,60,72,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,93,47,15,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
Total Notes issued		2,08,07,87,000	Sterling Securities	78,30,97,000	
			Total of A		1,22,73,14,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,97,56,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		23,37,17,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities		2,08,07,87,000	Total Assets		2,08,07,87,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58·983 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty-third day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMNNT (CENTRAL) REVENUES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 3rd April, 1937.

No. 23.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of monkeys by sea or by land from British India during the period from the 1st of March to the 31st of October in each year.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to the exemption from customs duties or part thereof :—

In the said notification, in Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head " A. General ", after entry No. 28-J., the following entry (which relates to Item No. 29 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934), shall be inserted, namely :—

" 28-K. Cinematograph Films not exposed. So much of the duty as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* when the films are liable to a standard rate of duty and so much as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* when they are liable to a preferential rate of duty."

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1937.

No. F.-43-2/37.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Rai, M.C., M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has been duly nominated by the Government of the Punjab under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), as a member of the Medical Council of India, *vice* Coloned C. H. Reinhold, I.M.S., resigned.

The 1st April, 1937.

No. F.-5-3-F./36.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel W. Ross Stewart, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S., (Edin.), I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the forenoon of the 10th February, 1937.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

9 CS-918 8 4 37—SGPP Lahore,

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA " NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1937.

Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 9th March, 1937.

No. F.-10-1/36-L-C.—Under the provisions of section 4 (8) of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930), as amended by the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act, 1936 (IX of 1936), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Indian Lac Cess Committee :—

(1) Mr. W. F. Dines of Messrs. Angelo Brothers, Ltd., Calcutta, nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce representing the shellac manufacturing industry, as a member of the Governing Body, *vice* Mr. J. T. Young resigned.

(2) Mr. Hubert Wild of Messrs. the Gramophone Company, Ltd., Calcutta as a member of the Governing Body and of the Advisory Board, *vice* Mr. Andrew Forbes resigned.

N. C. MEHTA,

SECRETARY,

Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1937.

No. 183-I. B.—Whereas, by a deed of cession dated the 26th March, 1937, the lands set out in the Schedule have been retroceded to the Bahawalpur State;

And whereas, by and under the said deed of cession, exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the said lands continues to vest in the Governor-General in Council and is exercisable by him in accordance with the powers vested in him under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that notwithstanding the said retrocession, all authority exercisable, and all enactments, notifications, rules, orders and bye-laws in force, in the said land immediately before such retrocession shall continue to be exercisable and in force, respectively in the said lands as if the said retrocession had not been made.

SCHEDULE.

(*i*) All land situated within the territories of the Bahawalpur State and occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway now known as the Reti-Adamwahan Section of the North-Western Railway (Lahore Karachi Line) about 150 miles in length averaging 200 feet in width acquired in 1872 and thereafter.

(*ii*) Land near the Samasatta Railway Station used for fuel depot by the Railway Department and acquired in 1881.

(*iii*) Land forming part of the Khanpur Railway Station acquired in 1886.

B. J. GLANCY,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

CORRIGENDA.

New Delhi, the 29th March, 1937.

No. L.-3050.—In the Gazette of India (Part I) dated the 27th March, 1937:—

1. In the Hazardous Occupations (Lead) Rules, 1937, published with Notification No. L.-3050, dated the 18th March, 1937, on pages 627-30 of the Gazette—

(*b*) in sub-rule (2) of *rule 3 for* "appiled" *read* "applied";

(*b*) in *rule 8, for* the figures and word "*i* to *vi*" *read* "(*i*) to (*vi*)"; and

(*c*) in *rule 13* before the words "The Chief Inspector" *insert* the heading "*Exemptions*".

2. In *rule 1* of each of the following sets of rules, namely:—

(1) The Hazardous Occupations (Miscellaneous) Rules, 1937,

(2) The Hazardous Occupations (Aerated Waters) Rules, 1937,

(3) The Hazardous Occupations (Rubber) Rules, 1937,

(4) The Hazardous Occupations (Chromium) Rules, 1937,

(5) The Hazardous Occupations (Cellulose Spraying) Rules, 1937, and

(6) The Hazardous Occupations (Sand Blasting) Rules, 1937,

published respectively with Notifications Nos. L.-3050 (1) to (6), dated the 27th March, 1937, on pages 776-8 of the Gazette, *for* the words, figures and brackets—

"1. (*a*) *Title and application.*—" *read* "1. *Title and application.*—(*a*)".

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

New Delhi, the 29th March, 1937.

No. M.-75.—The Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India,

published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September, 1913, as subsequently amended:—

In clause (*viii*) of rule 50 of the said Rules for the words "two years" the words "three years" shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1937.

REFORMS OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. F. 5/11/37-G. (A).—The following documents are published for general information:—

(1) Letters Patent constituting the office of the Governor-General of India;

(2) Commission appointing the Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., to be Governor-General of India and Crown's Representative; and

(3) Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General of India.

INDIA.

LETTERS PATENT passed under the Great Seal of the Realm constituting the office of Governor-General of India.

Dated 5th March 1937.

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India:

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS by section 3 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), it is enacted that the Governor-General of India is appointed by Us by a Commission under Our Sign Manual:

AND WHEREAS by the Act it is further enacted that the Governor-General has all such powers and duties as are conferred on him by or under the Act and such other powers belonging to Us, not being powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, as We may be pleased to assign to him:

AND WHERETS We are minded to make permanent provision for the office of Governor-General of India:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do declare Our Will and Pleasure to be as follows:—

1. We do hereby constitute, order and declare that there shall be a Governor-General of India.

2. And We do hereby authorise and empower our Governor-General in Our name and on Our behalf to grant to any offender convicted in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction by any Court of Justice within Our territories in India a pardon, either free or subject to such lawful conditions as to him may seem fit.

3. And We do hereby delegate to Our Governor-General authority and power to grant in Our name or on Our behalf Commissions in Our Naval Forces, Our Indian Land Forces and Our Indian Air Force.

4. After Part XIII of, and the Ninth Schedule to, the Act shall have ceased to have effect, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State may grant to Our Governor-General once during his term of office leave of absence from India for urgent reasons of public interest or of health or of private affairs. Such leave of absence shall not exceed four months in duration, unless Our Secretary of State shall see fit to extend the period so granted, in which case he shall set forth the reasons for the extension in a minute to be signed by himself and laid before both Houses of Parliament.

5. And We do hereby require and command all Our officers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of Our territories in India to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto Our said Governor-General.

6. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these our Letters Patent as to Us or them shall seem fit.

7. Our Governor-General shall make public in India these Our Letters Patent in such manner as to him may seem fit.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster the Fifth day of March in the First year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign Manual,
Schuster.

INDIA.

COMMISSION passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., to be Governor-General of India and Crown s Representative.

Dated 8th March 1937. GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

To Our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin and Counsellor VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India Grand Master and First Principal Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

GREETING:

I. We do by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual appoint you the said Victor Adexander John Hope Marquess of Linlithgow to be during Our pleasure Our Governor-General of India and Our Representative for the exercise of Our functions in Our relations with Indian States with all the powers rights privileges and advantages to the said offices belonging or appertaining.

II. And We do hereby declare that so long as you shall hold the said offices you shall while in India bear in addition to the styles and titles of the said offices the style and title of "Our Viceroy".

III. And We do hereby authorise empower and command you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date at Westminster the Fifth day of March 1937 making provision for the offices of Governor-General and of Our Representative or in any other Letters Patent adding to amending or substituted for the same according to such Orders and Instructions as Our Governor-General and Our Representative for the time being have already received or as you may hereafter receive from Us or from one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

IV. And further We do hereby appoint that this Our present Commission shall supersede the Warrant under the Sign Manual of His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth bearing date the Tenth day of March 1936 appointing you the said Victor Alexander John Hope Marquess of Linlithgow to be Our Governor-General of India.

V. And We do hereby command all and singular Our officers and loving subjects in India and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace the Eighth day of March 1937 in the First year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Zetland.

INDIA.

INSTRUCTIONS passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the Governor-General of India.

Dated 8th March 1937. GEORGE R. I.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace the Eighth day of March 1937 in the First year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent bearing date the fifth day of March Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven. We have made permanent provision for the office of Governor-General of India:

AND WHEREAS by those Letters Patent and by the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter called "the Act") certain powers, functions and authority for the Government of India are declared to be vested in the Governor-General:

AND WHEREAS His late Majesty King George V did before the enactment of the Act issue certain Instructions under His Royal Sign Manual to Our said Governor-General bearing date the fifteenth day of March nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and did subsequently amend the same:

AND WHEREAS the impending commencement of Part III of the Act has rendered it necessary to revoke the said Instructions:

AND WHEREAS without prejudice to the provision in the Act that our Governor-General shall be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by Our Secretary of State and to the duty of Our Governor-General to give effect to any Instructions so received, We are minded to make general provision regarding the manner in which during the operation of the provisions of Part XIII of the Act Our said Governor-General shall execute all things which according to the Act and the said Letters Patent belong to his office and to the trust which we have reposed in him:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do by these Our Instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual hereby revoke the aforesaid Instructions and declare Our pleasure to be as follows:—

A.—INTRODUCTORY.

I. Under these Our Instructions, unless the context otherwise require, the term "Governor-General" shall include every person for the time being acting as Governor-General according to the provisions of the Act.

II. Our Governor-General shall, with all due solemnity, cause Our Commission under Our Royal Sign Manual appointing him to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice of India for the time being or, in his absence, other Judge of the Federal Court, and of so many of the members of the Executive Council of Our Governor-General as may conveniently be assembled.

III. Our Governor-General shall take the oath of allegiance and the oath for the due execution of the office of Our Governor-General of India and for the due and impartial administration of justice, in the form hereto appended, which oaths the said Chief Justice or, in his absence, any Judge of the Federal Court, shall, and is hereby required to, tender and administer unto him.

IV. And We do authorise and require Our Governor-General by himself or by any other person to be appointed by him in that behalf to administer to every person appointed by Us or by the Governor-General in Council to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and to every person appointed by him to be a Chief Commissioner the oaths of allegiance and of office and of secrecy hereto appended.

V. And We do further direct that every person who under these Instructions shall be required to take an oath may make an affirmation in place of an oath if he has any objection to making an oath.

VI. The provisions of the last four preceding paragraphs shall not apply to any person holding office at the date of the commencement of Part III of the Act.

B.—IN REGARD TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

VII. It is Our will and pleasure that Our Governor-General shall use all endeavour consistent with the fulfilment of his responsibilities to Us and to Our Parliament for the welfare of Our Indian subjects, that the administration of the matters committed to the charge of Our Governor-General in Council may be conducted in harmony with the wishes of Our said subjects as expressed by their representatives in the Indian Legislature so far as the same shall appear to him to be just and reasonable: and shall so order the administration of his government as to further the policy of the Act for its conversion into a Federation of all India.

C.—IN REGARD TO RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL AND THE PROVINCES.

VIII. Whereas it is expedient for the common good of British India that the authority of Our Governor-General in Council and of the Indian Legislature in those matters which are by law assigned to them should prevail:

And whereas at the same time it is the purpose of the Act that the Governments and Legislatures of the Provinces should be free in their own sphere to pursue their own policy:

And whereas in the interest of the harmonious co-operation of the several members of the body politic, the Act has empowered Our Governor-General to exercise, at his discretion, certain powers affecting the relations between his Government and the Provinces:

It is Our will and pleasure that Our Governor-General in the exercise of these powers should give unbiased consideration as well to the views of the Governments of the Provinces as to those of his own Government whenever those views are in conflict and, in particular when it falls to him to exercise his powers to issue orders to the Governor of a Province for the purpose of securing that the executive authority of the Governor-General in Council is not impeded or prejudiced, or his power to determine

whether Provincial law or Central law shall regulate a matter in the sphere in which both Legislatures have power to make laws.

IX. It is Our desire that Our Governor-General shall by all reasonable means encourage consultation with a view to common action between his Government and the Provinces and between the Provinces themselves. It is further Our will and pleasure that Our Governor-General shall endeavour to secure the co-operation of the Provincial Governments in the maintenance of such Central agencies and institutions for research as may serve to assist the conduct by Provincial Governments of their own affairs.

X. In particular We require Our Governor-General before giving his previous sanction to any legislative proposal which it is proposed to introduce in the Indian Legislature for the imposition or variation of taxes or duties by which the revenues of the provincial Governments are or may be directly affected or for varying the meaning of the expression "agricultural income," or for alteration of the principles on which under the provisions of the Act moneys are or may be distributed to the Provinces, to ascertain by the method which appears to him best suited to the circumstances of each case the views of those Governments upon the proposal.

XI. Before granting his previous sanction to the introduction into the Indian Legislature of any Bill or amendment wherein it is proposed to authorise the Governor-General in Council to give directions to a Province as to the carrying into execution in that Province of any Act of the Indian Legislature relating to a matter specified in Part II of the Concurrent Legislative List appended to the Act, it is Our will and pleasure that Our Governor-General shall take care to see that the Governments of the Provinces which would be affected by any such measure have been duly consulted upon the proposal, and upon any other proposals which may be contained in any such measure which involve the imposition of expenditure upon the revenues of the Provinces.

XII. In considering whether he shall give his assent to any Provincial law relating to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent Legislative List, which has been reserved for his consideration on the ground that it contains provisions repugnant to the provisions of an Act of the Indian Legislature, Our Governor-General, while giving full consideration to the proposals of the Provincial Legislature, shall have due regard to the importance of preserving substantially unimpaired the uniformity of law which the Indian Codes have hitherto embodied.

D.—MATTERS AFFECTING THE LEGISLATURE.

XIII. Without prejudice to the generality of his powers as to reservation of Bills, Our Governor-General shall not assent in Our name, to, but shall reserve for the signification of Our pleasure, any Bill of any of the classes herein specified, that is to say:—

(a) any Bill the provisions of which would repeal or be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to British India;

(b) any Bill which in his opinion would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court of any Province as to endanger the position which those Courts are by the Act designed to fill;

(c) any Bill regarding which he feels doubt whether it does, or does not, offend against the purposes of Chapter III, Part V, or section 299 of the Act;

(d) any Bill passed by a Provincial Legislature and reserved for his consideration which would alter the character of the Permanent Settlement.

XIV. It is further Our will and pleasure that in pursuance of the Agreement made between Us and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad as contemplated in Part III of the Act, Our Governor-General in declaring his assent in Our name to any Bill of the Legislature of the Central Provinces and Berar which has been reserved for his consideration, shall declare that his assent to the Bill in its application to Berar has been given by virtue of the Agreement between Us and His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

E.—GENERAL.

XV. And generally Our Governor-General shall do all that in him lies to maintain strandards of good administration; to promote all measures making for moral, social and economic welfare and tending to fit all classes of the population to take their due share in public life; and to secure amongst all classes and creeds co-operation, goodwill and mutual respect for religious beliefs and sentiments; and he shall further have regard to this Instruction in the exercise of the powers by law conferred upon him in relation to matters whether of legislation or of executive government.

XVI. And finally it is Our will and pleasure that Our Governor-General should so exercise the trust reposed in him that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within Our Empire may be furthered, to the end that India may attain its due place among our Dominions.

XVII. And We do hereby charge Our Governor-General to communicate these Our Instructions to the Members of his Executive Council and to publish the same in such manner as he may think fit.

APPENDIX.

FORM OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, , do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Sixth, Emperor of India, His Heirs and Successors, according to Law.

So help me God.

FORM OF OATH OF OFFICE.

I, , do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign, King George the Sixth, Emperor of India, in the Office of , and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of India without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

So help me God.

FORM OF OATH OF SECRECY FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

I, , do swear that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration, or shall become known to me as a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such member, or as may be specially permitted by the Governor-General.

So help me God.

E. CONRAN-SMITH,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F. 5/12/37-G. (A.).—The following Orders of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council are published for general information:—

(1) The India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937.

(2) The Government of India (High Court Judges) Order, 1937.

(3) The India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937.

(4) The Government of India (Adaptation of Acts of Parliament) Order, 1937.

(5) The Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

(6) The Government of Burma (Miscellaneous Financial Provisions) Order, 1937.

(7) The India and Burma (Trade Regulations) Order, 1937.

(8) The Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937.

(9) The India, Burma and Aden (Transitory Provisions) (Taxation) Order, 1937.

THE INDIA AND BURMA (BURMA MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Government of India Act, 1935 (in this Order referred to as "the India Act") His Majesty in Council is empowered to make such provision as may appear to him to be necessary or proper for defining and regulating the relations between the monetary systems of India and Burma and for purposes connected with or ancillary to those purposes, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of that section, such provision as may appear to him to be necessary or proper for the purpose of giving effect to any arrangements with respect to the said matters made before the commencement of Part III of the India Act with the approval of the Secretary of State by the Governor of Burma in Council with the Governor-General in Council:

And whereas by section one hundred and thirty-seven of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (in this Order referred to as "the Burma Act") His Majesty in Council is empowered to make such provision with respect to the monetary system of

Burma and matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto as he thinks fit, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of that section, such provision as may appear to him to be necessary or proper for the purpose of giving effect to any arrangements with respect to the said matters made before the commencement of the Burma Act with the approval of the Secretary of State by the Governor of Burma in Council:

And whereas certain arrangements have been made with the approval of the Secretary of State between the Governor-General in Council and the Governor of Burma in Council with respect to the relations between the monetary systems of India and Burma after the separation of Burma from India:

And whereas by section two hundred and ninety-three of the India Act His Majesty in Council is empowered to provide that any law in force in British India shall, until repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as appear to His Majesty to be necessary or expedient for bringing the provisions of that law into accordance with the provisions of the India Act:

And whereas by section one hundred and forty-nine of the Burma Act His Majesty in Council is empowered to provide that any law in force in Burma shall, until repealed or amended by the Legislature or other competent authority, have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as appear to His Majesty to be consequential on the separation of India and Burma:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act and subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Burma Act, and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him as aforesaid and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

Introductory.

1. This Order may be cited as the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937.

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"the Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India;

"the Governor-General" means the Governor-General of India;

"India rupee coin" means silver rupees which are for the time being legal tender in British India;

"India subsidiary coin" means coin of a lower denomination than one rupee which is for the time being legal tender in British India;

"India notes" means currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes of the Bank, other than Burma notes;

"Burma notes" means the Burma bank notes and the overprinted currency notes of the Government of India, for the issue of which by the Bank provision is made in Part II of this Order;

"the Reserve Bank Act" means the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

"separation" means the separation of India and Burma;

"legal tender", in relation to a note, means legal tender in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein;

and other expressions have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank Act.

3. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

4. Unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Order to, or to any provisions of, the Reserve Bank Act shall be construed as a reference to that Act or those provisions as for the time being in force in India, and any reference in this Order to, or to any provisions of, any other Act shall be construed as a reference to that Act or those provisions as for the time being in force in India or as for the time being in force in Burma, as the context and the circumstances may require; and if any such Act or provisions have been repealed and re-enacted, either with or without modifications, any reference thereto in this Order shall be construed as a reference to the re-enacted Act or provisions as in force as aforesaid.

5.—(1) This Order shall come into force on separation.

(2) As respects the period between separation and the establishment of the Federation of India, references in this Order to the Governor-General shall be deemed to be references to the Governor-General in Council.

PART II.

Provisions to have effect as part of the Law of Burma.

General.

1. The provisions of this Part of this Order shall have effect as part of the law of Burma.

2. The Bank shall manage the currency of Burma and continue to carry on the business of banking in Burma, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Order.

3.—(1) Until the Governor of Burma otherwise determines, the standard monetary unit of Burma shall be the Indian rupee.

(2) If the standard monetary unit of Burma ceases to be the Indian rupee, any provisions of this Part of this Order which refer to values stated in terms of rupees shall have effect subject to such consequential adaptations as may be prescribed by Act of the Legislature.

Provisions as to Government Money, etc.

4.—(1) The Bank shall accept moneys for account of the Government of Burma, make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of its account, carry out its exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including management of the Public Debt, and generally afford to it similar facilities to those which the Bank affords to the Governor-General.

(2) The Government of Burma shall entrust the Bank with all its money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in Burma and in particular shall deposit all its cash balances with the Bank free of interest:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall prevent the Government of Burma from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branch, or agency and from holding at those places such balances as it may require.

(3) The Government of Burma shall entrust the Bank with the management of the Public Debt of Burma and with the issue of any new loans.

(4) The conditions on which the Bank shall perform the functions mentioned in this paragraph shall be the same as those regulating similar transactions between the Governor-General and the Bank, subject, however, to such adaptations and modifications as may be agreed upon between the Government of Burma and the Bank or as may, in default of agreement, be prescribed by the Governor of Burma.

Particulars of any such adaptations or modifications shall be laid as soon as may be before both Chambers of the Legislature.

(5) The provisions of this paragraph apply with any necessary modifications in relation to the Federal Fund of the Federated Shan States:

Provided that the adaptations and modifications to be agreed or prescribed under sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph shall be separately agreed or prescribed in relation to the Federal Fund and there shall be no necessity for particulars of those adaptations or modifications to be laid before either Chamber of the Legislature.

5. The Bank shall not refuse to accept the moneys, and undertake the functions, which the Railway Board is by the Burma Act required to entrust to it.

Bank and Currency Notes.

6.—(1) The Bank shall as soon as may be after separation issue bank notes of district design, to be known as "Burma bank notes".

(2) Burma bank notes shall be expressed in terms of the standard monetary unit of Burma and shall be of such denominational values as the Governor of Burma may determine after consultation with the Central Board.

(3) The design, form and material of Burma bank notes shall be such as may be prescribed by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Central Board.

(4) During the period of twelve months immediately following separation the Bank may, in lieu of issuing Burma bank notes, or Burma bank notes of any particular denomination, issue currency notes of the Government of India overprinted with the words "Legal tender in Burma only":

Provided that the said period may from time to time be extended, either generally or in relation to notes of particular denominations, by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Central Board.

7.—(1) Burma notes shall be legal tender in Burma:

Provided that on the recommendation of the Central Board the Governor of Burma may by notification in the Gazette of Burma declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification any series of Burma notes of any denominations shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

(2) India notes shall continue to be legal tender in Burma for such period or periods, not being less than two years from separation, as the Governor of Burma may determine, or for such shorter period or periods as may be agreed between the Governor of Burma and the Bank, and thereafter such notes shall continue to be accepted at par

at such places and for such further period or periods as may be determined by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Bank:

Provided that India notes which have ceased in India to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank shall not in Burma be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

(3) The Bank shall not re-issue Burma notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

8.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Bank or the Government of Burma the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect India note or Burma note.

(2) The Bank may with the previous sanction of the Governor of Burma prescribe the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which, the value of lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect Burma notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this sub-paragraph shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Legislature.

(3) The value of lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect India notes may be refunded as of grace in Burma in the circumstances and subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed for the time being in that behalf as respects British India under section twenty-eight of the Reserve Bank Act.

9.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in Burma and the Government of Burma shall not issue any currency notes.

(2) No person in Burma other than the Bank shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money, on the bills, hundis, or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff, or agent.

(3) Any person contravening the provisions of the last preceding sub-paragraph shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed; but no prosecution under this sub-paragaph shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Coinage.

10.—(1) India rupee coin and India subsidiary coin shall continue to be legal tender in Burma to the like extent and subject to the same conditions as immediately before separation for such period or periods, not expiring, in the case of any class of coins, sooner than two years from the introduction of corresponding Burma coins, as the Governor of Burma may determine, or for such shorter period or periods as may be agreed between the Governor of Burma and the Bank, and thereafter shall continue to be accepted at par at such places and for such further period or periods as may be specified by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Bank:

Provided that India rupee coin shall not cease to be legal tender in Burma as aforesaid so long as under the provisions of this Part of this Order the Bank is bound to issue such coin on demand in Burma in exchange for legal tender notes.

(2) No Burma coins shall be issued except in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, and so long as under the provisions of this Part of this Order the Bank is bound to issue India rupee coin on demand in Burma in exchange for legal tender notes, no Burma coins shall be issued of the same value as, or of greater value than, the India rupee.

(3) Any Burma coins issued shall on demand be supplied by the Governor of Burma to the Bank against payment of their nominal value in such quantities as will, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation in Burma, and the Governor of Burma shall not put any coins into circulation in Burma except through the Bank in pursuance of a demand made under this sub-paragraph.

The Bank may deliver to the Governor of Burma any Burma coins which will not in its opinion be required for circulation in Burma against payment of their nominal value, and no Burma coins shall be disposed of by the Bank otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor of Burma under this sub-paragraph.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Governor of Burma to send as soon as may be to the Governor-General notice of any proposal to introduce any Burma coins.

11.—(1) Until the Governor of Burma otherwise determines, the Bank shall on demand issue India rupee coin in exchange for legal tender notes.

(2) The bank shall on demand issued legal tender notes in exchange for legal tender coins.

(3) The Bank shall in exchange for legal tender notes of five rupees or upwards supply legal tender notes of lower value or legal tender coins in such quantities as may in the opinion of the Bank be required for circulation.

(4) If the Governor-General or, as the case may be, the Governor of Burma, at any time fails to supply coins to the Bank, the Bank shall be released from its obligations under this paragraph to supply such coins to the public.

12. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mints established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in Burma, but such coins shall be received by the Bank at its offices, branches and agencies in Burma at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8·47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee.

13. The Indian Coinage Act, 1906, shall, until other provision is made by Act of the Legislature, have effect in Burma subject to the adaptations and modifications specified in Part I of the First Schedule to this Order and the enactments specified in Part II of that Schedule shall cease to have effect as part of the law of Burma:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the operation of any provision of this Part of this Order relating to the extent to which and the conditions subject to which India coins are to be legal tender in Burma.

Duties of Bank as to Exchange.

14.—(1) The Bank shall sell to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Rangoon, and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty-nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

(2) The Bank shall buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Rangoon sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that—

(*a*) no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds;

(*b*) no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling has been made in London.

(3) The Bank shall provide any person who makes a demand in that behalf with remittance between its office in Rangoon and such office or offices in India as may be prescribed by the Central Board, in such amounts, at such fixed rate of exchange and subject only to such rate or rates of commission, as may be approved by the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma:

Provided that so long as the Bank is bound under this Part of this Order to issue on demand India rupee coin in exchange for legal tender notes, the rate of exchange shall be par.

Control of Scheduled Banks, etc.

15.—(1) Every Burma scheduled bank as defined in this paragraph shall maintain with the Bank a balance, the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities, and two per cent. of the time liabilities, of that Bank in Burma as shown in the latest return made under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph.

For the purposes of this paragraph the liabilities of a Burma scheduled bank do not include its paid-up capital or reserves or any credit balance in its profit and loss account or the amount of any loan taken by it from the Bank.

(2) Every Burma scheduled bank shall send to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of the scheduled bank showing—

(*a*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities respectively in Burma,

(*b*) the total amount held in Burma in India notes and Burma notes respectively,

(*c*) the amounts held in Burma in India rupee coin, India subsidiary coin and Burma coin respectively,

(*d*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in Burma respectively, and

(*e*) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of business on each Friday, or where a Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day, and the return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-paragraph is impracticable in the case of any Burma scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of that bank and its branches, the Bank may require that bank to furnish, in lieu of a weekly return, a monthly return to be despatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates, giving the details specified in this sub-paragraph in respect of that bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return the balance held at the Bank by any Burma scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, that bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at the rate of three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return the balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rate of penal interest shall be increased to a rate of five per cent. above the bank rate, in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any Burma scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph shall be liable to pay to the Bank a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such a demand, may be levied by a direction of the High Court; but such a direction shall be given only upon application made in that behalf to the Court by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor of Burma.

(6) In this paragraph " Burma scheduled bank " means a bank for the time being included in the Second Schedule to this Order; and the Governor of Burma shall, by notification in the Gazette of Burma, direct the inclusion in the said Schedule of any bank not already included therein which carries on the business of banking in Burma, and which—

(*a*) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(*b*) is a company as defined by section two of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside Burma,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from the said Schedule of any Burma scheduled bank, the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserves becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business:

Provided that no bank shall be included in the said Schedule if it is a scheduled bank within the meaning of the Reserve Bank Act.

(7) The Governor of Burma may at any time by notification in the Gazette of Burma amend the Second Schedule to this Order for the purpose of correcting any misdescription of any bank

16.—(1) The Bank may require any Burma co-operative bank with which it has transactions under section seventeen of the Reserve Bank Act to furnish such returns as are referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of the last preceding paragraph, and while a such requirement is in force the provisions of sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) of that paragraph shall apply so far as may be to that co-operative bank as if it were a Burma scheduled bank.

(2) In this Part of this Order " Burma co-operative bank " means—

(*a*) the principal society in Burma which is registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and of which the primary object is the financing of the other societies in Burma which are or are deemed to be so registered;

(*b*) any other central co-operative society declared for the time being by the Governor of Burma to be a Burma co-operative bank for the purposes of this Part of this Order.

Miscellaneous.

17.—(1) The Bank shall not be liable for the payment of any stamp duty in Burma in respect of Burma notes or India notes.

(1) The Bank shall not be liable to pay Burman income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains:

Provided that nothing in this sub-paragraph shall affect the liability of any share-holder in respect of Burman income-tax or super-tax.

(3) For the purposes of any provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, as in force in Burma, which relate to the levy and refund of income-tax, any dividends paid under section forty-seven of the Reserve Bank Act shall be deemed to be "interest on securities ".

18.—(1) The Reserve Bank Act shall cease to be part of the law of Burma, and the status of the Bank shall be that of a corporation existing only by virtue of the law of British India and capable of suing and being sued as such in Burma; and accordingly effect shall be given to the said Act by courts in Burma only in so far as, under the rules and principles of law determining the cases in which law other than Burma law is to be applied in Burma, the proper law to be applied is the law of India.

(2) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank.

(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall—

(a) revive in Burma the enactments repealed by the Reserve Bank Act;

(b) affect, as respects Burma, the amendment made in section eleven of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by section sixty-one of the Reserve Bank Act.

19.—(1) If any person in Burma makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him in pursuance of a requisition under sub-section (1) of section fifty-six of the Reserve Bank Act, he shall be deemed in Burma to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section one hundred and ninety-one of the Indian Penal Code and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section one-hundred and ninety-three of that Code.

(2) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under the said subsection (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be receivable by the Bank.

20. Reference in this Part of this Order to the Central Board shall, in the event of the supersession of that Board under section thirty of the Reserve Bank Act, be construed as references to the agency to which the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank are entrusted under that section.

21.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, this Part of this Order shall cease to have effect on the expiration of two years from the date on which a notice determining the operation thereof is given to the Governor-General by the Governor of Burma or to the Governor of Burma by the Governor-General, so, however, that no such notice shall be given before the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight:

Provided that, if in he opinion of the Governor of Burma the Bank fails to fulfil any of the obligations imposed upon it by this Part of this Order, or if the Reserve Bank Act is amended in any manner which in the opinion of the Governor of Burma is seriously prejudicial to the interests of Burma, the Governor may give notice to the Governor-General determining the operation of this Part of this Order at any time, and that notice shall take effect on such date as may be specified therein.

(2) The expiration of this Part of this Order shall not revive any enactment which has ceased to be in force as part of the law of Burma and shall not affect the provisions of this Part of this Order declaring that the status of the Bank is to be that of a corporation exising by virtue of the law of British India and declaring the extent to which effect is to be given by courts in Burma to the Reserve Bank Act.

PART III.

Provisions to have effect as part of the Law of British India.

1. Until other provision is made by any Act of the Indian Legislature or the Federal Legislature, the Reserve Bank Act shall have effect in British India subject to the adaptations and modifications specified in the Third Schedule to this Order.

2. While Part II of this Order remains in force, it shall be the duty of the Governor-General to send as soon as may be to the Governor of Burma notice of any proposal to introduce, or move an amendment to, a Bill in the Indian Legislature or the Federal Legislature which affects the coinage or currency of British India or the Federation or the constitution or functions of the Bank.

PART IV.

Adjustments between Governments, etc., and other Miscellaneous Provisions.

Interpretation of Part IV.

1.—(1) In this Part of this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

" note ratio fraction " for a specified period means the fraction of which the denominator is the average amount of the India notes and Burma notes shown as being in circulation in the weekly accounts of the Bank relating to dates falling within that period, and the numerator is the average amount of the Burma notes shown as being in circulation by those accounts;

" the appropriate fraction " means, in relation to the transitional period, the note ratio fraction for the last year of that period and, in relation to any subsequent financial year, the note ratio fraction for that year;

" Governor-General's bank profits " in relation to any period means the sum of—

(a) any amounts paid in that period to the Governor-General by the Bank under section forty-seven, or subsection (2) of section thirty-seven, of

the Reserve Bank Act, and by the issue Department under sub-section (2) of section thirty-four of that Act, and

(b) any other profits accruing in that period to the Governor-General by reason of any revaluation of the gold held by the Bank,

less any amount debited to the Governor-General in that period under subsection (2) of the said section thirty-four;

"silver proceeds" and "silver deficiency" in relation to any period mean the amount by which the net receipts of the Governor-General for that period from sales of silver exceed or, as the case may be, fall short of the sums expended by him for that period on purchases of silver, and for the purposes of this definition any transfer of India rupee coin under section thirty-six of the Reserve Bank Act shall be deemed to be a purchase or sale, as the case may be;

"gold" and "silver" mean respectively gold coin and gold bullion and silver coin and silver bullion;

"the Burma debt to India" means any liabilities imposed on the revenues of Burma under section one hundred and thiry-four of the Burma Act;

"the transitional period" means the first three financial years after separation:

Provided that if it appears to the Governor of Burma at the end of the said three years that India notes are still returning from circulation in Burma to a considerable extent, the Governor of Burma may, within one month after the end of the said three years, give notice to the Governor-General that the transitional period is to continue and it shall continue accordingly until the end of the financial year in which in the opinion of the Governor of Burma the amount of India notes returning from circulation in Burma has become negligible.

(2) If during the transitional period or during a financial year, either of the following events occurs, that is to say—

(a) Part II of this Order expires, or

(b) Burma coins intended to supersede India rupee coin in Burma are put into circulation,

then, for the purposes of any provision of this Order relating to, or coming into effect on the expiration of, a period which ceases on the happening of that event, any reference in this Part of this Order to the transitional period or to that year shall be construed as a reference to so much thereof as precedes the happening of the event.

(3) For the purpose of computing the silver proceeds or the silver deficiency for any period, the Governor-General shall, in respect of any silver sold by him in India, be taken to have received either—

(a) the rupee equivalent at the rate of exchange of the day of the London price of silver at the time when the contract was made, after deducting any brokerage and other charges or rebates actually incurred by the Governor-General in effecting the sale, or

(b) the actual sum received by him after deduction of any such brokerage and other charges or rebates and of any import duty on silver in force at the time when the contract was made,

whichever is the greater.

References in this sub-paragraph to the date when the contract was made shall, in relation to rupee coin delivered to the Bank under subsection (2) of section thirty-six of the Reserve Bank Act, be construed as references to the date of the delivery of the coin.

Division of Governor-General's Bank Profits during the currency of Part II.

2.—(1) This paragraph shall have effect in relation to the period during which Part II of this Order is in force.

(2) At the end of the transitional period and of each subsequent financial year there shall be paid by the Governor-General to the Government of Burma the appropriate fraction of the Governor-General's bank profits for that period, or, as the case may be, that year.

(3) During the transitional period, the Governor-General shall pay to the Government of Burma the following sums on account—

(a) at the end of the first year, a sum ascertained by applying to the Governor-General's bank profits for that year the note ratio fraction for the last month thereof;

(b) at the end of the second year, such sum as will, with the previous payment on account, amount to a sum ascertained by applying to the Governor-General's bank profits for the first two years the note ratio fraction for the last month of the second year,

and so on at the end of each year except the last year.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this paragraph, so much of any sums payable to the Government of Burma thereunder as is ascribable to dealings by the Bank in gold or the revaluation of the Bank's holding of gold shall in lieu of being paid to the Government of Burma be credited as a capital payment in reduction of the Burma debt to India; and if in any financial year subsequent to the transitional period the proportion of the Governor-General's bank profits which is ascribable to dealings by the Bank in gold or the revaluation of the Bank's holding of gold is, in the opinion of the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma, exceptionally large, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may, within one month after the end of the year, require that the amount to be credited under this sub-paragraph at the end of that year shall be computed by applying to the Governor-General's bank profits for that year the note ratio fraction for such period as may be agreed by the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma, or as may, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration.

Division of Silver Proceeds and Silver Deficiencies pending the supersession of India rupee coin in Burma.

3.—(1) This paragraph shall have effect in relation to the period beginning on separation and ending on the expiration of Part II of this Order or on the putting into circulation of Burma coins which are intended to supersede India rupee coin in Burma, whichever first occurs.

(2) At the end of the transitional period and of each subsequent financial year there shall be credited as a capital payment in reduction of the Burma debt to India an amount equal to the appropriate fraction of the silver proceeds for that period or, as the case may be, that year.

(3) During the transitional period there shall be credited as capital payments in reduction of the said debt the following sums on account of the reduction provided for by the last preceding sub-paragraph—

(*a*) at the end of the first year, a sum ascertained by applying to the silver proceeds for that year the note ratio fraction for the last month thereof;

(*b*) at the end of the second year, such sum as will with the sum previously credited on account amount to a sum to be ascertained by applying to the silver proceeds for the first two years the note ratio fraction for the last month of the second year,

and so on at the end of each year except the last year.

(4) If in any financial year subsequent to the transitional period the silver proceeds are, in the opinion of the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma, exceptionally large, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may, within one month after the end of the year, require that the amount to be credited under this paragraph at the end of that year shall be computed by applying to the silver proceeds for that year the note ratio fraction for such period as may be agreed by the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma or as may, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(5) If there is a silver deficiency for the transitional period or for any year or years comprised therein or for any year subsequent thereto, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall apply in relation to that deficiency as they apply in relation to silver proceeds, except that a debt on capital account shall be made to the Government of Burma in relation to the Burma debt to India instead of a credit, and that, if the deficiency is for the transitional period or for any year or years comprised therein, the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph shall have effect with such other adaptations as are necessary to secure that, in computing the credits and debits made during and at the end of the transitional period, due account is taken of the credits and debits previously made during that period.

Division of the Profit and Loss on the circulation of Nickel and Bronze Coins pending the supersession of India nickel and bronze coins in Burma.

4.—(1) This paragraph shall have effect in relation to the period beginning on separation and ending on the expiration of Part II of this Order or on the putting into circulation of Burma coins which are intended to supersede the India nickel and bronze coins in Burma, whichever first occurs.

(2) At the end of each financial year there shall be paid by the Governor-General to the Government of Burma the profit, as calculated by the Auditor-General of India, on the net amount of the India nickel and bronze coins which are actually passed into circulation in Burma during that year, less the loss, as calculated by the Auditor-General of India, on the destruction of any India nickel and bronze coins returned from Burma to the Indian Mints in that year and destroyed as not being fit for re-issue.

(3) If in any financial year the amount of India nickel and bronze coins returning from circulation in Burma exceeds the amount of India nickel and bronze coins actually passed into circulation in Burma in that year, the Government of Burma shall pay to the Governor-General the loss attributable to that fact, as calculated by the Auditor-General of India, together with the loss, as calculated by the Auditor-General of India, on the destruction of any India nickel and bronze coins returned from Burma to the Indian Mints in that year and destroyed as not being fit for re-issue.

Division of Silver Stocks on the supersession of India rupee coin in Burma.

5. On the expiration of the period in relation to which paragraph three of this Part of this Order has effect, the Governor-General shall transfer to the Government of Burma a proportion of his stocks of silver to be determined by applying thereto either—

(*a*) if the transitional period was still current on the day before this paragraph takes effect, the appropriate fraction for the transitional period; or

(*b*) in any other case, the appropriate fraction for the financial year current on that day:

Provided that if, within one month after that day, either the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma so requires, the fraction to be applied shall be the note ratio fraction for such period as may be agreed between the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma or as may, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration.

Disposal of Retired India Coins, and Burma's Share of the Silver Stocks.

6.—(1) Any India coins retired from Burma (whether from circulation, from the Bank's balances, from Treasury balances or from small coin depots) by reason of the introduction of corresponding Burma coins shall be disposed of as follows—

(*a*) if and so far as the Governor of Burma so desires, and the Mints in India are able to undertake the work, they shall be recoined with Burma designs at the Mints in India free of charge, except that any additional expense arising from a material alteration in the numbers and composition of the coins shall be defrayed by the Government of Burma;

(*b*) any India subsidiary coin not so recoined shall be delivered to the Governor-General against payment to the Government of Burma of its bullion value increased by an amount representing the cost to India of coining the same amount of coin in the same form;

(*c*) any India rupee coin not so recoined shall not be disposed of as coin, but the silver content thereof shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor of Burma may think fit:

Provided that the Governor shall not dispose by sale of any such silver before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, otherwise than in accordance with an agreement to be concluded with the Governor-General which shall, among other things, determine, by reference to the respective stocks of silver held by the parties to the agreement, the maximum amounts to be sold by them respectively in any year.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall apply in relation to India rupee coin transferred to the Government of Burma under the last preceding paragraph as it applies to retired India rupee coin, and shall apply in relation to silver bullion so transferred as it applies in relation to retired India rupee coin which is not recoined in India thereunder.

Division of Assets and Liabilities on expiration of Part II.

7.—(1) On the expiration of Part II of this Order, the provisions of this paragraph shall take effect except so far as may be otherwise agreed between the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma, or, as the case may be, between the Governor of Burma and the Bank.

(2) The Bank shall be absolved from all liability in respect of Burma notes and the revenues of Burma shall be liable in respect thereof, and any guarantee thereof of the Government of India shall be deemed to be a guarantee of the Government of Burma; and there shall be transferred from the Issue Department of the Bank to the Government of Burma assets which, as valued for the purposes of the Reserve Bank Act, have together a value equal to the total liability in respect of the Burma notes outstanding on the expiration of the said Part II other than any notes which are deemed for the purposes of this sub-paragraph to have gone out of circulation.

For the purposes of this and the next succeeding sub-paragraph a note shall be deemed to have gone out of circulation if and only if on the expiration of the said Part II forty years or more have elapsed since the end of the financial year in which it was issued.

(3) India notes which were immediately before the expiration of Part II of this Order legal tender in Burma or in respect of which legal rights of encashment in Burma existed immediately before that date shall be accepted by the Governor of Burma at par at such places and for such period or periods as may be specified by the Governor of Burma after consultation with the Bank; and there shall from time to time on the demand of the Governor of Burma be transferred from the Issue Department of the Bank to the Government of Burma assets which, as valued for the purposes of the Reserve Bank Act, have together a value equal to the amount of the notes accepted by the Governor of Burma under this sub-paragraph, other than notes which are deemed for the purposes of this sub-paragraph to have gone out of circulation.

(4) Any assets transferred under this paragraph shall include gold, sterling securities, India rupee coin and rupee securities in the proportions in which assets of

those classes respectively were, immediately before the expiration of Part II of this Order, held by the Issue Department of the Bank:

Provided that unless the Governor of Burma otherwise agrees—

(a) the securities so transferred shall not include any trade bills originating in India;

(b) the total amount of rupee trade bills and the total amount of sterling trade bills transferred shall not bear to the total amount of the securities transferred a greater proportion than the total amount of the rupee trade bills or, as the case may be, the sterling trade bills held immediately before the expiration of the said Part II in the Issue Department bears to the total amount of the securities then held therein.

In this paragraph "securities" includes trade bills, and "rupee securities" and "rupee trade bills" include respectively securities and trade bills expressed in the standard monetary unit of Burma, whether or not that unit is still the Indian rupees.

(5) Any India rupee coin transferred under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding paragraph as if it were retired rupee coin.

(6) If and in so far as distinctive Burma coins have not previously been introduced, they shall forthwith be introduced and all India coins shall, as soon as may be, be retired from Burma and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding paragraph:

Provided that India coins shall continue to be accepted at par at such places in Burma and for any such further period or periods as may be specified by the Governor of Burma.

(7) The Governor of Burma shall, if the Bank so desires, take over from the Bank all or any of the property held by the Bank in Burma for the purpose of carrying on its business, against payment of the value of that property as shown in the books of the Bank if Part II of this Order expires at or before the expiration of three years from separation, or, if the said Part II expires at a later date, on such terms as may be agreed with the Bank, or, in default of agreement, decided by arbitration.

(8) If the agreement made between the Bank and the Imperial Bank in pursuance of section forty-five of the Reserve Bank Act is still in force, the Governor of Burma and the Bank shall enter into separate agreements with the Imperial Bank which shall be in substitution for the said agreement but without prejudice to rights acquired or liabilities incurred prior thereto.

The agreements so to be made shall be such as together to secure as nearly as may be that the Imperial Bank continues to act in relation to Government business and currency operations in India and Burma in the like manner, for the like period and on not less favourable conditions as if Part II of this Order had not expired, and if the Governor of Burma, the Bank and the Imperial Bank are not able to agree upon the terms of the said agreements, the terms thereof shall be such as may be decided by arbitration:

Provided that the agreement so to be made between the Governor of Burma and the Imperial Bank shall be such as to secure that if in the opinion of the Governor of Burma the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil its duties which it owes to the Governor of Burma in relation to the conduct of Government business and currency operations in Burma or to maintain a sound financial position, the Governor may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the rights acquired by the Governor under the agreement or to any matter which in the opinion of the Governor involves the security of the Government moneys in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding those instructions may terminate the relationship between him and the Imperial Bank.

(9) There shall be credited as a capital payment in reduction of the Burma debt to India an amount calculated as follows—

(a) the surplus assets of the Bank (including the Reserve Fund) shall be valued as on the day immediately preceding the expiration of Part II of this Order;

(b) there shall be deducted from the value as so ascertained the sums payable in respect of the financial year current on that day to the Governor-General and the shareholders of the Bank;

(c) the amount to be credited shall be ascertained by applying to the difference either—

(i) if the transitional period was still current on the day immediately preceding the expiration of Part II of this Order, the appropriate fraction for the transitional period, or

(*ii*) in any other case, the appropriate fraction for the financial year current on that day:

Provided that if within one month after that day either the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma so requires, the fraction to be applied to the said difference shall be the note ratio fraction for such period as may be agreed between the Governor-General and the Governor, or as may, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration.

Provisions as to Agreements and Arbitrations.

8. The Governor-General, the Governor of Burma and the Reserve Bank may, as respects the rights and liabilities conferred and imposed on them respectively by the preceding provisions of this Part of this Order, agree on the substitution for any of the said provisions of such other provisions as may be specified in the agreement; and if in the opinion of the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma unforeseen developments have rendered any of the said provisions inequitable the Governor-General or, as the case may be, the Governor, may, in default of such agreement as aforesaid, require the question whether, and if so what, provisions should be substituted for the provisions aforesaid to be referred to arbitration, and in the event of any such arbitration effect shall be given to the award of the arbitrator accordingly.

9. Any dispute arising under this Part of this Order between the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma shall be decided by arbitration.

10.—(1) Any matter which under this Part of this Order is to be decided by arbitration shall be referred to and decided by such person as may be agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or as may, in default of agreement, be appointed by the Secretary of State.

(2) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any such arbitration.

Miscellaneous.

11. The agreement made in pursuance of section forty-five of the Reserve Bank Act between the Bank and the Imperial Bank of India shall have effect subject to the following adaptations—

(*a*) references to India and British India shall be construed as including references to Burma and British Burma;

(*b*) references to the Governor-General in Council in relation to his general banking business, his accounts, and sums due to or from him, and references to Government in relation to receipts and disbursements dealt with on account of Government shall be construed as including references to the Governor of Burma (both in his dealings with the revenues of Burma and in his dealings with the Federal Fund of the Federated Shan States) and the Burma Railway Board;

(*c*) references to banks included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank Act shall be construed as including references to Burma scheduled banks.

M. P. A. Hankey.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ADAPTATION AND REPEAL AS RESPECTS BURMA OF INDIAN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO COINAGE.

PART I.

Adaptations and Modifications of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

The title and preamble shall be omitted.

In section one, for the words "the Indian Coinage Act, 1906" there shall be substituted "the Burma Coinage Act", and all words subsequent to those words shall be omitted.

In section two, paragraphs (*b*) and (*d*) shall be omitted; and for paragraph (*c*) there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

'(*c*) "prescribed means prescribed by the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, as in force immediately before the separation of Burma from India, or by the rules then in force thereunder";

Sections three to fifteen A shall be omitted.

In sections sixteen and twenty, for the words "under the authority of the Governor-General in Council" there shall be substituted the words "under the authority of the Governor-General of India or the Governor-General of India in Council", and for the words "by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government" there shall be substituted the words "by the Governor".

For section twenty-one there shall be substituted the following section :—

"Power to make rules. 21.—(1) The Governor may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act and of the provisions of Part II of the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for the guidance of persons authorised to cut or break coin under sections sixteen and twenty of this Act.

(2) Every such rule shall be published in the Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act."

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four shall be omitted.

PART II.

Enactments repealed.

The Native Coinage Act, 1876.

The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1918.

The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918.

Sections one to five of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919.

The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1924.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Burma Scheduled Banks.

Bank of Upper Burma.

U Rai Gyaw Thoo and Company, Akyab.

Messrs. Balthazar and Son.

The Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK ACT.

General.

Throughout the Act, for the words "Governor-General in Council" whereever they occur, there shall be substituted the words "Central Government".

Section two.

In paragraph (*c*) for the words "Local Government" there shall be substituted the words "Provincial Government".

In paragraph (*d*) after the words "legal tender" there shall be inserted the words "in British India" and the word "and" shall be omitted.

After paragraph (*e*) there shall be added the following paragraphs :—

(*f*) "Burma scheduled bank". "Burm Co-operative bank" and "Burma notes" have the same meanings as in Part II of the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937 ;

(*g*) "bank notes" and "currency notes of the Government of India" do not, save as is expressly provided, includes any notes which are Burma notes ;

(*h*) "local authority" includes a local authority in Burma ;

(*i*) "Burma" has the same meaning as in the Government of India Act, 1935 ;

(*j*) "Burman subject of His Mahjesty" includes all British subjects domiciled in Burma ; and

(*k*) references to the Government of Burma include references to the Governor of Burma in his dealings with the Federal Fund of the Federated Shan States.

Section four.

In subsection (3)—

(*i*) after the words "has his principal place of business in India", the words "domiciled in India," the words "a State in India", and the words "ordinarily resident in India" there shall be inserted the words "or Burma" ;

(*ii*) for the words "an Indian subject of His Majesty" there shall be substituted the words "an Indian or Burmna subject of His Majesty";

(*iii*) for the words "Indian subjects of His Majesty" (in both places where they occur) there shall be substituted the words "Indian or Burman subjects of His Majesty";

(*iv*) after the words "having a branch in British India" there shall be inserted the words "or in Burma";

(*v*) after paragraph (*c*) there shall be inserted the following words :—

"or

(*d*) a company or co-operative society registered in Burma under any law relating to companies or co-operative societies, or a Burma scheduled bank,"

In subsection (4), after the word "Indian" there shall be inserted the words "or Burman".

In subsection (10), for the word "him" there shall be substituted the word "Government".

Section six.

After the word "India" there shall be inserted the words "or Burma".

Section ten.

After the word "India" in both places where it occurs there shall be inserted the words "or Burma".

Section eleven.

In subsection (5), for the words "the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature" there shall be substituted the words "the Federal Legislature, the Indian Legislature, a Provincial Legislature, the Coorg Legislative Council or the Burma Legislature, and after the words "any such Legislature" there shall be inserted the words "or Council".

Section fourteen.

In subsection (1), after the words "at a place" there shall be inserted the words "in British India".

Section seventeen.

In paragraph (1), for the words "the Secretary of State in Council" there shall be substituted the words "the Secretary of State"; and for the words "Local Governments" there shall be substituted the words "the Federal Railway Authority, the Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma, the Burma Railway Board".

In paragraph (2) (*a*), for the words "drawn on and payable in India" there shall be substituted the words "drawn on India or Burma and payable in India or Burma"; and after the words "scheduled bank" there shall be inserted the words "or a Burma scheduled bank".

In paragraph (2) (*b*), for the words "drawn and payable in India" there shall be substituted the words "drawn either in India or in Burma and payable either in India or in Burma"; and for the words "or a provincial co-operative bank" there shall be substituted the words "a Burma scheduled bank, a provincial co-operative bank" or a "Burma Co-operative Bank".

In paragraph (2) (*c*), for the words "drawn and payable in India" there shall be substituted the words "drawn either in India or Burma and payable either in India or Burma"; after the words "a scheduled bank" there shall be inserted the words "or a Burma scheduled bank"; and for the words "the Government of India or a Local Government" there shall be substituted the words "the Central Government, a Provincial Government, or the Government of Burma".

In paragrpah (3) (*a*), after the words "scheduled banks" there shall beinserted the words "and Burma scheduled banks".

In paragraph (3) (*b*), after the words " scheduled bank " there shall be inserted the words " or in Burma except with a scheduled bank or a Burma scheduled bank".

In paragraph (4), for the words " and provincial co-operative banks " there shall be substituted the words " Burma scheduled banks, provincial co-operative banks, and Burma co-operative banks "; after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma "; and for the words " or a provincial co-operative bank " there shall be substituted the words " Burma scheduled bank, provincial co-operative bank or Burma co-operative bank".

In paragraph (5) for the words " and to such local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues " there shall be substituted the words " the Federal Railway Authority, Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma, and the Burma Railway Board".

In paragraph (8), for the words " of the Government of India or of a Local Government " there shall be substituted the words " of the Central Government, a Provincial Government, or the Government of Burma "; for the words " in British India or of such States in India " there shall be substituted the words " or such Indian States "; for the words " the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or State in India " there shall be substituted the words " any such Government, authority, or State".

In paragraph (11), for the words " the Secretary of State in Council " there shall be substituted the words " the Secretary of State "; for the words " or any Local Government or local authority or State in India " there shall be substituted the words " or any Provincial Government or the Government of Burma, or any local authority or any Indian State".

In paragraph (14), after the words " from any person in India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma"; after the words " scheduled bank " there shall be inserted the words " or a Burma scheduled bank"; and after the words " from any person outside India " and the words " from persons in India " there shall be inserted the words " and Burma".

In paragraph (15), after the words " this Act " there shall be inserted the words " and the making and issue of Burma notes in accordance with the law of Burma".

In paragraph (16), after the words " under this Act " there shall be inserted the words " and the law of Burma".

Section eighteen.

After the words " Indian " there shall be inserted the words " or Burman " ; and for the words " or a provincial co-operative bank " there shall be substiuted the words " a Burma scheduled bank, a provincial co-operative bank or a Burma co-operative bank".

Section twenty.

For the words " the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues " there shall be substituted the words " the Secretary of State, the Central Government, the Provincial Govenments".

Section twenty-one.

For the words " such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues " and for the words " Local Governments " there shall be substituted the words " the Provincial Governments " ; for the words " Local Government", wherever they occur, there shall be substituted the words " Provincial Government "; and for the words " its local Legislature " there shall be substituted the words the Provincial Legislature".

Section twenty-three.

At the end of the following subsection shall be added—

" (3) In this section, references to bank notes include references to Burma notes".

Section twenty-six.

At the end of the section there shall be inserted the following subsection :—

" (3) Every Burma note shall be guaranteed by the Central Government".

Section twenty-eight.

At the end the following subsection shall be added—

" (2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section, other than the proviso thereto, shall apply to Burma notes as they apply to bank notes; and refunds may be made as of grace in respect of Burma notes in accordance with the provision made in that behalf by the law of Burma".

Section twenty-nine.

After the word " note " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma notes".

Section thrity.

After the words "by or under this Act " there shall be inserted the words " or by or under the law of Burma and for the word " he " there shall be substituted the words " the Cnetral Government".

Section thirty-three.

In subsection (3) after the words " in British India " there shall be inserted the words " or in Burma".

Section thirty-four.

At the end, there shall be inserted the following subsection—

" (3) In this section, references to bank notes include references to Burma notes".

Section thirty-six.

In subsection (1), for the words " without his consent " there shall be substituted the words " without that Government's consent".

After section forty-one.

There shall be inserted the following section—

" Obligation to provide remittance between India and Burma.

41A.—(1) The Bank shall provide any person who makes a demand in that behalf with remittance between its office in Rangoon and such office or offices in India as may be prescribed by the Central Board, in such amounts, at such fixed rate of exchange and subject only to such rate or rates of commission as may be approved by the Central Government and the Government of Burma :

Provided that so long as the Bank is bound under Part II of the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937, to issue on demand India rupee coin in exchange for legal tender notes, the rate of exchange shall be par.

(2) Burma assets and liabilities of the bank or any scheduled bank shall be valued, for the purposes of this Act, at the rate of exchange so fixed or, as the case may be, at par".

Section forty-two.

In subsection (1) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " and Burma."

In subsection (2), for paragraphs (*a*) to (*e*) there shall be substituted the following paragraphs—

(*a*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(*b*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in Burma,

(*c*) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(*d*) the total amount held in India in Burma notes,

(*e*) the total amount held in Burma in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(*f*) the total amount held in Burma in Burma notes,

(*g*) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coins, respectively,

(*h*) the amounts held in Burma in rupee coin, subsidiary coin and Burma coin, respectively,

(*i*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively,

(*j*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in Burma, respectively, and

(*k*) the balance held at the bank".

Section forty-three.

At the end there shall be inserted the words " and from Burma scheduled banks under the corresponding provisions of the law of Burma ".

Section forty-five.

In subsection (1), for the words " he thinks fit " there shall be substituted the words " it thinks fit ", and for the words " in his opinion " there shall be substituted the words " in its opinion".

After subsection (2) there shall be inserted the following subsection :—

" (3) As from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, references in the said agreement to the Governor-General in Council in relation to his general banking business, his accounts, and sums due to or from him, and references to Government in relation to receipts and disbursements dealt with on account of Government shall be construed as including references to the Provincial Governments and the Federal Railway Authority".

Section fifty-one.

For the words " he thinks fit " there shall be substituted the words " it thinks fit".

Section fifty-two.

In subsection (1), for the words " by him " there shall be substituted the words " by that Government."

Section fifty-three.

For the words " the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other " there shall be substituted the word " such".

Section fifty-four.

For the words " Local Governments " there shall be substituted the words " Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma "; and after the words " provincial co-operative banks " (in both places where those words occur) there shall be inserted the words " Burma co-operative banks".

Section fifty-seven.

In subsection (1) for the words " he may direct " there shall be substituted the words " it may direct".

The First Schedule.

For the words " Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bawlake, Kantarawadi and Kyebogyi " there shall be substituted the words " Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands".

The Second Schedule.

The following banks shall be omitted from the Schedule (without prejudice however to any power under the Act to restore them thereto)—

Bank of Upper Burma.

U Rai Gyaw Thoo and Company, Akyab.

Messrs. Balthazar and Son.

The Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation.

The Third Schedule.

In paragraph two for the words " as he thinks fit " there shall be substituted the words " as it thinks fit'

The Fifth Schedule.

This Schedule shall be omitted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (HIGH COURT JUDGES) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by subsection (1) of section two hundred and twenty of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as " the Act ") it is provided that the Judges appointed by His Majesty to any High Court in British India, together with any additional Judges appointed by the Governor-General under subsection (3) of section two hundred and twenty-two of the Act, shall at no time exceed in number such maximum number as His Majesty in Council may fix in relation to that Court:

And whereas by section two hundred and twenty-one of the Act it is provided that the Judges of the several High Courts shall be entitled to such salaries and allowances, including allowances for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling upon appointment and to such rights in respect of leave and pensions, as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty in Council:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act, and

an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Introductory.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Government of India (High Court Judges) Order, 1937", and shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

2.—(1) In this Order, except where it is otherwise expressly provided or the context otherwise requires—

"High Court" means a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Act;

"Chartered High Court" means a High Court other than a Chief Court or a Judicial Commissioner's Court;

"Chief Justice" includes a Chief Judge and a Judicial Commissioner;

"Judge" includes a Chief Justice, an acting Chief Justice, an acting Judge, an additional Judge, a Judicial Commissioner, an acting Judicial Commissioner, an Assistant Judicial Commissioner, an acting Assistant Judicial Commissioner and an Additional Assistant Judicial Commissioner;

"acting Chief Justice" means a Judge appointed under subsection (1) of section two hundred and twenty-two of the Act to perform the duties of a Chief Justice;

"acting Judge" means a person appointed under subsection (2) of the said section to act as a Judge;

"additional Judge" means a person appointed under subsection (3) of the said section to act as an additional Judge;

"actual service" includes—

(*i*) time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge, or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed by the Governor-General or the Governor to discharge;

(*ii*) vacations, excluding any time during which the Judge is absent on leave; and

(*iii*) joining time on transfer from one High Court to another;

"service for pension" includes—

(*i*) actual service;

(*ii*) one month or the amount actually taken, whichever is less, of each period of leave on full allowances;

(*iii*) joining time on return from leave out of India;

(2) In the calculation of service for the purposes of this Order previous service at any date or dates as acting Judge or additional Judge shall be reckoned as service as Judge; but, save as expressly provided, previous service as acting Chief Justice shall not be reckoned as service as Chief Justice.

(3) Any period of leave taken by a Judge before the commencement of this Order under the rules then applicable to him as an acting Judge or additional Judge shall for the purposes of this Order be treated as if it were leave taken by him under this Order.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Maximum Number of Judges.

3. The maximum number of Judges in each High Court shall be as specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.

4. There shall be paid to a Judge who was permanently resident in Europe at the date of his appointment an allowance of five hundred pounds for expenses in respect of equipment and travelling on appointment.

Salaries.

5. There shall be paid to a Judge in respect of time spent on actual service salary at the rate specified in the Second Schedule to this Order.

Leave.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Order, leave granted to a Judge may be at his option either—

(*a*) leave on full allowances; or

(*b*) leave on half allowances; or

(*c*) leave partly on full allowances and partly on half allowances.

7.—(1) A leave account in terms of leave on half allowances shall be kept for each Judge and in that account there shall be credited to him one-fourth of the time spent by him on actual service, and be debited to him all leave with allowances taken by him.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph and of sub-paragraph (1) of the next succeeding paragraph, any period of leave on full allowances shall be reckoned as double that period of leave on half allowances.

8.—(1) The aggregate amount of leave granted to a Judge during his whole period of service as such shall not exceed in terms of leave on half allowances three years.

(2) The aggregate amount of leave on full allowances granted to a Judge during his whole period of service as such shall not exceed one twenty-fourth of the period spent by him on actual service.

(3) The maximum period of leave granted at any one time shall be, in the case of leave on full allowances, five months, and, in the case of leave with allowances of any kind, sixteen months.

9. Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of the preceding paragraph, leave on half allowances may be granted to a Judge in excess of the amount at his credit—

(*i*) on medical certificate; or

(*ii*) for not more than six months and not more than once during the whole period of his service as a Judge, otherwise than on medical certificate.

10.—(1) The monthly rate of leave allowance payable to a Judge while on leave on full allowances shall be for the first month of such leave a rate equal to the monthly rate of his salary, and thereafter two thousand two hundred and twenty rupees if resident in Asia during his leave, and two hundred and twenty-two pounds if resident outside Asia.

(2) The monthly rate of leave allowance payable to a Judge while on leave on half allowances shall be one thousand one hundred and ten rupees if resident in Asia during his leave, and one hundred and eleven pounds if resident outside Asia.

11. There shall be payable to a Judge in respect of joining time on his return from leave out of India an allowance at the rate of one thousand one hundred and ten rupees a month in lieu of salary.

12. Extraordinary leave not exceeding six months in duration may be granted not more than once during the period of a Judge's service as such in excess of any leave permissible under the foregoing provisions of this Order, but no salary or allowances shall be payable during or in respect of such leave.

13.—(1) A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full salary with leave, if—

(*a*) where the vacation consists of one continuous period, the leave is taken either at the commencement or at the end of the vacation but not at both;

(*b*) where the vacation is divided into two separate periods, the leave is taken for the interval, or part of the interval, between the two periods of that vacation, or for the interval, or part of the interval, between the second period of that vacation and the commencement of the next ensuing vacation.

(2) Permission to combine vacation with leave shall not be granted under this paragraph if it will be necessary to appoint an acting Judge during the period of the vacation.

14. If a Judge overstays his leave or any vacation, whether combined with leave or not, he shall receive no salary for the period of his absence in excess of the leave granted to him or beyond the end of the vacation, as the case may be:

Provided that, if such absence is due to circumstances beyond his control, the period thereof may be treated as leave and be debited to his leave account.

15. The power to grant, refuse, revoke or curtail leave shall be vested in the Governor of the Province in which the principal seat of the High Court is situate, exercising his individual judgment, after consultation with the Chief Justice.

Passages.

16.—(1) A Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service shall have such rights in respect of passages for himself and his wife and children, if any, as under the rules of that Service he would have had if he had not been appointed a Judge, his service as Judge being treated as service for the purpose of determining those rights.

(2) Any other Judge whose domicile at the date of his appointment was elsewhere than in Asia shall have such rights in respect of passages for himself and his wife and children, if any, as, under the rules for the time being applicable to persons who became members of the Indian Civil Service on that date, he would have had if he had become a member thereof on that date and if his service as Judge were treated as service therein for the purpose of determining those rights:

Provided that

(*i*) if he has received an allowance for equipment and voyage on appointment he shall not be entitled to a passage (whether for himself, or his wife or children) until the completion of five years, nor to a second passage until the completion of ten years, total service as a Judge; and

(*ii*) if he dies while serving as a Judge, his wife and children shall not be entitled to any concession in respect of passages in addition to the gratuity for which provision is made in this Order.

Pensions.

17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, a pension shall be payable to a Judge on his retirement if, but only if, either—

(*a*) he has completed not less than 12 years' service for pension; or

(*b*) he has completed not less than 7 years' service for pension and has attained the age of sixty; or

(*c*) he has completed not less than 7 years' service for pension and his retirement is medically certified to be necessitated by ill-health.

(2) The Secretary of State may for special reasons direct that any period not exceeding three months shall be added to a Judge's service for pension:

Provided that a period so added shall be disregarded in calculating any additional pension under Part I or Part II of the Third Schedule to this Order.

18.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the pension payable to a Judge who on his retirement is entitled to a pension shall be calculated—

(*a*) in the case of a Chief Justice or Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, or of a Chief Justice of a Chartered High Court who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, in accordance with the scale and rules in Part I of the Third Schedule to this Order.

(*b*) in the case of a Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and is not a Chief Justice of a Chartered High Court, in accordance with the scale and rules in Part II of the said Schedule.

19.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in relation to a Judge who is a member of a civil service of the Crown in India.

(2) If any such Judge is eligible for a pension under paragraphs 17 and 18 of this Order he shall elect to receive either that pension or such pension as is referred to in the next succeeding sub-paragraph.

(3) If any such Judge is not eligible for a pension under paragraphs 17 and 18 of this Order or, being eligible for such a pension elects not to receive that pension, the pension payable to him shall be—

(*a*) the pension for which he would have been eligible under the rules of his civil service if he had not been appointed a Judge, his service as a Judge being treated as service for the purpose of calculating that pension; and

(*b*) if he is not a member of the Indian Civil Service, a special additional pension of five hundred rupees per annum in respect of each completed year of service for pension in any one or more of the High Courts, but not in any case exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees per annum.

(4) The pension payable to any such Judge part of whose service includes service as a Chief Justice shall in no case be less than the pension for which he would have been eligible if all his service for pension had been service rendered otherwise than as Chief Justice.

20. The rules for the time being in force with respect to the grant of extraordinary pensions and gratuities and privileges in regard to special disability leave and passages to, or in respect of, members of the Indian Civil Service who may suffer injury or die as a result of violence shall apply in relation to a Judge, whether a member of a civil service or not, subject, however, to the modification that references in those rules to tables of injury gratuities and pensions and of family gratuities and pensions, shall be construed as references to the tables in the Fourth Schedule to this Order.

21. Pensions expressed in sterling only shall, if paid in India, be converted at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall affect any specific privilege in respect of the conversion of sterling pensions which was conferred by any Rules previously in force on persons who on the 1st February, 1921, were members of a civil service of the Crown in India.

22. The Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules applicable to persons appointed by the Secretary of State shall with any necessary modifications apply to Judges.

23. There shall be paid to the legal personal representatives of any Judge who dies while in possession of his office and who was at the time of his appointment permanently resident in Europe—

(*a*) if the death occurred more than six months after the date of his assumption of office a sum equal to six months' salary in addition to any salary due to the Judge at the date of his death; or

(b) if the death occurred within six months after his assumption of office or during his voyage to India for the purpose of first assuming office, such sum as with any amount received by or due to the Judge on account of salary will make up the amount of one year's salary.

24. Save as may be otherwise expressly provided in the relevant rules relating to the grant of extraordinary pensions and gratuities, the authority competent to grant pension to a Judge under the provisions of this Order shall be the Governor of the Province in which the High Court is situated, exercising his individual judgment.

Travelling Allowances.

25. A Judge shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty in India and such reasonable facilities in connexion with travelling as the Governor of the Province in which the principal seat of the High Court is situated may from time to time in his individual judgment prescribe.

Subsidiary Conditions of Service.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Order and of any other Order in Council made under the Act, the conditions of service of a Judge shall be determined by the rules for the time being applicable to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile or, as the case may be, of Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State to a civil service of the Crown in India and holding the rank of Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the principal seat of the High Court is situated :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall have effect so as to give to a Judge who is a member of a civil service of the Crown in India less favourable terms in respect of any of his conditions of service than those to which he would be entitled as a member of his civil service if he had not been appointed a Judge, his service as Judge being treated as service for the purpose of determining those terms.

Provisions as to existing Judges.

27.—(1) The foregoing provisions of this Order (other than paragraph three) shall not apply in relation to a Judge who—

(a) was serving as a Judge in India at the commencement of this Order; or

(b) was serving as a Judge in Burma at that date and is subsequently appointed to be a Judge in India.

(2) The conditions of service of any such Judge as aforesaid shall continue to be governed by the rules to which he was subject immediately before the commencement of this Order and, for the purposes of those rules, service by any such Judge as a Judge in Burma, whether before or after the said date, and leave taken by him during such service, shall be treated as service rendered in India and as leave taken during service so rendered.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph a person who was serving as Acting Judge or additional Judge at the commencement of this Order shall be deemed to have been serving as a Judge at that date if, but only if, his service as such Acting Judge or additional Judge continued without interruption until his subsequent permanent appointment as Judge.

M. P. A. Hankey.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Paragraph 3.)

NUMBER OF JUDGES.

The maximum number of Judges in the several High Courts shall be as shown in the following table. In each case the number is exclusive of the Chief Justice, the Chief Judge or the Judicial Commissioner, but includes any additional Judges or additional Assistant Judicial Commissioners.

Court.	*Maximum number.*
The High Court at Madras	15 Judges.
The High Court at Bombay	13 ,,
The High Court at Calcutta	19 ,,
The High Court at Allahabad	12 ,,
The High Court at Lahore	15 ,,
The High Court at Patna	11 ,,
The High Court at Nagpur	7 ,,
The Chief Court of Oudh	5 ,,
The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind	5 Assistant Judicial Commissioners.
The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province	2 ,,

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Paragraph 5.)

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Rank of Judge.	*Salary per annum.*
	Rs.
Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta	72,000
Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore	60,000
Chief Justice of the High Court at Nagpur	50,000
Judge of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore; Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh	48,000
Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh: Judicial Commissioner of Sind	42,000
Judge of the High Court at Nagpur	40,000
Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province	39,000
Assistant Judicial Commissioner of Sind or of the North-West Frontier Province	36,000

In this Schedule "Chief Justice," "Chief Judge" and "Judicial Commissioner" include respectively, an acting Chief Justice, an acting Chief Judge and an acting Judicial Commissioner, "Judge" includes an acting or an additional Judge, and "Asssitant Judicial Commissioner" includes an acting or additional Assistant Judicial Commissioner.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(Paragraph 18.)

PENSIONS OF JUDGES.

PART I.

1. The provisions of this Part of this Schedule apply to a Chief Justice or Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service and also to a Judge who is a member of that Service and is Chief Justice of a Chartered High Court.

2. The pension payable to such a Judge who has completed twelve years' service for pension, including not less than six years' service as Chief Justice of one or more of the Chartered High Courts, other than Nagpur, shall, if six years or more of his service as Chief Justice has been rendered in the High Court at Calcutta be eighteen hundred pounds per annum and, in any other case, fifteen hundred pounds per annum.

3. Subject as aforesaid, the pension payable to a Judge to whom the provisions of this Part of this Schedule apply shall be the basic pension for which provision is made in the next succeeding paragraph increased by the additional pension, if any, to which he is entitled under the subsequent provisions of this Part of this Schedule.

4. The basic pension to which such a judge shall be entitled shall be—

(*a*) for the first seven completed years of service for pension, £375 per annum; and

(*b*) for each subsequent completed year, a further sum of £75 per annum:

Provided that his basic pension shall in no case exceed £750 per annum.

5. For the purpose of calculating additional pensions, service as a Judge shall be classified as follows:—

Grade I.—Service as Chief Justice in the High Court at Calcutta;

Grade II.—Service as Chief Justice in any Chartered High Court, other than those at Calcutta and Nagpur;

Grade III.—Service as Chief Justice in the High Court at Nagpur:

Grade IV.—Service as a puisne Judge in any Chartered High Court, other than that at Nagpur: and

Grade V.—Service as a puisne Judge in the High Court at Nagpur and any service in the Chief Court of Oudh.

6. For each completed year of service for pension in any grade mentioned in the last preceding paragraph the Judge shall be entitled to the additional pension specified in relation to that grade in the second column of the Table hereinunder printed:

Provided that the aggregate amount of his basic and additional pensions shall not exceed the amount specified in the third column of the said table in relation to the highest grade in which he has rendered service for not less than one completed year.

TABLE.

Service.	*Additional pension per annum.*	*Maximum aggregate pension.*
	£	£
Grade I	75	1,800
Grade II	55	1,500
Grade III	40	1,250
Grade IV	35	1,200
Grade V	20	1,000

7. A Judge who has rendered service for pension in two or more grades may claim that any period of service less than a completed year rendered by him in one grade, or any portion of any such period, shall be treated for the purposes of the last preceding paragraph as service rendered by him in a lower grade.

8. If a Judge who has served as acting Chief Justice of a Chartered High Court is subsequently appointed Chief Justice of that Court or of any other Chartered High Court, his service as an acting Chief Justice shall for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule be treated as service as Chief Justice of the Court in which the acting service was rendered:

Provided that service as acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be treated as service as Chief Justice of the Court of which the Judge was at the date of his retirement Chief Justice.

PART II.

1. The provisions of this Part of this Schedule apply to a Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and is not a Chief Justice of a Chartered High Court.

2. The pension payable to such a Judge shall be—

(a) the pension to which he is entitled under the ordinary rules of the Indian Civil Service, his service as Judge being treated as service therein; and

(b) the additional pension, if any, to which he is entitled under either of the two next succeeding paragraphs.

3. If his service for pension includes service for not less than seven completed years in any one or more of the Chartered High Courts, other than that at Nagpur, he shall be entitled to an additional pension in accordance with the following scale:—

	Per annum. £
for 7 completed years of service in one or more of those Courts	100
for 8 completed years of service in one or more of those Courts	120
for 9 completed years of service in one or more of those Courts	140
for 10 completed years of service in one or more of those Courts	160
for 11 completed years of service in one or more of those Courts	180
for 12, or more, completed years of service in one or more of those Courts ..	200

4. If his service for pension includes service for not less than seven completed years in any one or more of the High Courts and some part of that service, but less than seven completed years, has been rendered in one or more of the Courts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall be entitled to an additional pension of £15 per annum in respect of each completed year of service rendered in one or more of the Courts so mentioned.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(Paragraph 20.)

INJURY GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

Officer.	Gratuity.		Annual pension. Higher scale.		Annual pension. Lower scale.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Patna or Nagpur.	27,000	2,025	5,400	405	4,700	352
Judge, or Acting or Additional Judge, of a High Court other than a Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the Courts mentioned above.	15,000	1,125	4,700	352	4,000	300

FAMILY GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

A.—Widows.

Officer.	Gratuity.		Annual pension.	
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Patna or Nagpur.	17,000	1,275	5,000	375
Judge or Acting or Additional Judge of a High Court, other than a Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the Courts mentioned above.	13,500	1,012	4,000	300

B.—Children.

	Annual Child's Pension.	
	Rs.	£
If Child is motherless	550	41
If Child is not motherless	320	24

THE INDIA AND BURMA (TRANSITORY PROVISIONS) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section three hundred and ten of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter in this Order referred to as " the India Act "), His Majesty in Council is empowered, for the purpose of facilitating the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act to the provisions of that Act, to direct that the India Act shall, during a limited period, have effect subject to adaptations and modifications, to make with respect to a limited period temporary provision for ensuring that during and after the transition there are available to all Governments in India sufficient revenues to enable the business of those Governments to be carried on, and to make other temporary provisions for the purpose of removing any difficulties arising in relation to the transition.

And whereas it is provided by paragraph two of the Third Schedule to the India Act that such provision shall be made for enabling the Governors of Provinces to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their officers as may be determined by His Majesty in Council :

And whereas by subsection (2) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act His Majesty in Council is empowered to revoke or vary any Order in Council previously made under that Act :

And whereas by section one hundred and fifty-six of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (hereinafter in this Order referred to as " the Burma Act "), His Majesty in Council is empowered, for the purpose of facilitating the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act to the provisions of the Burma Act, to make temporary provision for the purpose of removing any difficulties arising in relation to the said transition :

And whereas a draft of this Order was laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act, and subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Burma Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an order may be made in the terms of this Order :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Introductory.

1. This Order may be cited as the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Provisions applicable only to India.

3.—(1) For a period of two years from the commencement of Part III of the India Act, the provisions of subsection (2) of section one hundred and forty-three of that Act (which authorises the continuance, until provision to the contrary is made by the Federal Legislature, of certain provincial taxes falling within the Federal List) shall have effect as if the reference to the first of January nineteen hundred and thirty-five were a reference to the commencement of the said Part III.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall continue any taxation beyond the time for which it would continue if the India Act had not been passed.

4. In every Province notwithstanding anything contained in the India Act or in any Order in Council made thereunder, but subject to any provision to the contrary which may be made by an Act of the Indian, the Federal or the Provincial Legislature passed in the exercise of the powers respectively conferred on them by the India Act—

(*a*) any tax, fine, penalty or other sum of whatever nature required by or under any law as in force immediately before the commencement of Part III of the India Act to be credited to any local fund or other fund shall, during the two financial years next following the commencement of the said Part III, continue to be so credited and shall not, during those years, be deemed to be part of the revenues of the Province;

(*b*) any expenditure from provincial revenues, the amount of which is prescribed by or under any law as in force immediately before the commencement of the said Part III, shall, in the said two financial years, be deemed to be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province.

5. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that so much of the Road Development Fund, and so much of the Fund for the Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas, as remain in the hands of the Governor-General in Council immediately before the commencement of Part III of the India Act, will, notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and seventy-three of that Act, continue to be held by him for the same purposes as theretofore.

6.—(1) In the case of Orissa and Sind there shall be charged on the revenues of the Province, in addition to the amounts directed to be charged thereon by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936, such sums as the Governor, exercising his individual judgment, may deem it necessary to expend in the provision and furnishing of his official residences; and the Governor shall exercise his individual judgment as respects any question arising in connection with the provision and furnishing of the said residences.

(2) In this paragraph " official residences " has the same meaning as in the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936, and " provision ", in relation to an official residence-includes the reconstruction or improvement of a residence existing at the commencement of Part III of the India Act.

(3) This paragraph shall cease to have effect on the expiration of three years, from the commencement of Part III of the India Act.

7. Notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph three of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, subsection (2) of section one hundred and eighty-one of the India Act shall come into force on the commencement of Part III of that Act:

Provided that, until the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, references in the said subsection to the Authority shall be construed as references to the Governor-General in Council.

8.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall have effect for a period of one year from the commencement of Part III of the India Act:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council or, as the case may be, His Majesty's representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, may at any time direct that those provisions shall cease to have effect as respects any province either generally, or in relation to any particular function or class of functions, or in relation to any particular law or enactment.

(2) Where any functions, which immediately before the commencement of Part III of the India Act were, under any existing Indian law, functions of the Governor or the Local Government of a Governor's Province, are transferred by or under the India Act to, or to some authority or officer nominated or appointed by, the Federal Government, the Governor shall continue to discharge those functions, subject to the like control by the Governor-General in Council as was exercisable by him immediately before the commencement of the said Part III.

Nothing in this sub-paragraph shall affect the operation of subsection (2) of section one hundred and forty-three of the India Act.

(3) The Chief Commissioner of a Chief Commissioner's Province shall discharge therein any functions which under any existing Indian law as for the time being in force are functions of a Provincial Government.

(4) Where any functions, which, for the purposes of the India Act, are functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, were immediately before the Commencement of Part III of that Act being discharged by the Governor or the Local Government of, or some officer serving in connection with the affairs of, a Province, the Governor or, as the case may be, that officer, shall continue to discharge those functions, subject to the like control by His Majesty's representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States as were exercisable immediately before the commencement of the said Part III by the Governor-General in Council.

9. Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, are hereby repealed.

Provisions applicable both to India and Burma.

10. Notwithstanding the separation of India and Burma, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall, for a period of two years from the date of separation, have effect both in Burma and in India as if Burma had continued to be part of India, and accordingly references in that Act to the Advocate-General, to the High Court and to district courts shall, during that period, include references to the Advocate-General of Burma, the High Court at Rangoon and district courts in Burma, and the Governor of Burma shall be included among the authorities to whom certain documents are to be sent under section seventy-two of that Act:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall restrict any right of the Federal or the Indian Legislature or the Legislature of Burma to amend or repeal the said Act as respects India or Burma, as the case may be, with effect from before the expiration of the said period.

M. P. A. Hankey.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ADAPTATION OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by subsection (5) of section three hundred and eleven of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in the recitals to this Order referred to as "the Act") it is provided that any Act of Parliament containing references to India or any part thereof, to countries other than or situate outside India or other than or situate outside British India, to His Majesty's dominions, to a British possession, to the Secretary of State in Council, to the Governor-General in Council, to a Governor in Council or to Legislatures, courts or authorities in, or to matters relating to the government or administration of, India or British India, shall have effect subject to such adaptations and modifications as His Majesty in Council may direct, being adaptations and modifications which appear to His Majesty in Council to be necessary or expedient in consequence of the provisions of the Act or of the Government of Burma Act, 1935:

And whereas by subsection (2) of section one hundred and seventy-eight of the Act it is provided that all enactments relating to any such loans, guarantees and other financial obligations of the Secretary of State in Council as are referred to in subsection (1) of that section shall in relation to those loans, guarantees and obligations continue to have effect with certain substitutions and with such other modifications and such adaptations as His Majesty in Council may deem necessary:

And whereas under section three hundred and twenty of the Act His Majesty by Order in Council has appointed the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, as the date on which the provisions of the Act, other than the provisions of Part II thereof, are, subject to any exceptions mentioned in the Order, to come into force:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Government of India (Adaptation of Acts of Parliament) Order, 1937, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

2. The Acts of Parliament referred to in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications specified in the said Schedule.

3. In any Act of Parliament passed before the commencement of this Order and not referred to in the Schedule thereto references to the revenues of India shall be construed, in relation to the period after the establishment of the Federation of India, as references to the revenues of the Federation and, in relation to the period between the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the establishment of the Federation, as references to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council.

4. The provisions of this Order which adapt or modify any Act by transferring functions to another authority shall not render invalid any order, byelaw, rule or regulation duly made, or anything duly done, before the commencement of this Order and any such order, byelaw, rule, regulation or thing may be revoked, varied or undone in like manner, to the like extent and in the like circumstances as orders, byelaws, rules, regulations or things made or done by the authority to which the functions are transferred.

5. Nothing in the Aden Colony Order, 1936, shall be construed as requiring that references in Acts of Parliament to India or British India shall continue to be construed as including references to Aden.

M. P. A. Hankey.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.

The Interpretation Act, 1889.

(52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.)

In section eighteen, the definitions of " British India " and " India " shall be omitted; and in the definition of " Governor " the words " and India " shall be omitted and after the words " any other British possession " there shall be inserted the words " outside British India."

After section eighteen there shall be inserted the following section :—

"18A.—(1) In this Act and is every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, — Special definitions relating to India.

(i) the expression "British possession," when used in relation to British territories in India, shall unless the contrary intention appears, mean British India as a whole, and references, in whatever words, to territories of the Crown abroad shall as respects India be construed accordingly ;

(ii) the expression "Governor" shall, when used in relation to British India as a whole or to India as a whole, mean the Governor-General ;

(iii) the expression "Governor-General", shall, when used in relation to British India or to India,—

(a) in relation to the period between the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the establishment of the Federation of India, mean the Governor-General in Council ;

(b) in relation to any period after the commencement of the said Part III, be construed as including a reference to the Governor of a Province in India acting within the scope of any authority given to him under Part VI of the said Act ;

(iv) the expression "Indian legislature" and, when used in relation to British India or to India, the expression "legislature" shall mean the authority, other than the Imperial Parliament, competent to make laws for British India, or for the relevant part of British India.

(2) This section applies for the interpretation of the Government of India (Adaptation of Acts of Parliament) Order, 1937, but it does not apply for the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935, or the Government of Burma, Act, 1935, nor, save as aforesaid, for the interpretation of any Order in Council made under either of those Acts, notwithstanding that that Order may provide generally that this Act : shall apply for the interpretation thereof as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART II.

General enactments.

The Criminal Law (India) Act, 1828.

(9 Geo. 4 c. 74).

In sections one, seven and eight, references (in whatever words) to the British territories under the Government of the East India Company shall be construed as references to British India, British Burma, Aden and the Straits Settlements.

The Slave Trade Act, 1843.

(6 & 7 Vict. c. 98.)

At the end of section four there shall be inserted the following sub-section :—

"(2) In the case of British India, any such writ as aforesaid may be addressed to the chief justice, or other chief judge, of any court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935."

The Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

(18 & 19 Vict. c. 104.)

In section one, the words "not being under the government of the East India Company ," and in sections eight and ten the words "or in the territories of the East India Company," shall be omitted.

The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.

(22 Vict. c. 20.)

At the end of section five there shall be inserted the following sub-section :—

"(2) For the purposes of this Act the expression 'Supreme Court' means, as respects India, a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, and, as respects Burma, the High Court at Rangoon."

The Indian Securities Act, 1860.

(23 & 24 Vict. c. 5.)

In section one for the words "by the Secretary of State in Council" there shall be substituted the words "by the Governor-General".

The Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Act, 1860.

(23 & 24 Vict. c. 88.)

For section one there shall be substituted the following section :—

"1. The Admirally Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849, shall apply to British India and British Burma as it applies to colonies." Application of principal Act to British India and British Burma.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865.

(28 & 29 Vict. c. 63.)

In section one, for the words "and such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty under or by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the government of India" there shall be substituted the words "British India and British Burma ".

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868.

(31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.)

In section five, in the definition of "British colony and possession" the words from "and such" to "India" shall be omitted, and at the end of the section there shall be inserted the following subsection :—

"(2) For the purposes of this Act, British India as a whole and also each Governor's Province and Chief Commissioner's Province thereof shall be regarded as separate British possessions."

The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1869.

(32 & 33 Vict. c. 10.)

In section two, for the words "such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the government of India" there shall be substituted the words "British India or British Burma".

In section twenty-seven, for the words "the Indian military and orphan funds, or either of them' there shall be substituted the words " any officially recognised pension or provident fund ".

Section twenty-eight shall be omitted.

In section twenty-nine, in the definition of " representation " after the word " India " in both places where it occurs there shall be inserted the word " Burma ", and in the definition of " official administrator " the words " presidency or " shall be omitted, and after the word " province " there shall be inserted the words " and in Burma the administrator-general of Burma".

The Trustee Act, 1893.

(56 & 57 Vict. c. 53.)

Until the Parliament of Northern Ireland makes other provision in that behalf, this Act shall, in the application to Northern Ireland, have effect as if :—

(*a*) at the end of paragraph (*d*) of section one there were inserted the words " or in any sterling loans raised by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council under the provisions of Part XIII of the Government of India Act, 1935 "; and

(*b*) at the end of the said section there were inserted the words " (2) The dissolution of the Council of India shall not remove from the operation of this section any securities which were within the operation thereof immediately before the dissolution of that Council."

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.)

In section ninety-nine, for the words " Indian Marine Service ", in both places where they occur, there shall be substituted the words " Indian Navy."

In section one hundred and twenty-five, in subsection (1), after the words " of India", there shall be inserted the words " or Burma", and after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " or British Burma "; in subsection (2), for the words from " as the Governor-General " to the end of the subsection there shall be substituted the words " as the Governor-General of India or the Governor of Burma, according as the agreement is made in India or Burma, may direct "; in subsection (3) the words " in Council of India," wherever they occur, shall be omitted, and in subsection (4) after the word " India", wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words " or Burma".

In section one hundred and eighty-five, the words " in Council of India," wherever they occur, shall be omitted; in sub-section (1), after the words " natives of India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma "; in subsection (2), after the words " The part of India " there shall be inserted the words " or of Burma "; in subsection (3), the words " out of the revenues of India" shall be omitted, and at the end of the subsection there shall be inserted the words " but, so far as not recovered from the owner or master shall be a liability to be met out of the revenues of India, or as the case may be, of Burma." and in subsection (4) after the words " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

In section two hundred and seventy, after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " British Burma ".

In subsection (2) of section three hundred and sixty-eight, for the words " Governor-General of India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " legislature of India ".

After section three hundred and sixty-eight there shall be inserted the following section :—

Power for Legislature of Burma to apply Part III.

" 368-A.—(1) The provisions of the past preceding section shall apply in relation to British Burma as they apply in relation to British India with the substitution of references to British Burma for references to British India or India and of a reference to Burma law for the reference to Indian law.

(2) Any Act of the Indian Legislature which, as adapted or modified under the Government of Burma Act, 1935, is in force immediately after the commencement of that Act as part of the law of Burma shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of Burma."

The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1908.

(8 Edw. 7. c. 51.)

In subsection (1) of section two, for the words " any High Court in British India " there shall be substituted the words " the Federal Court in India, a High Court in British India or the High Court at Rangoon," and for subsection (3) of that section there shall be substituted the following subsection :—

" (3) In this section the expression ' High Court in British India ' means a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, and, as respects any period before the commencement of Part III of that Act, a court which was, or was recognised by Order in Council as being a High Court in British India for the purposes of this section ".

In the Schedule, after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " British Burma ".

The Pensions (Governors of Dominions, etc., Act), 1911.

(1 &2 Geo. 5. c. 24.)

In subsection (1) of section twelve, after the words " of British India " there shall be inserted the words " and of British Burma ".

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

(4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17.)

In subsection (1) of section eight, after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " British Burma ".

The Prize Courts Act, 1915.

(5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 57.)

In section four, for the words " as respects any prize court in India except in the application of the Governor-General of India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " as respects any prize Court in India, except on the application of the Governor of the Province in which the court has its principal seat or, as respects any prize court in Burma, except on the application of the Governor of Burma ".

The Official Secrets Act, 1920.

(10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 75.)

In proviso (*a*) to subsection (1) of section eleven, for the words " and India," there shall be substituted the words " India and Burma ".

The Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1921.

(11 & 12 Geo. 5. c. 58.)

At the end of section ten there shall be inserted the following sub-section :—

" (2) In this section the expression " the Indian Government " means the Secretary of State in Council of India, but the dissolution of the Council of India shall not remove from the operation of this section any stock, debentures, bonds or mortgages which were within the operation thereof immediately before the dissolution of that Council."

The Treaties of Washington Act, 1922.

(12 & 13 Geo. 5 c. 21.)

In subsection (1) of section five, after the word "India" there shall be inserted the word "Burma".

The Finance Act, 1923.

(13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 14.)

In section nineteen, in subsection (2), after the words "British India" there shall be inserted the words "or British Burma", and in subsection (4) for the words "British India or for" there shall be substituted the words "India, Burma or".

The Trustee Act, 1925.

(15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 19.)

At the end of section one, there shall be inserted the following subsection :—

"(3) The dissolution of the Council of India shall not remove from the operation of this section any debenture stock or other stock which was within the operation threof immediately before the dissolution of that Council."

The Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

(15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 42.)

At the end of section five there shall be the following subsection—

"(2) Notwithstanding the separation of India and Burma this Act shall continue to have effect as if Burma were still part of India."

Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1926.

(16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. 40.)

In subsection (1) of section one, for the words "a High Court in India to which Part IX of the Government of India Act applies" there shall be substituted the words "a High Court in British India constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent"; and for the words "where a court in India" there shall be substituted the words "where a court in British India".

In subsection (4) of section one, the words "in Council of India" shall be omitted.

In subsection (5) of section one, for the words "and India" there shall be substituted the words "India and Burma".

At the end of section one, there shall be inserted the following sections :—

"1A.—The provisions of section one of this Act shall apply in relation to Bruma as they apply in relation to India, subject to the following modifications, that is to say— Divorce Jurisdiction of High Cou[rt] in Burma where parti[es] are domicil[ed] in England [or] Scotland.

(*a*) in subsection (1) of the said section, for the words "a High Court in British India constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent" there shall be substituted the words "the High Court at Rangoon", and for the words "where a court in British India" there shall be substituted the words "where the court";

(*b*) in the provisos to the said subsection, for the words "any such court", wherever those words occur, there shall be substituted the words "the court"; and for the words "no such court shall" there shall be substituted the words "the court shall not";

(*c*) in subsection (3) of the said section, for the words "the High Court in India by which the decree or order is made" there shall be substituted the words "the High Court at Rangoon" and for the words "by the High Court in India" there shall be substituted the words "by the High Court at Rangoon";

(*d*) in subsection (4) of the said section, for the words "a High Court in India" there shall be substituted the words "the High Court at Rangoon" and in paragraph (*g*) for the words "each High Court," there shall be substituted the words "the High Court";

(*e*) in subsection (5) of the said section, for the words "a High Court in India" there shall be substituted the words "the High Court at Rangoon";

(*f*) save as aforesaid, for the word "India" wherever it occurs in the said section (except in the phrase "India and Burma") there shall be substituted the word "Burma".

I-B.—(1) Any proceedings commenced under this Act before the separation of Burma from India may be continued, determined and appealed against in all respects as if Burma had continued to be part of India. Saving for pending pr[o]ceedings, rules, etc.

(2) The rules made under subsection (4) of section one of this Act which immediately before the separation of Burma from India were applicable to the High Court at Rangoon shall, until superseded by fresh rules, continue to apply to that court, and nominations made and approved under those rules shall continue to have effect."

In section two, for the words "the foregoing provisions of this Act" there shall be substituted the words "the provisions of section one of this Act".

In section three, after the words "in India" there shall be inserted the words "(including Burma and Aden)".

Indian Church Act, 1927.

(17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 40.)

In section one, in the definition of "chaplain" for the words from "is appointed" to "a like chaplaincy" there shall be substituted the words—

"(*i*) is a chaplain to whom the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-nine of the Government of India Act, 1935, or the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-two of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, apply; or

(*ii*) is in the permanent service of the Crown and has been or is accepted by the Secretary of State in Council of India, or by the Secretary of State, as holding for the purpose of this Act a chaplaincy in India, Burma or Aden."

At the end of the said section there shall be inserted the following words and subsection—

"Any reference in this Act to the revenues of the Federation of India, shall, as respect the period before the establishment of the Federation, be construed as a reference to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council.

Any reference in this Act to, or to any provisions of, an Indian Act shall be construed as a reference to that Act as for the time being in force in India and, as respects any period after the separation of Burma and Aden from India, as including references to that Act or those provisions as for the time being in force in Burma and as for the time being in force in Aden, and, if any such Act or provisions have, whether in India, Burma or Aden, been repealed and re-enacted either with or without modifications, any reference thereto in this Act shall be construed as a reference to the re-enacted Act or provisions as in force in the country in question.

(2) Nothing in the Government of India Act, 1935, shall be construed as affecting the unity of the Indian Church as defined in this section or as excluding Burma or Aden from the operation of this Act."

In section three, after the words " church or burial ground " in the first two places where those words occur there shall be inserted the words " in India, Burma or Aden".

In section four, in subsection (1), the words " in Council ". in both places where those words occur, shall be omitted, and after the words " whether consecrated or not " there shall be inserted the words " which are situate in India".

After the said subsection (1) there shall be inserted the following subsection—

"(1A) If such a certificate as aforesaid is sent to the Governor-General of India he shall also forward a certified copy thereof to the Governor of Burma who shall cause it to be published in the official Gazette of Burma and thereupon shall be at liberty to resume complete control of all or any Maintained Churches or burial grounds, whether consecrated or not, which are situate in Burma, and the Indian Church and the officials and members thereof respectively shall cease to have any rights therein".

In subsection (2), at the end of paragraph (*i*), there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, of he Government of Burma".

In subsection (3), for the words " the Governor-General of India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " the Governor-General of India or, as the case may be, the Governor-General of Burma "; and at the end of the subsection there shall be inserted the following subsection—

" (3A) The provisions of subsections (1A), (2) and (3) of this section shall apply in relation to Aden as they apply in relation to Burma, with the substitution of the word ' Aden ' for the word ' Burma ' wherever that word occurs."

In section five, for the words from " The Governor-General " to " Council of India " there shall be substituted the words " The Governor-General of India as respects India, the Governor of Burma as respects Burma, and the Governor of Aden as respects Aden, in each case with the sanction of the Secretary of State."

In paragraph (*ii*) of the said section for the word " the revenues of India " there shall be substituted the words " the revenues of the Federation of India, the revenues of Burma or the revenues of Aden, as the case may be ".

In paragraph (*x*) of the said section for the words " the Governor-General of India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Burma, or the Governor of Aden ".

At the end of the said section there shall be inserted the following subsection—

" (2) Any rules made under this section which immediately before the separation of Burma and Aden from India were applicable to Burma or Aden shall, until superseded by other rules, continue to apply with any necessary modifications to Burma or Aden, as the case may be."

In section eight, at the end of subsection (2), there shall be inserted the following subsection—

" (2A) Notwithstanding anything in section one of this Act, section ninety-two of the Code of Civil Procedure as for the time being in force in India shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be in force in Aden as part of the law of Aden whether it is there in force for other purposes or not, and any appeal under this section from the decision of a court in Aden shall lie to, and be entertained by, the High Court at Bombay."

Subsection (3) of the said section shall be omitted.

In section nine, in paragraph (*i*) for the words " the Secretary of State in Council of India " in both places in which they occur there shall be substituted the words " any competent authority "; in paragraphs (*iii*) and (*iv*) after " continuance " there shall be inserted the words " by the competent authority "; and in paragraph (*iv*) after the words " minister in India " there shall be inserted the words " Burma or Aden ".

Throughout the section for the words " the revenues of India " there shall be substituted the words " public revenues of India, Burma or Aden ".

The Easter Act, 1928.

(18 & 19 Geo. 5. c. 35.)

In part I of the Schedule, after the words " British India " there shall be inserted the words " British Burma".

The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929.

(19 & 20 Geo. 5. c. 8.)

For subsection (2) of section one there shall be substituted the following subsection :—

" (2) A person shall be qualified under this section if he is a Privy Councillor, and

(*a*) is or has been a judge of the Federal Court in India, a High Court in British India or the High Court at Rangoon ; or

(*b*) is a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than fourteen years standing who practises, or has practised, in British India or British Burma.

In this subsection the expression ' High Court in British India ' means a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, and, as respects any period before the commencement of Part III of that Act, a court which was a High Court within the meaning of clause (24) of section three of an Act of the Indian Legislature known as the General Clauses Act, 1897."

In subsection (5), for the words " the revenues of India " there shall be substituted the words " the revenues of the Federation of India, the revenues of the Governor-General of India in Council or the revenues of Burma, as the case may be."

The Companies Act, 1929.

(19 & 20 Geo. 5. c. 23.)

In paragraph (*h*) of subsection (1) of section fifty-four, for the words " as amended by " there shall be substituted the words " as amended or adapted by or under ".

The Import Duties Act, 1932.

(22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 8.)

At the end of subsection (1) of section four there shall be inserted the following words :—

" This section shall apply also to Burma as respects goods imported after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight."

In subsection (1) of section twenty-one, in the definition of " the British Empire " after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " and Burma ".

The Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1932.

(22 & 23 Geo. 5. c. 16.)

At the end of subsection (1) of section two there shall be inserted the following words :—

" This section shall apply also to Burma as respects goods imported after the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and thirty-eight."

In paragraph (*b*) of section eleven, after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " and Burma "

The Finance Act, 1933.

(23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. 19.)

At the end of paragraph (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section fifteen there shall be inserted the words "(as adapted by any Order in Council made under the Government of India Act, 1935)".

In paragraph 2 (*d*) of Schedule V, after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

The Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1933.

(23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. 40.)

At the end of paragraph (*a*) of section eleven and at the end of paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section twenty-one there shall be inserted the words " (as adapted by any Order in Council made under the Government of India Act, 1935)".

In paragraph 2 (*d*) of Schedule IV, after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

The Whaling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1934.

(24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 49.)

In subsection (1) of section fifteen, the words " or by the Indian Legislature " and the words " or, as the case may be, in British India" shall be omitted, and in sub-section (1) of section seventeen, after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

(25 & 26 Geo. 5. c. 8.)

In paragraph (*d*) of subsection (10) of section ninety-six, after the words " Indian forces " there shall be inserted the words " Burma forces ".

The National Health Insurance Act, 1936.

(26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 32.)

In subsection (1) of section one hundred and twenty-nine, after the words " Indian Forces " there shall be inserted the words " of His Majesty's Burma Forces ".

PART III.

The Army and Air Force Acts.

(*a*) *Adaptations of the Army Act and also of the Air Force Act.*

In section thirteen,—in paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) after the word " India" there shall be inserted the word ' Burma ".

In section fifty-four,—in subsection (8), after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ". and at the end of the subsection there shall be added the words " or, as the case may be, by the Governor of Burma "; and in subsection (9) after the words " the Governor-General " there shall be inserted the words " or, if he has been tried in Burma, by the Governor of Burma ".

In section fifty-nine, after the word " India ", in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section sixty, after the word " India ", in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

In section sixty-four,—in sub section (4) after the word " India ," in the first three places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ", and after the words " Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " the Governor of a Province in India, the Governor of Burma ".

In section sixty-eight,—in paragraphs (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-section (2) after the word " India " wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section ninety-four after the word " India " where it first occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ", and after the words " in the Dominion ; and " there shall be inserted the words " In Burma, any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Burma ; and ".

In section one hundred and twenty-two, —in subsection (6) after the words " the Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " the Governor of Burma ".

In section one hundred and twenty-seven, the words " to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, or " shall be omitted, and after the word " legislature " there shall be inserted the words " or authority ".

In section one hundred and thirty,—in subsection (5) for the words " presidency in which the person is confined " there shall be substituted the words " Province in which the person is confined and, in the case of a person confined in Burma, the Governor of Burma," and after the words " the United Kingdom, India," in both places where those words occur, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and thirty-two, after the words " in India for the Governor-General " in both places where those words occur, there shall be inserted the words " and in Burma for the Governor " ; for the words " the Secretary of State or Governor-General " there shall be substituted the words " the Secretary of State, Governor-General or Governor ," and for the words " The Secretary of State and Governor-General shall by rule " there shall be substituted the words " The Secretary of State, the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma shall by rules ".

In section one hundred and thirty-four, after the word " India " in both places where that word occurs, there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

In section one hundred and thirty-five, after the words " with the Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " the Governor of any Province in India, the Governor of Burma,"; for the words " or in such colony " there shall be substituted the words " Burma or that colony "; and after the words " from the Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " the Governor of the Province, the Governor of Burma ".

In section one hundred and thirty-six, for the words " passed by the Governor-General of India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " for the time being in force in India or Burma, being in the case of India a law of the Indian legislature ".

In section one hundred and thirty-seven,—in paragraph (4) after the words " the Governor-General " there shall be inserted the words " or, in the case of officers serving in Burma, the Governor "; after the words " an officer serving in India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ", and for the words " in Council " there shall be substituted the words " or, as the case may be, for Burma ".

In section one hundred and forty-three,—in subsection (1) for the words " the legislature or other authority in India or any colony " there shall be substituted the words " any legislature or other authority in India, Burma or a colony ".

In section one hundred and fifty-four,—in paragraph (5) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ", and in paragraph (7) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and fifty-six,—in subsection (8) after the word " the Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " or the Governor of Burma "; for the words " by any law or Ordinance to reduce " there shall be substituted the words " to provide for reducing "; and after the words " such Governor-General " there shall be inserted the word " Governor ".

In section one hundred and sixty-two,—in subsection (3) for the words " supreme court in India " there shall be substituted the words " High Court in India or Burma ".

In section one hundred and sixty-three,—in paragraph (*d*) of subsection (1) after the words "Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " and, if in Burma, by some office under the Governor of Burma "; and in subsection (2), after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

In section one hundred and sixty-eight, after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and sixty-nine, after the words " the Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " and the Governor of Burma "; the words " by law " shall be omitted, and after the words " appear to the Governor-General " there shall be inserted the word " Governor ".

In section one hundred and seventy,—in subsection (3) for the words " supreme court in India " there shall be substituted the words " High Court in India or Burma," and after the words " such Indian " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and seventy-five,—in paragraph (4) for the words "and of India " there shall be substituted the words " India and Burma ";

in paragraph (7) after the words " Governor-General of India " there shall be inserted the words " or of the Governor of Burma "; and

in paragraph (12) after the word " India " in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and seventy-six,—in paragraph (3) for the words " and of India " there shall be substituted the words " India and Burma "; and

in paragraph (11) after the word " India " in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and seventy-seven, for the words "in India or in a colony " there shall be substituted the words " in India, Burma or a colony," and after the words " of India " wherever those words occur, there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and eighty,—in subsection (1) after the word "India" wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or Burma," and in subsection (3), after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma ".

In section one hundred and eighty-one,—in subsection (1) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and ninety,—for paragraph (21) the following paragraphs shall be substituted :—

" (21) The expression ' British India ' means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and the expression ' India ' means British India together with all territories of any Indian Ruler under the suzerainty of His Majesty, all territories under the suzerainty of any such an Indian Ruler, the tribal areas and any other territories which His Majesty in Council may from time to time after ascertaining the views of the Federal Government and the Federal Legislature, declare to be part of India.

(21A) The expression ' Burma ' includes (subject to the exercise by His Majesty of any powers vested in him with respect to the alteration of the boundaries thereof) all territories which were immediately before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, comprised in India, being territories lying to the east of Bengal, the State of Manipur, Assam and any tribal areas connected with Assam, and the expression ' British Burma ' means so much of Burma as belongs to His Majesty.

(21B) The expressions ' tribal areas ' and ' Ruler ' have for the purposes of the foregoing definitions, the same meanings as they have in the Government of India Act, 1935 ";

in paragraph 23(A) after the words " of British India " there shall be inserted the words of " British Burma ";
in paragraph (24) for the words " or India " there shall be substituted the words " India or Burma ";
in paragraph (30) the words from the beginning to " chief court and " shall be omitted ;
in paragraph (33) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma," and
in paragraph (35) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

(*b*) *Adaptations of the Army Act.*

In section one hundred and seventy-five,—in paragraph (7) after the words " native of India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma " and after the words " to Indian military law " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, to Burma military law, but in either case "; and in paragraph (11) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma ".

In section one hundred and seventy-six,—in paragraph (8A) after the word " India " there shall be inserted the word " Burma "; in paragraph (10) after the words " Indian military law " in the first place where those words occur there shall be inserted the words " or consisting partly of His Majesty's Burma forces subject to Burma military law "; after the words " natives of India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, natives of Burma," and at the end of the paragraph there shall be added the words " or, as they case may be, to Burma military law ".

In section one hundred and eighty, for subsection (2) the following subsection shall be substituted :—

" (2) In the application of this Act to His Majesty's Indian forces and His Majesty's Burma forces (hereafter in this section referred to is the Indian forces and the Burma forces respectively) the following modifications shall be made :—

(*a*) nothing this Act shall prejudice or affect the Indian military law respecting officers or soldiers belonging to or followers in the Indian forces, being natives of India, or the Burma military law respecting officers of soldiers belonging to or followers in the Burma forces, being natives of Burma, and on the trial of all offences committed by any such officer, soldier or follower reference shall be had to the Indian military law or, as the case may be, the Burma military law for such officers, soldiers or followers, and to the established usages of the service, but courts martial for such trials may be convened in pursuance of this Act ;

(*b*) Indian military law or, as the case may be, Burma military law shall extend to such officers, soldiers and followers as aforesaid whereever they are serving ;

(*c*) the Governor-General of India may suspend the proceedings of any court martial held in India on an officer or soldier belonging to the Indian forces or to the Burma forces, and the Governor of Burma may suspend the proceedings of any court martial held in Burma on any such officer or soldier ;

(*d*) an officer belonging to the Indian forces who thinks himself wronged by his commanding officer and on due application made to him does not receive the redress to which he considers himself entitled may complain to the Governor-General of India, who shall cause his complaint to be enquired into and if so desired by the officer shall make a report through the Secretary of State to His Majesty in order to receive the directions of His Majesty thereon ;

(*e*) a court martial or, where the case is dealt with summarily under the provisions of this Act, the authority having power so to deal with the case may sentence an officer belonging to the Indian forces to forfeit all or any part of his service for the purposes of promotion and, in addition, if the court or authority thinks fit, to be severely reprimanded or reprimanded ;

(*f*) the Governor-General of India in the case of the Indian forces, and the Governor of Burma in the case of the Burma forces, may reduce any warrant officer to a lower grade of warrant rank, or may remand any such warrant officer to regimental duty in the regimental rank held by him immediately before his appointment to be a warrant officer ;

(*g*) the provisions of this Act relating to warrant officers shall apply to hospital apprentices in India or Burma although not appointed by warrant ;

(h) Part II of this Act shall not apply to the Indian forces or the Burma forces, but persons may be enlisted and attested in India or Burma for medical service or for other special service in the Indian forces or the Burma forces for such periods, by such persons and in such manner as may be from time to time authorised by the Governor-General or the Governor of Burma."

In section one hundred and ninety,—in paragraph (8) for the words " and His Majesty's Indian forces " there shall be substituted the words " His Majesty's Indian forces and His Majesty's Burma forces ".

For paragraph (22) there shall be substituted the following paragraph ;—

" (22) The expressions ' native of India ' and ' native of Burma ' mean respectively a person triable and punishable under Indian military law or Burma military law."

(c) *Adaptations of the Air Force Act.*

In section one hundred and seventy-five,—in paragraph (11A) after the words " in India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma "; after the words " outside India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, outside Burma," and after the words " of India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, by the Air Council and the Governor of Burma ".

In section one hundred and seventy-six,—in paragraph (8B) after the words " in India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma " ; after the words " outside India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, outside Burma ", and after the words " of India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, by the Air Council and the Governor of Burma ".

In section one hundred and eighty-four B, after the words " in India " there shall be inserted the words " or Burma," and after the words " of India " there shall be inserted the words " or, as the case may be, by the Air Council and the Governor of Burma ".

PART IV.

ENACTMENTS RELATING TO INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Indian Guaranteed Railways Act, 1879.

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 41.)

In section one, after the words " the Secretary of State for India in Council " (where those words first occur) there shall be inserted the words " the Federal Railway Authority or any Government in British India "; after those words in the second place where they occur, there shall be inserted the words " or any Government in British India "; the words " and belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or " and the words " belonging or " (in both places where they occur) shall be omitted ; and at the end of the section there shall be added the follwoing paragraphs—

" The term ' the General Controlling Authority ' means, in relation to a Federal Railway, the Federal Railway Authority, in relation to a minor railway, the Provincial Government, and in relation to an Indian State Railway, the Governor-General acting in his discretion ;

The terms ' Federal Railway ' ' Indian State Railway ' ' minor railway ' and ' Federal Railway Authority ' have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Government of India Act, 1935, except that, as respects the period before the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, the term ' Federal Railway Authority ' means the Governor-General ".

In section two, for the words " the Secretary of State for India in Council." where they first occur, there shall be substituted the words " the Federal Railway Authority or any Government in British India "; for the words " with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " with the sanction of the General Controlling Authorities of all the railways concerned ".

In section three, for the words " the Secretary of State for India in Council " the words " the Secretary of State," and " the Secretary of State in Council " wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words " the Governor-General ".

In section four, for the words " with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " with the sanction of the General Controlling Authority "; for the words " with the Secretary for India in Council " there shall be substituted the words " with the Federal Railway Authority or any Government in British India "; and for the words " by laws and regulations made by the Governor-General in Council " there shall be substituted the words " by or under the law in force in British India ".

Section five shall be omitted.

The East India Unclaimed Stock Act, 1885.

(48 & 49 Vict. c. 25.)

At the end of section twenty-two there shall be added the following paragraph :—

" The powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of State (including the power to make regulations) shall, after the coming into force of section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Government of India Act, 1935, instead of being exercised by the Secretary of State, be exercised in accordance with the provisions of that section."

In section twenty-three for the words " the Secretary of State " there shall be substituted the words " the Governor-General ".

The Indian Railways Act, 1894.

(57 & 58 Vict. c. 12.)

In section two, after the words " the expression ' the Secretary of State ' means " there shall be inserted the words " as respects the period before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 ".

Private Railway Acts.

Any power conferred by any Private Act on a Railway Company to make and carry out contracts with the Secretary of State in Council shall be deemed to include a power to make and carry out contracts with the Federal Railway Authority (as defined in the Indian Guaranteed Railways Act, 1879) or any Government in British India for the like purposes ; references in any Private Act relating to railways in India to the Secretary of State in Council in relation to contracts or anything to be done in relation to contracts shall, where the context and the circumstances so admit or require, be construed as including references to that Authority or any such Government ; any provision in any such Act requiring the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to the payement of any portion of the remuneration of a director of a railway company as part of the working expenses of the company shall be construed as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General thereto ; and any provision in any such Act vesting any property in the Secretary of State in Council shall be construed as having vested that property in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of India.

General and Private Railway Acts.

So much of any enactment relating to railways in India, whether contained in a Public General Act or a Private Act, as directs the Secretary of State in Council to hold unclaimed moneys subject to the claims of persons entitled thereto or authorises him to apply such moneys as part of the revenues of India, or to apply them as part of the revenues of India or otherwise as he thinks fit, shall be construed as requiring the Secretary of State to treat such moneys (subject to any claims which may be established thereto in accordance with the relevant enactments) as part of the revenues of the Governor-General in Council or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, as part of the revenues of the Federation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ADAPTATION OF INDIAN LAWS) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section two hundred and ninety-three of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in the recitals to this Order referred to as " the Act ") His Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to provide that as from such date as may be specified in the Order any law in force in British India or in any part of British India shall, until repealed or amended by a competent legislature or other competent authority, have effect subject to such adaptions and modifications as appear to His Majesty to be necessary or expedient for bringing the provisions of that law into accord with the provisions of the Act :

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, ninenteen hundred and thirty-seven.

2.—(1) In this Order the expression " Indian law " means a law as defined in section two hundred and ninety-three of the Act.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. The Indian laws mentioned in the Schedules to this Order shall, until repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications directed by those Schedules to be made therein, or if it is so directed, shall cease to have effect.

4.—(1) Whenever an expression mentioned in the first column of the table hereinunder printed occurs (otherwise than in a title or preamble or in a citation or description of an enactment) in a Central or Provincial Act or Regulation, whether an Act or Regulation mentioned in the Schedules to this Order or not, then, unless that expression is by this Order expressly directed to be otherwise adapted or modified, or to stand unmodified or to be omitted, there shall be substituted therefor the expression set opposite to it in column two of the said table.

Table of General Adaptations.

1.	2.
Governor-General of India in Council : Governor-General of India : Governor-General in Council : Governor-General : Government of India.	Central Government.
Governor in Council : Governor (except in the expression " Governor's Province ") : Lieutenant Governor in Council : Lieutenant Governor : Chief Commissioner (except in the expression " Chief Commissioner's Province ") : Local Government : Local Administration.	Provincial Government.
Gazette of India : local official Gazette : local gazette : any other expression denoting a gazette in which official notices of a government are published, not being the gazette of a district or other sub-division of a Province.	Official Gazette.

Any reference to the Governor (*or* Lieutenant Governor) of a named Province in Council shall be treated for the purposes of this paragraph as if it were a reference to the Governor (*or* Lieutenant Governor) in Council of that Province.

(2) A direction in the Schedules to this Order that a specified Indian law or section or portion of an Indian law shall stand unmodified shall be construed merely as a direction that it is not to be modified or adapted in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph.

5.—(1) Where this Order requires that n any specified Indian law, or in any section or other portion of an Indian law, certain words shall be substituted for certain other words or that certain words shall be omitted, that substitution or omission, as the case may be, shall,

except where it is otherwise expressly provided, be made wherever the words referred to occur in that law or, as the case may be, in that section or portion.

(2) Where this Order requires that in any Indian law a plural noun shall be substituted for a singular noun or vice versa, or a masculine noun for a neuter noun or vice versa, there shall be made also in any verb or pronoun in the sentence in question such consequential amendment as the rules of grammar may require.

6.—(1) The following provisions shall have effect where any Indian law which under this Order is to be adapted or modified has before the commencement of this Order been amended, either generally or in relation to any particular area, by the insertion or omission of words, or the substitution of words for other words—

(*a*) effect shall first be given in the amending law to any adaptation or modification required by paragraphs three and five of this Order to be made therein;

(*b*) the original law shall then be amended, either generally or, as the case may be, in its application to the particular area, so as to give effect to the directions contained in the amending law or, where any adaptation or modification has fallen to be made under sub-paragraph (*a*), in that law as so adapted or modified; and

(*c*) all adaptations or modifications required by this Order to be made in the original law shall then be made in that law as so amended, except so far as in the case of any particular area they may be inapplicable.

(2) In this paragraph references to the amendment of a law by the insertion or omission of words or the substitution of words do not include references to an amendment which is effected merely by directing that certain words shall be construed in a particular manner.

7. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order, any reference by whatever form of words in any Indian law in force immediately before the commencement of this Order to an authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or authorities, or discharge any functions, in any part of British India shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under any Part of the Government of India Act, 1935, for the time being in force, have effect until duly repealed or amended as if it were a reference to that new authority.

8. In any Indian law in force, immediately before the commencement of this Order any reference by name or description to any territory shall, unless the contrary intention appears or unless it has been, or is by this Order, otherwise expressly provided, be construed as a reference to the territory which bore that name or answered to that description at the date when the enactment containing that name or description came into operation:

Provided that in the application of any enactment to Madras, Bombay, Bihar or the Central Provinces, references in that enactment to Madras, Bombay, Bihar or the Central Provinces, as the case may be, shall be construed as exclusive of so much of those Provinces, respectively as was separated therefrom on the constitution of the Provinces of Orissa and Sind.

9. The provisions of this Order which adapt or modify Indian laws so as to alter the manner in which, the authority by which, or the law under or in accordance with which, any powers are exercisable, shall not render invalid any notification, order, commitment, attachment, byelaw, rule or regulation duly made or issued, or anything duly done, before the commencement of this Order; and any such notification, order, commitment, attachment, byelaw, rule, regulation or thing may be revoked, varied or undone in the like manner, to the like extent and in the like circumstances as if it had been made, issued or done after the commencement of this Order by the competent authority and under and in accordance with the provisions then applicable to such a case.

10. Save as provided by this Order, all powers which under any law in force in British India, or in any part of British India, were immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, vested in, or exercisable by, any person or authority shall continue to be so vested or exercisable until other provision is made by some legislature or authority empowered to regulate the matter in question.

11. Nothing in this Order shall affect the previous operation of, or anything duly done or suffered under, any Indian law, or any right, privilege, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred under any such law, or any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence already committed against any such law.

12. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that—

(*a*) Nothing in this Order transferring or assigning any functions to the Central Government shall be construed as excluding those functions from the operation of section one hundred and twenty-three or section one hundred and twenty-four of the Government of India Act, 1935;

(b) the transfer by this Order to a Provincial Government of any jurisdiction therefore exercisable by the Local Government of the Province shall not be construed as excluding that jurisdiction from the operation of sub section (2) of section two hundred and ninety-six of the said Act;

(c) nothing in this Order shall affect the provisions of any Order in Council for the time being in force made under section one hundred and fifty-eight, section one hundred and fifty-nine or section one hundred and sixty of the said Act (which empower Orders to be made regulating the relations of India and Burma as to their monetary systems, relief from double taxation, customs, and ancillary and related matters), or under any corresponding provisions in the Government of Burma Act, 1935; and

(d) no repeal effected by this Order shall affect the operation of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph fifteen of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936.

M. P. A. Hankey.

The Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841.

(X of 1841).

Section 2.—For "subordinate to the Local Governments of India as such Governments, respectively" substitute "in British India as the Central Government".

Section 3.—For "Local Governments" substitute "Central Government" and omit "for the ports under their respective Presidencies".

Section 4.—For "the Government of the Presidency to which he is subordinate" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 5.—For "a subject (or subjects) of Her Majesty for whom the Governor-General of India in Council has power to legislate" substitute "a British subject (or British subjects)"; and in the proviso for "the Local Government to which he is subordinate" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 7.—For "the Local Governments respectively" substitute "the Central Government".

Sections 15, 16 and 21.—For "the territories of the East India Company" substitute "British India".

Section 24.—For "a Native Prince or State, or by any subject of such Native Prince or State as aforesaid" substitute "an Indian State or by the Ruler or any subject thereof"; for "a Local Government" substitute "the Central Government"; for "the dominions of such Native Prince or State and owned by such Prince or State or by any of their subjects" substitute "any Indian State and owned by that State or by the Ruler or any subject thereof"; for "Native Princes or States or their subjects" substitute "Indian States or the Rulers or subjects thereof" and for "a subject of Her Majesty for whom the Governor-General in Council has power to legislate" substitute "a British subject".

Omit section 27.

The Public Accountants' Default Act, 1850.

(XII of 1850.)

Section 2.—Omit "subject to the approval of the Governor or Governor in Council of the Presidency or place".

For section 3 substitute :—

"'Public accountant' defined."

3. For the purposes of sections 1 and 2 of this Act, the expression 'public accountant' means any person who, as Official Assignee or Trustee, or as sarbarahkar, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to any other person or persons; and for the purposes of sections 4 and 5 of this Act the expression shall also include any person who, by reason of any office held by him in the service of the Crown in India, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, or the management of any lands belonging to the Crown".

The Apprentices, Act, 1850.

(XIX of 1850).

Section 23.—For "the territories under the Government of India" substitute "British India"; and for "Magistrates of India" substitute "Magistrates of British India".

The State Prisoners Act, 1850.

(XXXIV of 1850.)

Omit the preamble.

For section 1 substitute :—

"Persons to whom warrants of commitment may be addressed and effect of warrants of commitment."

1.—(1) The warrant of commitment of any State prisoner, under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, may, if it is issued by virtue of the powers conferred by that Regulation on the Central Government, be directed to the commandant of any fortress, or the officer in charge of any jail or place, anywhere in any Governor's Province or Chief Commissioner's Province and may, if it is issued by virtue of the powers conferred by that Regulation on Provincial Governments, be directed to the commandant of any fortress, or the officer in charge of any jail or place, anywhere within the Province in question; but any such warrant issued under that Regulation, whatever the powers by virtue of which it is issued, shall be sufficient authority for the arrest of the State prisoner anywhere in any Governor's Province or Chief Commissioner's Province and for his detention until he can be handed over to the commandant or officer to whom the warrant is directed, or dealt with in accordance with sub section (1) of section five of the State Prisoners Act, 1858:

Provided that a State prisoner shall not be arrested under a warrant issued by virtue of the powers conferred by the said Regulation on Provincial Governments, except with the consent of the Government of the Province in which he is arrested.

(2) This section applies throughout British India (including Berar)."

Omit section 2.

The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

(XXXVII of 1850.)

Section 2.—For "shall" where it occurs for the second and third times substitute "may".

For section 23 substitute :—

23. In this Act, 'the Government' means the Central Government in the case of persons employed under that Government and the Provincial Government in the case of persons employed under that Government." " Defi of G ment.

The Indian Tolls Act, 1851.

(VII of 1851).

Before section 2 insert :—

1-A.—This Act extends to the territories administered on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one by the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces of Bengal and the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council." " Exte

Section 2.—For the words from the beginning to "Fort St. George in Council" substitute "The Provincial Government" and for "at the expense of the Government" substitute "at the expense of the Central or any Provincial Government".

Section 8.—Omit all the words after "public revenue".

The Rent Recovery Act, 1853.

(VI of 1853.)

Section 5.—For "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government."

The Act to Amend Bengal Regulation, XI of 1831.

(XVI of 1854.)

Section 3.—Omit from "and all powers" to "North-Western Provinces".

The Conveyance of Land Act, 1854.

(XXXI of 1854.)

Section 13.—For "the territories under the Government of India" substitute "British India."

The Mortgaged Estates Administration Act, 1855.

(XXIII of 1855.)

Section 1.—For "the territories in the possession of, and under the Government of the East India Company", substitute "British India".

The Penal Servitude Act, 1855.

(XXIV of 1855.)

Section 1.—For "the territories under the Government of India" substitute "British India".

Sections 2 and 4.—For "the said territories" substitute "British India."

The European Deserters Act, 1856.

(XI of 1856.)

Sections 2 and 5.—For "the territories of the East India Company" substitute "British India".

The Civil Courts Amins Act, 1856.

(XII of 1856.)

Section 2.—For the second paragraph substitute :—

"The number of Amins to be employed in each district shall be determined by the Provincial Government."

Section 3.—For the words from "Civil Courts Amins" to "attach them" substitute "District Judge shall from time to time, attach the Civil Court Amins".

Section 9.—For "Government" substitute "the revenues of the Provinces".

The Opium Act, 1857.

(XIII of 1857.)

Sections 3 to 8.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 10.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Sections 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 20.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 23.—For the first "Government" substitute "the Crown" and for the second "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 26.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 29.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 31.—Omit the first "of Government"; for the second, third and fourth "of Government" substitute "of the Crown" and for "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Omit section 32.

The State Prisoners Act, 1858.

(III of 1858.)

Omit the preamble and section 2.

For section 3 substitute :—

3. The provisions of section one of the State Prisoners Act, 1850 (which relate to the persons to whom warrants of commitment under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, may be addressed, and the effect of such warrants) shall apply in relation to warrants of commitment under Regulation II, 1819, of the Madras Code, and Regulation XXV, 1827, of the Bombay Code, as they apply in relation to warrants of commitment issued under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, by virtue of the powers conferred thereby on Provincial Governments." " Pers whom warra of com ment be ad and e warra comm

For section 5 substitute :—

5.—(1) A State prisoner who is or is to be confined in any Province under the provisions of any of the said Regulations for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order therein may, by arrangement between the Provincial Governments concerned, be transferred to or, as the case may be, retained in another Province and confined in that other Province in accordance with that one of the said Regulations which is in force in that other Province in all respects as if reasons connected with the maintenance of public order in that other Province required his confinement therein. " Rem State prisor from Provi anoth Provi

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the power of the Central Government to transfer State prisoners from one place of confinement in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province to another place of confinement in that or any other Province, or the power of a Provincial Government to transfer State prisoners from one place of confinement in the Province to another place of confinement in the Province."

After section 5, insert the following section :—

Extent. 6. This Act extends to the whole of British India (including Berar).

The Forfeiture Act, 1859.

(IX of 1859).

Section 18.—For "discharged by order of Government" substitute "duly discharged".

The Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(XXI of 1860).

Section 3.—For "the Governor-General of India in Council" and "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government."

Section 13.—For "whenever the Government" substitute "whenever any Government," and for "without the consent of Government" substitute "without the consent of the Government of the Province of registration".

The Police Act, 1861.

(V of 1861.)

Section 1.—At the end insert the words "References to the subordinate ranks of a police force shall be construed as references to members of that force below the rank of Deputy Superintendent".

Section 2.—Omit "and the members of such force shall receive such pay" and the words from "subject in the case of officers" to the end of the section.

At the end of the section insert—

"Subject to the prisoners of this Act the pay and all other conditions of service of members of the subordinate ranks of any police force shall be such as may be determined by the Provincial Government".

Section 3.—Omit from "subject in the case of " to "Governor-General of India in Council" and omit "appoint".

Section 4.—Omit the last sentence.

Section 7.—For the words from the beginning to "dismiss, suspend or reduce any police officer" substitute—"Subject to such rules as the Provincial Government may from time to time make under this Act, the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Inspectors-General and District Superintendents of Police may at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any police officer of the subordinate ranks"; and after "punishments to any police officer" insert "of the subordinate ranks".

Section 8.—For "so appointed" substitute "appointed to the police force other than an officer mentioned in section 4".

Section 16.—Omit sub-section (2).

Section 27.—For "at the disposal of Government" substitute "at disposal of the Provincial Government"

Omit section 41.

Section 46.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Stage-Carriages Act, 1861.

(XVI of 1861.)

Section 21.—Omit the definition of "British India".

The Government Seal Act, 1862.

(III of 1862.)

For "any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council" substitute "any Act of the Central Legislature"; and for "the inscription 'Government of India'" substitute "the inscription 'Government of India' or 'Government of the Federation of India'".

The Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863.

(XVI of 1863.)

Section 2.—At the beginning insert "In each Province," and for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Religious Endowments Act, 1863.

(XX of 1863.)

For section 24 substitute :—

"India. 24. The word 'India' in this Act shall mean British India."

The Waste Lands (Claims) Act, 1863.

(XXIII of 1863.)

Throughout the Act for "Government" or "the Government" substitute "the Provincial Government."

The Official Gazettes Act, 1863.

(XXXI of 1863.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Foreigners Act, 1864.

(III of 1864.)

Section 1.—Omit the definitions of "British India" and "Local Government".

Section 3.—Omit from "and any Local Government" to the end of the section.

Section 3-A.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 4.—Omit "or by the Local Government under whose order he shall have removed himself or been removed," "or of the Local Government within whose jurisdiction he shall be so apprehended or detained" and "or Local Government".

Section 6.—Omit "or by the Local Government of such place".

For section 11 substitute :—

"Grant of licences. 11. Licences under this Act may be granted by the Central Government or by officers specially authorised by that Government."

Section 13.—Omit "or the Local Government" and "or by the Local Government of any part of British India in which all the provisions of this Act are for the time being in force and in which the foreigner holding the same may be".

Section 14.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 15.—For "the Local Government to which he is subordinate" substitute "the Central Government".

For section 17 substitute—

17. The Central Government may order any person apprehended or detained under the provisions of this Act to remove himself from any part of British India by sea or by such other route as the Central Government may direct, or the Central Government may cause him to be removed from that part of British India by such route and in such manner as to that Government may seem fit". "Removal of persons apprehended.

Omit section 19.

Section 25.—Omit "or the Local Government of any part of British India in which this Act may for the time being be in Force".

The Indian Tolls Act, 1864.

(XV of 1864.)

Omit section 4.

The Carriers Act, 1865.

(III of 1865.)

Section 11.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.

(XXI of 1866.)

Section 3.—Omit the definition of "High Court".

The Unclaimed Deposits Act, 1866.

(XXV of 1866.)

Section 1.—For "the Government of India for the general purposes of Government" substitute "the Government of the Province in which the court has its principal seat."

Section 4.—For "paid to the Government of India" substitute "paid to any Government" and for "the Government of India shall pay" substitute "the Government of the Province in which that court has its principal seat shall pay".

The Indian Trustees Act, 1866.

(XXVII of 1866.)

Section 2.—For the definition of "High Court" substitute "'High Court' means a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935".

The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.

(XXVIII of 1866.)

Section 1.—For the definition of "High Court" substitute "'High Court' means a court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935".

The Public Gambling Act, 1867.

(III of 1867.)

Section 1.—Omit the definitions of "Lieutenant-Governor" and "Chief Commissioner".

Section 2.—For "the Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be" substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 5.—For "Lieutenant-Governor or the Chief Commissioner" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 17.—Omit from "and such fines" to the end of the section.

The Sarais Act, 1867.

(XXII of 1867.)

Section 2.—Omit the definition of "Local Government".

Section 17.—For "the territories which are or may be vested in Her Majesty or her successors by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. cap. 106 (an Act for the better Government of India)" substitute "British India".

The Punjab Murderous Outrages Act, 1867.

(XXIII of 1867.)

Section 1.—Omit "with the previous consent of the Governor-General of India in Council" and "and with such consent".

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(XXV of 1867.)

Section 1.—Omit the definitions of "British India" and "Local Government".

Section 17.—Omit the second paragraph.

Section 21.—For "The Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the Local Gazette, as the case may be," substitute "The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette".

The Chief Commissioners' Powers Act.

(XXXII of 1867.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Indian Divorce Act.

(IV of 1869.)

Section 2.—For "dominions hereinafter mentioned" substitute "territories hereinafter mentioned" and for "dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty" substitute "Indian States".

Section 3.—For sub-sections (1) and (2) substitute :—

"(1) 'High Court' means with reference to any area—

(*a*) in Bengal, Assam and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the High Court at Calcutta;

(*b*) in the Provinces of Madras and Coorg, the High Court at Madras;

(*c*) in the Province of Bombay and in Panth Piploda, the High Court at Bombay;

(*d*) in Agra and Ajmer-Merwara, the High Court at Allahabad;

(*e*) in Oudh, the Chief Court of Oudh;

(*f*) in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan and Delhi, the High Court at Lahore;

(*g*) in Bihar and Orissa, the High Court at Patna;

(*h*) in the Central Provinces and Berar, the High Court at Nagpur:

(*i*) in Sind, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind; and

(*j*) in any Indian State, the Court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, and exercises original criminal jurisdiction in respect of European British subjects in that area.

In the case of any petition under this Act, "High Court" means the High Court for the area where the husband and wife reside or last resided together.

(2) "District Judge" means—

(*a*) in a Province, a Judge of a Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, however designated; and

(*b*) in any area in an Indian State, such officer as the Central Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette, and, in the absence of such an officer the High Court for the area."

For section 17-A, substitute:—

"Appointment officer to exercise duties of King's Proctor.

17-A. The Provincial Government of any Province within which any High Court established by Letters Patent exercises jurisdiction, may appoint an officer who shall, within the jurisdiction of the High Court in that Province, have the like right of showing cause why a decree for the dissolution of a marriage should not be made absolute or should not be confirmed, as the case may be, as is exercisable in England by the King's Proctor; and the said Government may make rules regulating the manner in which the right shall be exercised and all matters incidental to or consequential on any exercise of the right.

In relation to the jurisdiction of any such High Court as aforesaid in an Indian State this section shall have effect as if the reference to the Provincial Government was a reference to the Central Government".

The Court-Fees Act, 1870.

(VII of 1870.)

After section 1 insert—

"Definition of 'Appropriate Government'.

1-A.—In this Act 'the Appropriate Government' means, in relation to fees or stamps relating to documents presented or to be presented before any officer serving under the Central Government, that Government, and in relation to any other fees or stamps, the Provincial Government."

Omit section 2, as in force elsewhere than in Bengal.

Section 3.—After "the Government of India Act, 1915," insert "or section 229 of the Government of India Act, 1935."

Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35.—For "Local Government" substitute "Appropriate Government".

Schedule I.—Omit Entry 14.

The Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870.

(VIII of 1870.)

Section 7.—Omit "the Governor-General of India in Council may by order extend it to any part of the territories (other than Oudh) under the immediate administration of the Government of India and".

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

(I of 1871.)

Section 6.—For the words from the beginning of the section to "removed by such Magistrate" substitute "The Provincial Government shall appoint a pound-keeper for every pound".

Section 17.—For "dispose of them as hereinafter provided" substitute "be deemed to hold them as part of the revenues of the Province".

Omit section 18.

Section 31.—Omit all the words after "jurisdiction of the local authority".

The Prisoners Act, 1871.

(V of 1871.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Pensions Act, 1871.

(XXIII of 1871.)

After section 3 insert—

"Definition.

3-A. The expression 'the appropriate Government' means, in relation to federal pensions, the Central Government, and in relation to other pensions, the Provincial Government".

Sections 5 and 10.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 11.—At the end insert—

"This section applies in British India also to pensions granted or continued, after the separation of Burma from India, by the Government of Burma".

Section 13.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 14.—At the beginning insert "In each Province" and for "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871.

(XXXI of 1871.)

Throughout the Act, save as expressly provided, for "Governor-General in Council" and "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 10.—For "Governor-General in Council and the Local Government respectively" and "Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, respectively" substitute "appropriate Government".

After section 17 insert—

"Definition of 'Appropriate Government'.

18. In this Act "the appropriate Government" means, in relation to standards or weight, the Central Government, and in relation to measures of capacity, the Provincial Government".

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(I of 1872.)

Section 26.—In the Explanation, omit " or in Burma ".

Section 36.—For " Government " substitute " any government in British India ".

Section 37.—For " Act of the Governor-General of India in Council " substitute " Act of the Central Legislature " and for the words from " for the time being " to the end of the section substitute " by any laws for the time being in force or in a Government notification or notification by the Crown Representative appearing in the Official Gazette or in any printed paper purporting to be the London Gazette or the Government Gazette of any Dominion, colony or possession of His Majesty is a relevant fact ".

Section 57.—Substitute for paragraph (1) :—

" (1) all Indian laws ".

In paragraph (4) for the words from " of the Councils " to " relating thereto " substitute " of the legislatures established under any laws for the time being in force in British India ".

In paragraph (6) for " the Governor-General or any Local Government in Council " substitute " the Central Government or the Crown representative ".

In paragraph (7) for " the Gazette of India or in the Official Gazette of any Local Government " substitute " any Official Gazette ".

Section 78. -In subsection (1) for " the Executive Government of British India " substitute " the Central Government " ; after the first " departments " insert " or of the Crown Representative ", and at the end of the subsection add " or, as the case may be, of the Crown Representative " ; in sub section (2) for " by order of Government " substitute " by order of the Government concerned " ; and in sub section (4) for " public act of the Governor-General of India in Council " substitute " Central Act ".

Section 79. -For " Native State in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " Indian State " and for " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Central Government or the Crown representative ".

Section 81. -For " the Gazette of India, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or " substitute " any Official Gazette, or the Government Gazette ".

Section 83. -For " Government " substitute " any Government in British India ".

Section 113. -After " any portion of British territory has " insert " before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 ".

The Special Marriage Act, 1872.

(III of 1872).

Section 5.—For " Government " substitute " Provincial Government ".

The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

(IV of 1872.)

Throughout the Act, except as otherwise provided, for " the Local Government," " the Government " and "Government " substitute " the Provincial Government ".

Section 39-C.—Omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

Section 48.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown " and for " the Local Government " substitute " the Government for whose purposes the land is vested in His Majesty ".

Section 50-A.—For the words down to " unless " substitute " Rules made under this Act shall not be valid unless ".

The Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(IX of 1872.)

Section 21.—Before the Illustration insert the following paragraph :—

" After the establishment of the Federation of India this section applies in relation to Central Acts made for a Federated State as it applies to laws in force in British India ".

The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

(XV of 1872.)

Throughout the Act for " Native State " and " Native States " substitute " Indian State " and " Indian States ".

Section 1.—For " the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " the Indian States ".

Section 3.—Omit the definition of Native State.

Section 6.—Omit " or in the Gazette of India, as the case may be ".

Section 8.—For " the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " any Indian State ."

Section 81.—For " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Government by whom he was appointed."

Section 84.—For " may " substitute " shall ".

Section 86.—In subsection (1) for " exercised " substitute " exerciseable ". In the same sub-section " the local Official Gazette " shall stand unmodified.

The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873.

(VIII of 1873.)

Throughout the Act, except in sections 52 and 54, for " Government " and " the Government " substitute " the Provincial Government ".

Section 1.—For " for the time being " substitute " which on the 11th February, 1873 were " ; but otherwise the section shall stand unmodified.

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

(X of 1873.)

Section 1.—For " subjects of Her Majesty " substitute " British subjects " and for " the territories of Native princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " all Indian States ".

Section 3.—For " under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not power to repeal " substitute " no legislature or authority in British India has power to repeal ".

The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

(III of 1874.)

Section 2.—For " subjects of Her Majesty " substitute " British subjects " and for " the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " all Indian States ".

Section 6.—For " Presidency " substitute " Province ".

The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874.

(IV of 1874.)

Section 3.—Omit "signed by a Secretary to the Government of India".

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

(IX of 1874.)

Section 1.—In the second paragraph for "the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty" substitute "British subjects in any Indian State". For the third and fourth paragraphs substitute—

"And it shall come into force at once:

Provided that sections 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24 and 29 shall not come into force in Coorg, or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, or as regards British subjects in any Indian State, until such day or respective days as the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette appoints in this behalf".

Section 3.—After "In this Act" insert the following definition—

"'the appropriate Government' means, in relation to British subjects in any Indian State, the Central Government, and in other cases, 45 the Provincial Government."

Section 6.—For "any part of the dominions mentioned in section 1" substitute "any Indian State".

Sections 8, 10 and 11.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 12.—Omit "and may be suspended or removed"; and for "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Sections 13 and 14.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 16.—For "the Local Government" and "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 17.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council", "the Local Government of the territories in which such port is situate" and "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Central Government".

Omit section 18.

Section 22.—For "the Secretary of State for India" substitute "the Central Government".

For section 26 substitute—

"Payment of fines. 26. All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of the Province in which the fine was imposed".

For section 27 substitute—

Prosecutions. 27. All prosecutions under this Act, other than prosecutions under section 22, may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the appropriate Government from time to time appoints in that behalf and all prosecutions under section 22 may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the Central Government from time to time appoints in that behalf."

Section 31.—Omit "chargeable to the State as"; for the words from "pay to the Government" to "by the State" substitute "pay to the Central Government the cost of his removal under this Act, and to that and any other Government in British India all other charges incurred by the Government in question"; and for "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Government concerned".

Section 32.—Omit "chargeable to the State as." For the words from "to the Government" to "by the State" substitute "to the Central Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act, and to that and any other Government in British India all other charges incurred by the Government in question", and for "any payment to the Government" substitute "any payment to any Government".

Section 34.—For "a Local Government" and "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government" and for "Sections 16 and 18" substitute "Section 16".

Section 35.—For "shall be exercised" substitute "may, subject to the provisions of section 124 of the Government of India Act, 1935, be exercised".

Section 36.—For "The Local Government" substitute "The Central Government and any Provincial Government, as respects matters with which they are respectively concerned".

The Second Schedule.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council," "the Local Government" "the said Secretary of State" and "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Governor-General in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation, the Governor-General of India)" and omit all words after "embark as aforesaid".

The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.

(XIV of 1874.)

This Act shall cease to have effect, without prejudice to the continuing validity of any notification, appoinment, regulation, direction or determination made thereunder and in force, immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935:

Provided that, where immediately before the first day of April, 1937, and enactment is, by virtue of any notification made under this Act, in force in any area in British India, either with or without restrictions or modifications the Central Government, in relation to matters enumerated in List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Provincial Government, in relation to other matters, may, within six months from the said date, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the enactment in question shall have effect in that area subject to such modifications and adaptations specified in the notification as the Government in question may deem necessary or expedient to bring it into accord with the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Indian Majority Act, 1875.

(IX of 1875.)

Section 1.—For "subjects of Her Majesty" substitute "British subjects" and for "the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty" substitute "all Indian States".

The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875.

(XVIII of 1875.)

Omit the preamble.

In section 3 for the words from "decided by" to "the said day" substitute "decided on or after the said day by any Court in British India which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935."

The Native Coinage Act, 1876.

(IX of 1876.)

Omit section 2 and throughout the remainder of the Act for "native State" and "native States" substitute "Indian State" and Indian States".

The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.

(XIX of 1876.)

Section 3.—After 'British India" insert "or British Burma" and omit "and Rangoon".

Omit section 11.

The Specific Relief Act, 1877.

(I of 1887.)

Section 9.—For "the Government" substitute "the Secretary of State; the Central Government, the Crown Representative or any Provincial Government".

Section 45.—For "Fort William, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon" substitute "Calcutta, Madras and Bombay"; and for paragraph (*f*) substitute—

"(*f*) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State, the Central Government, the Crown Representative or any Provincial Government".

Section 56.—For "the Government of India or the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government, the Crown Representative or any Provincial Government".

The Opium Act, 1878.

(I of 1878.)

Section 1.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 3.—At the end insert—

"'sale' does not include sales for export across customs frontiers as defined by the Central Government, and 'sell' shall be construed accordingly".

Section 5.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council."

For section 7 substitute—

7. The Provincial Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories administered by that Government, or into any specified part thereof, and intended to be exported thence. "Warehousing opium."

So long as the declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in that warehouse."

Section 8.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 13.—Omit from "out of the proceeds" to the end.

Section 23.—For "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(VIII of 1878.)

Section 3.—In paragraph (*a*) for the words from "to a Local Government" to "in that behalf" substitute "and entrust to a Provincial Government or to an officer of a Provincial Government under section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, such Government or officer, as the case may be".

In paragraph (*d*) omit "except Aden".

In paragraph (*e*) omit "Aden and".

Omit paragraph (*k*).

Omit section 7.

Section 8.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 18.—For "and British India" substitute "British India and British Burma;" and after "or in British India" insert "or in British Burma."

Section 19.—For the words from "or any specified part" to the end of the section substitute "across any customs frontier as defined by the Central Government".

Section 19A.—In sub-section (3) for "or British India" substitute "British India or British Burma"; in subsection (5) for "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Central Government"; and for subsection (6) substitute—

"(6) All regulations under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and, with the consent of the Provincial Government concerned, in the Official Gazette of each Province."

Section 32.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 88.—The words "the local official Gazette" shall stand unmodified and for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 128.—Omit "Aden, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab".

Section 151.—After "at such rate" insert "(not exceeding the difference between the two rates)".

Section 155.—For "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government" and omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 177.—For "Indian Marine or Marine Survey" substitute "or His Majesty's Indian Navy".

Section 185.—Omit the words from "and in the case of Aden" to "in this behalf".

Section 205.—After "re-published" insert "with the consent of the Provincial Government".

In Part I of the Schedule to the Act, in the heading, for "Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council" substitute "Central Acts".

In Part II of that Schedule in Form A for "Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council" and "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Governor-General in Council (or, after the establishment of the Federation of India, the Governor-General of India)"; in form B for "Government dues" substitute "Crown dues" and in Form C for "Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council" and "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Governor of . . . . ."

The Indian Arms Act, 1878.

(XI of 1878.)

Section 1.—For "the Government" substitute "any Government in British India".

Sections 6 and 7.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 11.—For "the Local Government" and "such Government" substitute "the Central Government" and omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 13.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 15.—For "the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 16.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 17.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 18.—For the words from "the Local Government" to the end of the section substitute "the Central Government may by a notification in the official Gazette cancel or suspend all or any licences throughout the whole or any portion of British India".

Sections 25, 26, 30 and 32.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

(XVII of 1878.)

Section 1.—The second paragraph shall stand unmodified.

Section 4.—In the first proviso omit from "and in any case" to "the Governor-General in Council".

Section 7.—For the words from "and may further direct" to the end of the section substitute "and thereupon that ferry shall be managed accordingly".

Section 7A.—Substitute the following section—

"Management may be vested in District Council or District or Local Board.

7A.—The Provincial Government may direct that any public ferry wholly or partly within the area subject to the authority of a District Council or a District Board or a Local Board in the Province be managed by that Council or Board, and thereupon that ferry shall be managed accordingly."

Section 17.—Substitute the following section—

"Tolls, rents, compensation and fines are to form part of revenues of Province.

17. All tolls, rents, compensation and fines under this Act (other than tolls received by any lessee) shall form part of the revenues of the Province."

Section 33.—For "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government (where the transport is in connection with the affairs of the Central Government) and the Provincial Government in other cases".

The Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879.

(VI of 1879.)

Section 1.—Omit "British Burma".

The Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.

(XIV of 1879.)

Section 3.—For the first paragraph substitute—

"The Provincial Government concerned may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipalities in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara or Coorg."

Omit section 4.

Section 5.—After the first "may" insert "with the sanction of the Commissioner" and omit "or cantonment" and from "Provided that" to the end of the section.

Section 8.—Omit "in any municipality" and "and in any cantonment where there is a cantonment fund to such fund."

The Transport of Salt Act, 1879.

(XVI of 1879.)

Section 3.—Omit "in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, as the case may be".

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

(XVII of 1879.)

Section 62.—For "the Government" substitute the Crown" and for "of Government" substitute "of the Crown".

The Vaccination Act, 1880.

(XIII of 1880.)

Section 1.—Omit "British Burma"; otherwise the section shall stand unmodified.

Section 18.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 23.—Omit "and fines".

The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.

(XI of 1881.)

Section 3.—Omit "or

(b) payable by the Secretary of the State for India in Council".

After section 3 insert :—

"Power of Provincial Government to prohibit levy of taxes on it.

3A. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Provincial Government may by an order in writing prohibit the levy by a Municipal Committee of any specified tax payable by the Provincial Government and may by a like order rescind any such prohibition".

Section 4.—Omit "clause (a) of" and for "Secretary of State for India in Council" and "said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "Central Government".

Section 5.—For "section 3" substitute "section 3A"; and for "Secretary of State for India in Council" and "Secretary of State in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Obstructions in Fairways Act, 1881.

(XVI of 1881.)

Section 1.—For "belonging to Her Majesty or hired by Her Majesty or by the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "belonging to or hired by a contract made on behalf of, the Crown".

Section 2.—For "the Local Government of the part of British India in which such Port is situate" substitute "the Central Government", and for "in the opinion of the Local Government" substitute "in the opinion of the Central Government".

Section 3.—For "the Government" substitute 'the Central Government".

Sections 4 and 5.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 10.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Central Government".

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(XXVI of 1881.)

Throughout the Act for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(II of 1882.)

Section 20.—In paragraph (*b*) for " charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India " substitute " charged or secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India or of the Federation or of any Province " ; in paragraph (*bb*) after " revenues of India " insert " or which may be issued by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Governor-General in Council under the provisions of Part XIII of the Government of India Act, 1935 "; in paragraph (*c*) after " the Secretary of State for India in Council " (in the second place where those words occur) insert " or the Provincial Government of Bombay".

Section 29.—For " to Government " substitute " to the Crown " and for " the Government " substitute " the Provincial Government".

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

(IV of 1882.)

Section 1.—In the third paragraph, after "Governor of Bombay in Council" insert " and ", and omit "and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma " ; and for the fourth paragraph substitute—

"But this Act or any part thereof may by notification in the official Gazette be extended to the whole or any part of the said territories by the Provincial Government concerned."

Section 6.—In paragraph (*g*) for " Government " substitute " the Crown".

Section 52.—For " the Governor-General in Council " substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 58.—In paragraph (*f*) after "Bombay" insert "and" , omit "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab", and for " Governor-General in Council " substitute "Provincial Government concerned".

Section 69.—In paragraph (*a*) for " the local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council " substitute "the Provincial Government " ; in paragraph (*b*) for " the Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " the Crown " ; in paragraph (*c*) omit " Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab" and for "Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government".

Section 107.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

The Indian Easements Act, 1882.

(V of 1882.)

Section 1 shall stand unmodified.
Section 2.—For " Government " substitute " Crown."
Section 15.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown".

The Indian Salt Act, 1882.

(XII of 1882.)

Section 1.—In the third paragraph omit " for the time being".
Section 3.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government".
Section 5.—Omit " who shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Governor-General in Council".

Section 6.—In paragraph (*d*) for " on behalf of Government " substitute " on behalf of the Central Government".

Omit section 8.

Section 15.—For " Local Government " substitute "Central Government".

Section 30.—Omit " the Local Government or".

The Punjab University Act, 1882.

(XIX of 1882.)

Section 4.—For " The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the time being " substitute " Such person as the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, may nominate".

Sections 19 and 21.—For "Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

(XX of 1883.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2) omit " for the time being ". Otherwise the said subsection shall stand unmodified.

Section 3.—For "Government lands " substitute " Crown lands".

Section 11.—In subsection (2) for " of Government " substitute " of the Crown".

Section 14.—For " of the Government " substitute " of the Crown ".

Section 20.—In subsection (2) after " vested in His Majesty " insert " for the purposes of the Province" and at the end of the section insert—

"(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorising the Provincial Government to interfere with any property held or occupied for purposes which are purposes of the Central Government".

Section 28.—For " Government official" substitute "person in the service of the Crown" ; for " the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force " substitute " the rules for the time being governing his conditions of service " and after " the Government" insert "under which he is serving".

Section 29.—For " a Government official" substitute " a person in the service of the Crown "; for " the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force " and " the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force " substitute " the rules for the time being governing his conditions of service" ; omit " from the Government or otherwise"; for " service under the Government " substitute " service under the Crown of India," and for "Government officials" substitute " persons in the service of the Crown".

For section 30 substitute—

30. A District Board may, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, impose any tax which the Provincial Legislature has power to impose in the Province under the Government of India Act, 1935 : " Powe[r of] taxatio[n]

Provided that—

(*a*) the Provincial Government may empower any District Board to impose without such sanction one or more of such taxes subject to such limitations as it may prescribe ;

(*b*) no tax imposed under this section shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate ; and

(*c*) a District Board which immediately before the commencement of Part III of the said Act was lawfully levying any tax under this section as then in force, may continue to levy that tax until provision to the contrary is made by the Central Legislature.

Explanation.—In this section "tax" includes any duty, cess or fee".

Section 31.—For all the subsections after subsection (5) substitute—

"(6) When the proposals of a District Board in respect of a tax have been sanctioned by the Provincia Government, then—

(*a*) in the Punjab, the Provincial Government shall notify the imposition of the tax in accordance with the proposals, and shall in the notification specify a date not less than three months from the date of notification on which the tax shall come into force ;

(*b*) elsewhere the Board may, at a meeting convened and constituted as aforesaid, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals, so however that in giving such a direction the Board shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force, not being less than three months from the date of the meeting, and the direction shall be notified in the official Gazette for the Province.

(7) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with law."

Section 35.—For " Government " substitute " the Central or any Provincial Government".

Section 52.—For " Her Majesty " substitute " His Majesty for the purposes of the Province".

Section 54.—At the end of subsection (2) insert—

" Provided that if one of the parties to a dispute referred to the Provincial Government is a cantonment authority, the decision of the Provincial Government shall not have effect until it is concurred in by the Central Government".

Section 59.—For " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 68.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown ".

The Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(IV of 1884.)

Section 5.—Omit " and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may for any part of the territories under its administration "; and in subsection (3) for "The authority making rules under this section may by the rules " substitute " Rules made under this section may".

Section 7.—Omit " or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council ".

Section 9.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government".

Section 14.—In paragraph (*a*) for " the Government" substitute " any Government in British India" and in paragraph (*b*) for " under the Government " substitute " under any Government in British India".

Section 18.—In subsection (5) omit " if it is made by the Governor-General in Council " and " and if it is made by the Local Government until it has been published in the Local Official Gazette".

The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

(XII of 1884.)

Section 2.—In subsection (3) for " any other Local Government " substitute " any Provincial Government".

Save as aforesaid, the section shall stand unmodified.

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(XIII of 1885.)

Section 1.—For " Native State in India " substitute " Indian State ".

Section 3.—In subsection (2) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government " and in subsection (7) for " the Government " substitute " the Central or any Provincial Government".

Section 5.—In subsection (1) for " by the Governor-General in Council" substitute "by the Central or a Provincial Government " and for " the Government " substitute " the Government making the order " ; and in subsection (2) for " a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government " substitute " a certificate of the Central or, as the case may be, the Provincial Government".

Section 9.—For " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Crown".

Section 10.—For " Government " substitute " Central Government".

Section 15.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Governm ent".

Section 19.—For " Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 26.—For " by the Governor-General in Council " substitute " by the Central or a Provincial Government".

Section 27.—For " Government " substitute "Central Government".

Section 34.—Omit subsection (2).

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.

(XVIII of 1885.)

Sections 2 and 3.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown".

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.

(VI of 1886.)

Section 2.—For " within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, to British subjects in those dominions " substitute " to British subjects in Indian States".

Section 3.—Omit " by the Governor-General in Council".

Section 6.—Omit subsection (2).

Section 11.—For " the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " Indian States".

Section 13.—For " the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute " any Indian State " ; for "those dominions " substitute "those States ", and omit the proviso.

Omit section 15.

Section 24.—In subsection (2) for " the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty " substitute "any Indian State " and omit the proviso.

Section 32.—For " the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty " and " the dominions of any such Prince or State as aforesaid " and " any such dominions " substitute " any Indian State".

Section 33.—Omit " or he as the case may be".

Section 35A.—In subsection (1), for " if he or it thinks fit, may by notification in the Gazette of India, or the local official Gazette as the case may be " substitute " may by notification in the official Gazette".

Section 36.—Substitute for subsection (1) :—

"(1) The Provincial Government, for each Province, and the Central Government, for British subjects in Indian States, may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act".

The Indian Tramways Act, 1886.

(XI of 1886.)

Section 2.—Substitute for subsection (2) :—

" (2) This Act may by notification in the official Gazette be extended to the whole or any part of the said territories by the Provincial Government concerned".

Section 3.—In paragraphs (1) and (3) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or any Provincial Government".

In paragraph (3) for " the Local Government " substitute the Government for whose purposes a road is so vested or by which the road is maintained and repaired, as the case maty be".

In paragraphs (12), (14) and (15) for " Local Government " substitute " Government".

Omit the word "and" at the end of paragraph (14) and after paragraph (15) insert "and

(16) ' Government ", in relation to any tramway which is, or when completed will be, a federal railway, as defined in subsection (2) of section 311 of the Government of India Act, 1935, means the Federal Railway Authority, and, in relation to any other tramway, means the Provincial Government".

Section 4.—In subsection (1) for "Local Government " substitute "Government " and omit the proviso.

Sections 5 to 10.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 12.—For all words after " public traffic " substitute " until it has been inspected and certified to be fit for such traffic by an engineer appointed—

(a) if the tramway is a railway, by the Federal Railway Authority, or, if the Central Government so direct, by that Government ;

(b) if the tramway is not a railway, by the Provincial Government".

Sections 14 to 23.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government".

Section 24.—For " Local Government " substitute "Government " and at the end of subsection (2) insert " Provided that, if the tramway is a railway, the sanction required by this subsection shall, in such cases as the Central Government may determine, be the sanction of that Government".

Sections 25 to 36.—For " Local Government" substitute " Government".

Section 45.—For "Local Government " substitute " appropriate Government " and at the end of the section insert—

" (3) In this section ' the appropriate Government ' means the Government, Central or Provincial whose executive authority extends over the local authority in question".

Sections 46 to 48.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 50.—For " a Local Government " substitute " any Government".

The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.

(VII of 1887.)

Section 2.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government".

Section 3.—Omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

(IX of 1887.)

For section 6 substitute :—

6. When a Court of Small Causes has been established there shall be appointed, by order in writing a Judge of the Court : " Judge.

Provided that if the Provincial Government so direct, the same person shall be the Judge of more than one such Court. "

Section 8.—For subsection (1) substitute—

" (1) If the Provincial Government so direct, there may be appointed , by order in writing, additional Judges of a Court of Small Causes or of two or more such Courts ".

Omit section 9.

Section 12.—For subsection (1) substitute :—

" (1) There may be appointed to a Court of Small Causes an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court".

Omit subsection (5).

Omit section 13.

Section 31.—In subsection (1) for " the Local Government from appointing " substitute " the appointment of ".

The Second Schedule.—For paragraph (1) substitute :—

" (1) a suit concerning any act done or purporting to be done by or by order of the Central Government, the Crown Representative or the Provincial Government".

The Punjab Tenancy Act. 1887.

(XVI of 1887.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2) omit " for the time being " but otherwise that subsection shall stand unmodified".

Section 4.—In clauses (5), (10) and (15) for " the Government " substitute " the Crown".

Sections 32 and 53.—For " the Secretary of State for India in Council " and " the Government " substitute " the Crown".

The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

(XVII of 1887.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2) omit " for the time being " but otherwise the subsection shall stand unmodified.

Section 3.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown ".

For section 5 substitute—

"Power to vary limits and alter number of tahsils, districts and divisions.

5. The Provincial Government may, by notification, vary the limits and alter the number of the tahsils, districts, and divisions into which the province is divided."

Section 6.—In subsection (5) omit "for the time being" but otherwise the subsection shall stand unmodified".

Sections 7 and 8.—Omit "and may be removed".

Section 9.—Omit "all the words after "appointed".

Section 28.—For "Financial Commissioner" and "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 32.—For the "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 41.—For the first "the Government" substitute "the Crown for the purposes of the Provinces", for the second "the Government" substitute "the Provincial Government" and for "its right thereto" substitute "the Crown's right thereto".

Section 42.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 43.—For the first "Government" substitute "Crown" and for the second "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 59.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 60A.—For "Council" substitute "Assembly".

Section 96.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 101A.—Omit "in its discretion".

Section 139.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 140.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" and "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 147.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and "with the like sanction".

Section 158.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Police Act, 1888.

(III of 1888.)

For section 2 substitute :—

"Constitution of Police Forces for special purposes.

2.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Madras District Police Act, 1859, the Indian Police Act, 1861, the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, or any Act relating to the Police in the any Presidency town, the Central Government, may, by notification in the official Gazette, create a special police district embracing parts of two or more Provinces, and extend to every part of the said district the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India specified in the notification.

(2) Subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, members of the said police force shall have, within every part of any Province of which any part is included in the said district, the powers, duties, privileges, and liabilities which, as police officers, they have in their own Province.

(3) Any member of the said police force whom the Central Government shall generally or specially empower to act under this subsection may, subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, exercise within any Province any part of which is included in the said district any of the powers of the officer in charge of a police station in that Province, and when so exercising any such powers, shall, subject to any such Order as aforesaid, be deemed, to be an officer in charge of a police station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station.

(4) A part of a Province included in the said district shall not by reason of that inclusion cease, for the purposes of any enactment relating to police, to be part of that Province."

Section 3.—For "police establishment" substitute "police force"; for "Presidency, Province or place substitute "Province."; for "that establishment" substitute "that police force".

After section 3 insert—

"Consent of Provincial Government to exercise powers and jurisdiction.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to enable the police of one Province to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area within another Province, not being a railway area, without consent of the Government of that other Province".

The Indian Tolls Act, 1888.

(VIII of 1888.)

Section 2.—Omit subsection (2).

Omit section 5.

The Measures of Length Act, 1889.

(II of 1889.)

Section 3.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government"; for "town of Calcutta" substitute "Province" and add at the end of the section the following proviso :—

"Provided that, until action is taken by the Provincial Government under this section, the copy of the Imperial standard yard approved by the Central Government before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, and kept in the place within the limits of the town of Calcutta prescribed before that date by the Central Government, shall be the standard for determining the length of the standard yard in each Province."

Section 5.—For "under the authority of the Governor-General in Council or of a Local Government" substitute "before the first day of April, 1937, under the authority of any Government in British India or on or after that date under the authority of the Provincial Government"; and for "by order of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government" substitute "by order of the Provincial Government".

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

(IV of 1889.)

Section 16.—For "in the Gazette of India and in local official gazettes" substitute "in the official Gazette".

The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.

(I of 1890.)

Section 4.—At the end insert the following subsection :—

"(4) This section shall apply if under this Act as in force as part of the law of Burma, or under any other similar Act forming part of the law of Burma, proceedings are taken against a person in Burma for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate made by a Collector in British India."

Section 6.—In subsection (3) for "against the Government" substitute "against the Crown".

Section 8.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute the "Central Government or the Crown Representative".

After section 8 insert :—

9.—(1) The Central Government may direct that an arrear of land revenue accruing in Burma or a sum recoverable in Burma as an arrear of land revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority in Burma may be recovered under this Act in British India and thereupon such arrear or some shall be so recoverable : "Recover India of revenues, accruing Burma.

Provided that the Central Government shall not give any such direction unless it is satisfied that the remedy available under section 4 of this Act in British India to a person paying under protest in British India an arrear accruing in British India is available under Burma law in Burma to a person paying under protest in British India an arrear accruing in Burma.

(2) For recovering by virtue of this section any arrears of tax or penalty due under the enactments relating to income-tax or super-tax in force in Burma, the Collector shall have such additional powers as he has in the case of India income-tax and super-tax under the proviso to section 46 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922."

10. Where a Collector receives a certificate under this Act from a Collector of another Province or a Collector in Burma he shall remit any sum recovered by him by virtue of that certificate to that Collector, after deducting his expenses in connection with the matter." "Duty Collectors remit mo collected certain c

The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

(VI of 1890.)

Section 3.—For subsection (1) substitute :—

"(1) The Central Government may appoint an officer of the Government by the name of his office to be treasurer of charitable endowments for India, and the Government of any Province may appoint an officer of the Government by the name of his office to be treasurer of charitable endowments for the Province".

In subsection (2) for "the territories subject to the Local Government" substitute the words "India or, as the case may be, the Province".

After section 3 insert :—

3A.—In the subsequent provisions of this Act "the appropriate Government" means, as respects a charitable endowment, the objects of which do not extend beyond a single Province and are not objects to which the executive authority of the Central Government extends, the Government of the Province, and as respects any other charitable endowments the Central Government." "Definiti 'appropri Governm etc.

Section 4.—In subsection (1) for "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government" and omit subsection (3).

Section 5.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government," and, at the end of subsection (4) insert—

"Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as precluding a court from inquiring whether the Government by which a scheme was made was the appropriate Government".

Omit section 7.

Section 9.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 10.—In subsection (2) for "mentioned in section 4, subsection (3), clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*)" substitute "specified in the direction".

In subsection (3) for "the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the appropriate Government".

Section 11.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

For section 12 substitute—

12. If by reason of any alteration of areas or by reason of the appointment of a treasurer of charitable endowments for India or for any Province for which such a treasurer has not previously been appointed or for any other reason it appears to the Central Government any property vested in a treasurer of charitable endowments should be vested in another such treasurer, that Government may direct that the property shall be so vested and thereupon it shall vest in that other treasurer and his successors as fully and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if it had been originally vested in hin under this Act". "Transfe property one trea to anoth

Section 13.—Omit subsection (1) and in subsection (2) for "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government".

Section 14.—For "Government," where it first occurs, substitute "Crown".

The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

(VIII of 1890.)

Section 3.—For "the Governor-General in Council or by a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council" substitute "any competent legislature, authority or person in British India"; and for "any High Court established under the Statute 24 or 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 (an Act for establishing High Court of Judicature in India)" substitute "any High Court established in British India by Letters Patent".

Section 14.—For subsection (3) substitute —

"(3) In any other case in which proceedings are stayed under subsection (1), the Courts shall report the case to, and be guided by such orders as they may receive from, their respective Provincial Governments."

The Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(IX of 1890.)

Section 3.—After paragraph (18) insert—

"(19) "federal railway", "Indian State railway" and "minor railway" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Government of India Act, 1935, except that they do not in any provision of this Act include any tramway, unless that provision has been extended under section 146 of this Act to that tramway".

(20) "Government" where the context so requires means the Federal Railway Authority.

(21) "the safety controlling authority" means the Federal Railway Authority, or, in relation to functions which the Central Government determines under section 181 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall be performed by persons independent of that Authority and of any railway administration, the Central Government.

(22) "the general controlling authority" means, in relation to a federal railway, the Federal Railway Authority, in relation to a minor railway, the Provincial Government and, in relation to an Indian State Railway, the Governor-General acting in his discretion."

Sections 4 and 5.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 7.—For Governor-General in Council" substitute "General controlling authority".

After section 8 insert—

"Protection for Government property.

8A. Nothing in the two last preceding sections shall authorise the doing of anything on or to any works, lands, or buildings vested in, or in the possession of, His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government without the consent of that Government, or the doing of anything on or to any works, lands or buildings vested in, or in the possession of, His Majesty for the purposes of a Province without the consent of the Provincial Government".

Section 9.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 10.—In subsection (1) for "the three last foregoing sections" substitute "the foregoing provisions of this Chapter".

Section 11.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 12.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority".

Sections 13 to 25.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Omit sections 26 to 40.

Section 41.—Omit "or of any order made thereunder by the Commissioners or by a High Court".

Section 42.—Omit sub-section (2) and in subsection (3) for "as aforesaid" substitute "as is referred to in section 42A".

In subsection (4) substitute for proviso (*d*)—

"(*d*) If an objection to the rate, apportionment or route has been sent within the prescribed period, the Federal Railway Authority shall, on the request of any of the railway administrations, decide the matter".

In proviso (*e*) to that subsection for "the Commissioners" substitute "the Federal Railway Authority".

In proviso (*f*) to that subsection omit "and the case has been referred to the Commissioners" and for "of the Commissioners" and "until the Commissioners" substitute "of the Federal Railway Authority" and "until the Federal Railway Authority".

In the remainder of that subsection for "Commissioners" and "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Federal Railway Authority".

At the end of the section insert—

"(5) The powers conferred by this section on the Federal Railway Authority shall, in relation to any dispute between two or more minor railways be powers of the Provincial Government".

After section 42 insert—

"Prohibition of undue preference.

42A.—(1) A railway administration shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of, any particular person or railway administration, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or subject any particular person or railway administration or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

(2) Any complaint that a railway administration is contravening the provisions of this section shall be determined by the general controlling authority".

Section 43.—For "Commissioners" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 46.—For subsection (1) substitute—

"(1) The appropriate authority shall decide any question or dispute which may arise with respect to the terminals charged by a railway administration".

In subsection (2) for "Commissioners" substitute "appropriate authority".

At the end of the section insert—

"(3) In this section 'the appropriate authority' means, in relation to a Federal Railway or an Indian State Railway, the Federal Railway Authority, and in relation to a minor railway, the Provincial Government".

After section 46 insert—

"Decisions in accordance with this Chapter shall be binding.

"46A. Any decision given by the Federal Railway Authority, the general controlling authority, or the Provincial Government, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, shall be final and binding on all parties concerned.

Saving for functions of railway rates committees and railway tribunal.

46B. The provisions of this Chapter have effect subject to the provisions of Part VIII of the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to the Railway Rates Committee and the Railway Tribunal".

Section 47.—In subsection (1) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority". In subsection (3) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the general controlling authority and the safety controlling authority" and after "Provided that" insert—

"(*a*) where the safety controlling authority is not the same as the general controlling authority, the safety controlling authority shall not refuse its sanction unless it appears to it to be necessary so to do for the purpose of securing safety; and

(*b*)".

For subsection (4) substitute—

"(4) The safety controlling authority or, with the sanction of that authority, the general controlling authority, may cancel any rule made under this section, and the company or officer required by subsection (1) to make rules thereunder may at any time, with the previous sanction of those authorities, rescind or vary any such rule:

Provided that where the safety controlling authority is not the same as the general controlling authority, the safety controlling authority shall not cancel any rule or refuse its sanction to the cancellation, rescinding or variation of any rule, unless it appears to it to be necessary so to do for the purpose of securing safety".

Section 48.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 49.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "any general controlling authority".

Section 50.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Federal Railway Authority".

Section 51.—For the first "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority" and for the second "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 51A.—For subsection (2) substitute—

"(2) The scheme shall be submitted to the general controlling authority, which may sanction it, subject to such modifications and conditions as it may prescribe".

In sub-section (5) for the words from "Governor-General in Council" to "concerned" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 52.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 53.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Sections 54 and 55.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Federal Railway Authority".

Section 62.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 63.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 72.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Federal Railway Authority".

Sections 83 to 85.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Sections 87 and 88.—For "Government" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 89.—Omit "section 47, subsection (6)" and for "Government" substitute "Federal Railway Authority".

Section 90.—After "general rules" insert "and the keeping thereof open to inspection"; for "Government" substitute "general controlling authority"; and at the end of the section insert—

"Provided that where the safety controlling authority is different from the general controlling authority, the safety controlling authority may take proceedings for the recovery of the said penalty if in the opinion of the safety controlling authority the default is a default which relates to safety".

Section 91.—For "Governor-General in Council" and "Government" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 92.—For "Government" substitute "authority to which the return should have been submitted".

Section 93.—For "Government" substitute "appropriate authority"; and at the end of the section insert—

"In this section 'the appropriate authority' means, in relation to a contravention with respect to the maximum load to be carried in any waggon or truck, the safety controlling authority, and, in relation to any other contravention, the general controlling authority".

Section 94.—For "Governor-General in Council" and "Government" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 95.—For "Government" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 96.—For "Government" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Section 97.—In sub-section (1) omit 'to the Government" and for subsections (2) and (3) substitute—

"(2) Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed as requiring any authority to recover any penalty in any case in which it thinks it proper to refrain from so doing".

Section 98.—For "Government" substitute "appropriate authority".

Section 135.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "general controlling authority".

Section 136.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "safety controlling authority".

Omit section 139.

Section 143.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "authority making, cancelling, rescinding or varying the rule"; and omit subsection (3).

Omit section 144.

For section 146 substitute—

"146.—(1) This Act or any portion thereof may be extended by notification in the official Gazette— "Power extend certain ways.

(a) to any tramway which is a Federal Railway within the meaning of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Federal Railway Authority; and

(b) to any other tramway, by the Provincial Government.

(2) This section does not apply to any tramway not worked by steam or other mechanical power."

Section 147.—Substitute the following section—

147. The general controlling authority may, with the sanction of the safety controlling authority, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any railway from any provisions of this Act: "Power exempt railway Act.

Provided that the safety controlling authority shall not refuse its sanction unless it appears to it necessary so to do for the purpose of securing safety".

The Second Schedule:—In paragraph (s) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Federal Railway Authority."

An Act to extend the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force.

(VIII of 1891.)

This Act shall stand unmodified.

The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891.

(XVI of 1891.)

Section 2.—At the end of entry (3) insert "and" and omit from the beginning of entry (4) to the end of entry (5).

Section 3.—For "enactment of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor in Council or Lieutenant-Governor in Council" substitute "Indian law".

Section 4.—Omit "Rangoon, Aden or".

The Bankers' Book Evidence Act, 1891.

(XVIII of 1891.)

Section 2.—For subsection (1) substitute—

"(1) 'Company' means a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's dominions or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or by an Indian law or by Royal Charter or by Letters Patent".

The Partition Act, 1893.

(IV of 1893.)

Section 7.—Omit "or of the court of the Recorder of Rangoon".

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(I of 1894.)

Section 3.—In paragraph (*e*) for "of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "by an Indian law".

Sections 16 and 17.—For "vest absolutely in the Government" substitute "vest absolutely in the Crown".

Section 41.—For "with the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "with the Provincial Government" and for "payment to Government" substitute "payment to the Provincial Government".

Section 42.—Omit "in the Gazette of India and also".

Section 43.—Omit from "under any agreement" to the end of the section, and insert "under any agreement with such company, the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Secretary of State, or any Government in British India is or was bound to provide land".

Section 55.—Omit the proviso to subsection (1).

The Amending Act, 1894.

(IV of 1894.)

Section 1 shall stand unmodified.

In the Schedule for "Act of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "Central Act".

The Prisons Act, 1894.

(IX of 1894.)

Section 6.—For "the Governor of Bombay in Council" substitute "the Provincial Government of Bombay" and omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 8.—For "60" substitute "59".

Section 12.—Omit "or section 60".

Sections 13 and 42.—For "60" substitute "59".

Sections 46 and 47.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 57.—For "60" substitute "59".

Section 59.—For the words down to "under its administration" substitute "The Provincial Government may"; omit paragraphs (8) and (9); after paragraph (7) insert the paragraphs (*a*) to (*s*) of section 60, re-numbering them as paragraphs (8) to (26) of section 59; in paragraph (10) (as so re-numbered) omit "guidance, control, punishment and dismissal"; at the end of paragraph (22) (as so re-numbered) insert "subject, however, to the consent of the Provincial Government of any other Province to which a prisoner is to be transferred"; and in paragraph (26) (as so re-numbered) omit the final "and" and insert the following paragraphs :—

"(27) in regard to the admission, custody, employment, dieting, treatment and release of prisoners; and

(28) generally for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act". Save as aforesaid, omit section 60.

Section 61.—For "sections 59 and 60" substitute "section 59".

The Crown Grants Act, 1895.

(XV of 1895.)

Section 2.—For "by or on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, Her heirs or successors, or by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "by or on behalf of the Crown".

The Amending Act, 1895.

(XVI of 1895.)

References to the Governor of Bombay in Council shall stand unmodified.

The Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896.

(VIII of 1896.)

Section 4.—Omit the proviso to subsection (1).

Form of bond.—For "Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council" and for "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Governor-General in Council"; and at the end of the form add the following note—

"*Note.*—After the establishment of the Federation of India the words 'the Federation of India' should be substituted for the words 'the Governor-General in Council'".

The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

(III of 1897.)

Section 2.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government"; in subsection (1) for "India" substitute "the Province" and omit paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2).

For section 2-A substitute—

"Powers of Central Government.

"2-A. When the Central Government is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, the Central Government may take measures and prescribe regulations for the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port in British India and for such detention thereof, or of any person intending to sail therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary".

The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

(IV or 1897.)

Sections 1 and 2.—Omit "except Burma".

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

(VIII of 1897.)

Section 1.—In subsection (3), for "for the time being administered" substitute "administered on the 11th day of March, 1897"; and for "either of the said Local Governments" substitute "the Provincial Government of any of the said territories".

For section 15 substitute—

"Agreement between Provinces.

"15. The Provincial Governments of any two Provinces may after mutual agreement, generally or specially, notify in their respective Official Gazettes that any Reformatory School situated in one of the Provinces shall be available for the reception of youthful offenders directed to be sent to a Reformatory School by any Court or magistrate in the other Province and may thereupon make provision for the removal of youthful offenders accordingly".

The General Clauses Act, 1897.

(X of 1897.)

Throughout the Act for "Acts of the Governor-General in Council" and "Act of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "Central Acts" and "Central Act".

Section 3.—At the end of clause (3*a*) insert "or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Assam under the Government of India Act, 1935".

At the end of clause (5) insert "or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Bengal under the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause (5) insert—

"(5*a*) 'Berar' shall have the same meaning as in the Government of India Act, 1935".

Renumber clause (5*a*) as clause (5*b*): in it, after the third "Bihar and Orissa" insert "or Bihar", and after it insert—

"(5*c*) 'Bihar Act' shall mean an Act made by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Bihar under the Government of India Act, 1935".

At the end of clause (6) insert—"or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Bombay under the Government of India Act, 1935".

For clause (7) substitute—

"(7) 'British India' shall mean, as respects the period before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, all territories and places within His Majesty's dominions which were for the time being governed by His Majesty through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India, and as respects any period after that date means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, except that a reference to British India in an Indian law passed or made before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall not include a reference to Berar".

After clause (8*a*) insert—

"(8*aa*) 'Central Act' shall mean an Act of the Central Legislature, and shall include, except in section 5, an Act made by the Governor-General under section 67-B of the Government of India Act, or section 44 of the Government of India Act, 1935:

(8*ab*) 'Central Government' shall—

(*a*) in relation to anything done or to be done after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, mean the Federal Government; and

(*b*) in relation to anything done before the commencement of Part III of the said Act, mean the Governor-General in Council, or the authority competent at the relevant date to exercise the functions corresponding to those subsequently exercised by the Governor-General in Council,

(8*ac*) 'Central Legislature' shall mean the Governor-General in Council acting in a legislative capacity under the Government of India Act, 1833, the Government of India Act, 1853, the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909, or any of those Acts, or the Government of India Act, 1915, the Indian Legislature acting under the Government of India Act, or the Government of India Act, 1935, or the Federal Legislature acting under the Government of India Act, 1935, as the case may require".

After clause (8*b*) insert—

"(8*c*) 'Central Provinces and Berar Act' shall mean an Act made by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar under the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause (9) insert—

"(9*a*) 'Chief Controlling Revenue Authority' or 'Chief Revenue Authority' shall mean—

(*a*) in provinces where there is a Board of Revenue, that Board;

(*b*) in provinces where there is a Revenue Commissioner, that Commissioner;

(*c*) in the Punjab, the Financial Commissioner; and

(*d*) elsewhere, such authority as, in relation to matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government, and in relation to other matters, the Provincial Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint".

At the end of clause (11) insert "Provided that in any Central Act passed after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, 'Colony' shall not include any Dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminister, 1931, any Provinces or State forming part of such a Dominion, or British Burma".

After clause (14) insert—

"(14*a*) 'Crown contracts' and equivalent expressions shall include contracts made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, contracts made in the exercise of the executive authority of the Central or any Provincial Government, contracts made by the Federal Railway Authority, and contracts made in connection with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

(14*b*) 'Crown debts' and equivalent expressions shall include debts due to the Secretary of State in Council, the Secretary of State, the Central Government, any Provincial Government, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative.

(14*c*) 'A grant' (including a transfer of land or of any interests therein or a payment of money) shall be deemed to be made by the Crown if it is made by or on behalf of His Majesty, the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government, any Provincial Government, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative.

(14*d*) 'Crown liabilities' and equivalent expressions shall include the liabilities of the Secretary of State in Council, the Secretary of State, the Central Government, any Provincial Government, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative.

(14*e*) 'Crown property' and equivalent expressions shall include any property vested in His Majesty or otherwise held for the purposes of the Central or any Provincial Government, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative.

(14*f*) 'Crown representative' shall mean His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

(14*g*) 'Crown revenues' and equivalent expressions shall include any revenues vesting in His Majesty".

After clause (18) insert—

"(18*a*) 'Federal Government' shall

(*a*) in relation to anything done or to be done after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, but before the establishment of the Federation, mean, as respects matters with respect to which the Governor-General is by and under the provisions of the said Act for the time being in force required to act in his discretion, the Governor-General, and as respects other matters, the Governor-General in Council; and

(b) in relation to anything done or to be done after the establishment of the Federation mean the Governor-General acting or not acting in his discretion, and exercising or not exercising his individual judgment, according to the provision in that behalf made by and under the said Act;

and shall include—

(i) in relation to functions entrusted under section 124 (1) of the said Act to the Government of a Province, the Provincial Government acting within the scope of the authority given to it under that subsection; and

(ii) in relation to the administration of a Chief Commissioner's province, the Chief Commissioner acting within the scope of the authority given to him under section 94 (3) of the said Act;

(18b) 'Federal Railway Authority' shall mean the Federal Railway Authority constituted by the Government of India Act, 1935, or, before the establishment of that Authority, the Central Government."

For clause (21) substitute—

"(21) 'Government' or 'the Government' shall include both the Central Government and any Provincial Government."

After clause (21) insert—

"(22) 'Government securities' shall mean securities of the Central or any Provincial Government and shall include sterling securities of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Secretary of State."

Omit clause (22).

In clause (24) after "appeal" insert "not including the Federal Court".

For clause (27) substitute—

"(27) 'India' shall mean British India together with all territories of any Indian Ruler under the suzerainty of His Majesty, all territories under the suzerainty of such an Indian Ruler, the tribal areas, and any other territories which His Majesty in Council may, from time to time, after ascertaining the views of the Central Government and the Central Legislature, declare to be part of India;

(27a) 'Indian law' shall include any law, ordinance, order, byelaw, rule or regulation passed or made at any time by any competent Legislature, authority, or person in British India;

(27b) 'Indian State' shall include any territory, whether described as a State, an Estate, a Jagir or otherwise belonging to or under the suzerainty of a Ruler who is under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and not being part of British India".

Omit clause (29).

At the end of clause (30) insert "or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Madras under the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause (34) insert—

"(34a) 'North-West Frontier Province Act' shall mean an Act made by the Local Legislature or the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province under the Government of India Act, or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province under the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause (37) insert—

"(37a) 'Official Gazette' or 'Gazette' shall mean the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the official gazette of a province;

(37b) 'Orissa Act' shall mean an Act made by the Provincial Legislature, or the Governor of Orissa under the Government of India Act, 1935".

Clause (40).—In sub-clause (a) for "Government" substitute "Crown", and in sub-clause (b) omit "of the Government of India or of any Local Government", "by the Government of India or the Local Government", and "and extradition".

For clause (43) substitute—

"(43) 'Province' shall mean a Presidency, a Governor's Province, a Lieutenant-Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province;

(43a) 'Provincial Government', as respects anything done or to be done after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall mean—

(a) in a Governor's Province, the Governor acting or not acting in his discretion, and exercising or not exercising his individual judgment, according to the provision in that behalf made by and under the said Act; and

(b) in a Chief Commissioner's Province, the Central Government, and, as respects anything done before the commencement of Part III of the said Act, shall mean the authority or person authorised at the relevant date to administer executive government in the Province in question".

At the end of clause (44a) insert—

"or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of the Punjab under the Government of India Act, 1935".

In clause (46) after "made" insert "by the Central Government" and at the end of the clause insert "or under section 95 or section 96 of the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause (52) insert—

"(52a) 'Sind Act' shall mean an Act made by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of Sind under the Government of India Act, 1935".

After clause 54 insert—

"(54a) 'suits by or against the Crown' and equivalent expressions shall include suits by or against the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government, a Provincial Government or the Crown Representative".

At the end of clause (55a) insert "or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of the United Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935".

In section 4 omit "British India", "Government of India", "High Court" and "Local Government".

After section 4 insert—

"Application of certain definitions to all Indian laws.

4-A.—(1) The definitions in section 3 of the expressions "British India", "Central Act", "Central Government", "Central Legislature", "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority", "Chief Revenue Authority", "Crown contracts", "Crown debts", "Crown grants", "Crown liabilities", "Crown property", "Crown Representative", "Crown revenues", "Federal Government", "Federal Railway Authority", "Gazette", "Government", "Government Securities", "High Court", "India", "Indian law", "Indian State", "Official Gazette", "Provincial Government" and "suits by or against the Crown" apply also, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, to all Indian laws.

(2) In any Indian law, references to the "Provincial Government" or "Central Government" in any provision conferring power to make appointments to the civil services of, or civil posts under, the crown in India include references to such person as the Provincial Government or the Central Government, as the case may be, may direct, and in any provision conferring power to make rules prescribing the conditions of service of persons serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India include references to any person authorised by the Provincial Government or the Central Government, as the case may be, to make rules for the purpose.

(3) The references in any Indian law to servants of or under, or to service of or under, a Government or a Province, to property of, or belonging to, or vested in, the Secretary of State in Council or a Government or a Province, and to forfeitures to a Government or a Province, shall be construed as references respectively to persons in the service of the Crown, to the service of the Crown, to property vested in the Crown and to forfeitures to the Crown".

Section 5.—In subsection (2) after "1915" insert "or under section 32 of the Government of India Act, 1935".

* * * * * * *

The Lepers Act, 1898.

(III of 1898.)

Section 19.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government"; for "the territories of any Native Prince or State in India", substitute "any Indian State", and after "any leper asylum" insert "in the Province".

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(VI of 1898.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (*b*) for "the Governor-General in Council" (in the first two places where those words occur) substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 6.—For "The Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "The Crown".

Section 26.—In subsection (1) for "by the Governor-General in Council" substitute "by the Central or the Provincial Government"; and in subsection (2) for "signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government" substitute "of the Central Government or, as the case may be, of the Provincial Government".

Section 27.—For "Native State" substitute "Indian State".

Section 31.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the S ecretary of State".

Section 33.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 34.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council shall not" substitute "neither the Central Government nor the Secretary of State shall".

Section 35.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Central Government, the Secretary of State".

Sections 36 and 46.—For "Native State" substitute "Indian State".

Section 48.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown".

Section 57.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

The Livestock Importation Act, 1898.

(IX of 1898.)

Section 4.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(II of 1899.)

Section 2.—Omit subsection (8).

In clause (*b*) of subsection (9) for "the Local Government", substitute "the collecting Government".

After subsection (12) insert—

"(12-A) 'collecting Government' means—

(*a*) in relation to stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurances, proxies and receipts, and in relation to any other stamp duty chargeable under this Act and falling within item 59 in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government;

(*b*) save as aforesaid, the Provincial Government".

Section 3.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 9.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the collecting Government" and for "British India" substitute "the territories under its administration".

Sections 10, 16 and 18.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "collecting Government".

Section 26.—For "the Secretary of State in Council" and "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Crown".

Section 33.—In subsection (3) for "the Governor-General in Council" and "the Local Government" substitute "the collecting Government".

Section 35.—In proviso (*e*) for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 37.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the collecting Government".

Section 49.—For "the Local Government" substitute "the collecting Government".

Section 55.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 57.—In subsection (1) for paragraphs (*a*) to (*e*) substitute—

"(*a*) if the case arises in the Province of Madras or in Coorg, to the High Court at Madras;

(*b*) if it arises in the Province of Bombay, to the High Court at Bombay;

(*c*) if it arises in Sind, to the Judicial Commissioner's Court;

(*d*) if it arises in Agra or in Ajmer-Merwara, to the High Court at Allahabad;

(*e*) if it arises in Oudh, to the Chief Court;

(*f*) if it arises in Bihar or in Orissa, to the High Court at Patna;

(*g*) if it arises in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, or Delhi, to the High Court at Lahore;

(*h*) if it arises in the Central Provinces and Berar, to the High Court at Nagpur, and

(*i*) if it arises in any other part of British India, to the High Court at Calcutta",

In subsection (2) for "or Chief Court" substitute "Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court".

Sections 58, 59 and 60.—For "or Chief Court" substitute "Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court".

Section 70.—For "the Local Government" substitute "the collecting Government".

Section 74.—For "Local Government" substitute "collecting Government" and omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 75.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "collecting Government"

Section 76.—For subsection (1) substitute :—

"(1) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette".

Section 76A.—For "The Local Government may by notification in the local Official Gazette" substitute "The Central Government, subject to the provisions of section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Provincial Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette".

Schedule I, Item 35.—Omit exemption (*b*).

Item 53.—In exemptions (*a*) and (*f*) for "Government" substitute "Crown".

Item 57.—In exemption (*c*) for "Governor of Bombay in Council" substitute "Provincial Government", and in exemption (*e*) for "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Item 58A.—Omit exemption (*b*).

The Government Buildings Act, 1899.

(IV of 1899.)

Section 3.—For "the Government" substitute, in the first two places where those words occur, "the Crown" and in the third place where those words occur "the Government concerned".

Section 4.—In subsection (1) for "the Government" substitute "the Government concerned".

Omit subsection (3).

The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

(IX of 1899.)

Omit section 23.

The Currency Conversion (Army) Act, 1899.

(XIX of 1899.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Prisoners Act, 1900.

(III of 1900.)

Section 15.—In paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) for "of the Governor-General in Council, or of any Local Government" substitute "of the Central Government ,or of the Crown Representative, or of any Provincial Government, or of the Government of Burma".

In paragraph (*b*) of that subsection for "the territories of any Native Prince or State in India" substitute "any Indian State".

In sub-paragraph (*i*) of that paragraph for "British Government" substitute "Crown", for "by the Native Prince or State" substitute "by the State or the Ruler thereof" and for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

In sub-paragraph (*ii*) of that paragraph omit "in British India or", "the Governor-General in Council or" and "as the case may be".

In paragraph (*c*) of that subsection for "in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India" substitute "in Any Indian State", and omit "of the Governor General in Council or".

After the said paragraph (*c*) insert—

"Provided that effect shall not be given to any sentence or odrer or warrant for detention passed or issued by any court or tribunal in Burma without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government concerned".

In subsection (2) for "Native Prince" substitute "Ruler", for "British Government" substitute "Crown" and for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Repreesentative".

Section 18.—In subsection (1) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Crown".

In subsection (2) for "shall be such as the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government authorised by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf" substitute "shall in each Province be such as the Provincial Government".

In subsection (3) for "British Government" substitute "Crown"; for "by any Native Prince or State in India or by the Governor-General in Council" substitute "by any Indian State or the Ruler thereof or the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 21.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 29.—In subsection (1) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and for "British India or to any prison in Berar" substitute "the Province, or with the consent of the Provincial Government concerned, to any prison in any other Province".

In subsection (2) for the words down to "its control" substitute "Subject to the orders, and under the control, of the Provincial Government" and omit from "or, in the case of a prisoner" to the end of the section.

Section 30.—In subsection (4) for "the territories of any Native Prince or State in India" substitute "any Indian State" and for "such Native Prince or State" substitute "such State or the Ruler thereof".

Section 33.—For "Any court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861", substitute "Any court which is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 40.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 50.—For "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 51.—Omit "and in cases arising under section 40, the Governor-General in Council" and "or the Gazette of India, as the case may be".

The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

(XIII of 1900.)

Section 16.—For "Government" substitute "any Government".

The Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901.

(II of 1901.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (*g*) for "the Government" substitute "the Central Government or the Federal Railway Authority or a Provincial Government".

Section 4.—For "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 6.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government" and in subsection (2) omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 7.—Omit "and the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and "or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council"; and in subsection (4) omit "or in the local Official Gazette".

The Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903.

(VII of 1903.)

Throughout the Act, except in Section 44, for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government" and omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 37.—For "Bombay and Rangoon" substitute "and Bombay".

Section 44.—Omit "and the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

The Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

(IX of 1903.)

Section 1.—Omit 'except Aden".

Section 3.—Omit "or to Aden".

The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.

(XIV of 1903.)

Section 1.—In subsection (3) for "the territories of any Indian Prince or State in India" substitute "any Indian State".

Section 2.—In sub-section (4) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Privincial Government for each Province and the Central Government for British subjects and servants of the Crown in any Indian State".

The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

(XV of 1903.)

Section 3.—Omit "or to any Local Government" and "or the Local Government, as the case may be".

Section 4.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government."

Section 5.—Omit "or any Local Government" and "or the Local Government."

Section 6.—Omit "or the Local Government as the case may be".

Section 8A.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 9.—Omit "or to any Local Government".

Section 10.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 11.—Omit "or the Local Government, as the case may be".

Section 15.—Omit "or the Local Government".

Section 19.—For "may be exercised by any Local Government" substitute "shall be powers of the Central Government", and in paragraph (*c*) for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 20.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

(VII of 1904.)

Section 2.—For "the Government" and "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Sections 3 and 4.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 5.—For "the Local Government", "the Secretary of State for India in Council", "the Government" and "Government" substitute "the Central Government"; and omit subsection (3).

Section 10.—For "Local Government", where those words first occur substitute "Central Government" and for "the Local Government may proceed to acquire it" substitute "the Central Government may direct the Provincial Government to acquire it".

Section 10A.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 14.—For "the Local Government" and "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 15.—For "the Local Government" and "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 16.—For "Government" substitute the "Central Government".

Section 17.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 18.—For "the Local Government" and "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 19.—For "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 20.—Omit "after consulting the Local Government" and, in subsection (2), for "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 20A.—For "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 20B.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 23.—Omit "or the Local Government".

The Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(VIII of 1904.)

Section 2.—For subsection (2) (*b*) substitute—

"(*b*) the expression the Government" means the Central Government in the case of a University which is a corporation with objects not confined to a single Province, and the Provincial Government in other cases".

Section 8.—For "Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "Government".

Section 27.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Government" and at the end of the section insert—

"Provided that if the effect of any such order would be either—

(*a*) to confine to one Province the powers of a University whose powers would, but for the order, not be so confined; or

(*b*) to extend beyond one Province the powers of University whose powers previously were restricted to one Province,

the order may only be made jointly by the Central Government and the Governments of all the Provinces affected".

The First Schedule.—After " the Member of Council of " insert " or Minister of " ; for " Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bengal or Minister appointed by the Governor to be " substitute " Minister of the Governor of Bengal " ; for " Chief Court of the Punjab " substitute " High Court at Lahore " and for " Local Government " substitute " Government " ; but save as aforesaid the Schedule shall stand unmodified.

The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905.

(IV of 1905.)

After section 3 insert—

" Cessation of Railway Board on establishment of Federal Railway Authority.

4. On the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, the Railway Board shall cease to exist and any notification issued under section 2 of this Act shall cease to have effect, without prejudice, however, to the validity of anything previously done in pursuance thereof ".

The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(III of 1906.)

Sections 16 and 20.—Omit " or by the Local Government ".

The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.

(VI of 1908.)

Section 7.—Omit " the Local Government or ".

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

(IX of 1908.)

Section 13.—For " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 26.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

The First Schedule.—In article (149) after " India in Council " insert " the Secretary of State, the Crown Representative, the Central Government or any Provincial Government " ; in article (151) for " Lahore and Rangoon " substitute " and Lahore " ; and in article (162) omit " Rangoon ".

The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

(XIV of 1908.)

Section 16.—Omit subsection (2).

The Indian Ports Act, 1908.

(XV of 1908.)

Section 1.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 2.—In paragrpah (1) omit " or the Government of India ".

Section 3.—In paragraph (3) for " Local Government " substitute " Government " and after paragraph (7) add—

" (8) ' Major port ' means any port which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare, or may under any law for the time being in force have declared, to be a major port.

(9) ' Government ', as respects major ports, for all purposes, and, as respects other ports, for the purposes of making rules under clause (*p*) of section 6 (1) and of the appointment and control of port health-officers under section 17, means the Central Government, and save as aforesaid, means the Provincial Government."

Chapter II.—In the heading for " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Sections 4 and 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government".

Section 6.—In subsection (1) for ' ' Local Government " substitute " Government " ; in paragraph (*j*) and (*jj*) for " Government " substitute " Crown " ; and in paragraph (*p*) omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

In subsection (1A) omit " In addition to any rules which it is empowered to make under subsection (1) ".

Section 7.—For " Local Government " substitute "Government " and in subsection (4) for " that Government " substitute " the Government ".

Section 11.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 12.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government '" and for " that Government " substitute " the Government ".

Sections 13 and 17.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 18.—For " the Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " the Crown ".

Sections 19, 21, 22, 23 and 27.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 31.—In the proviso to subsection (1) for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Government".

Section 33.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

In subsection (2) for " within its own province " substitute " in British India or, as the case may be, in the Province " and omit the proviso.

Omit the proviso to subsection (3).

Section 34.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 35.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government " and omit the proviso.

Section 36.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

In subsection (2) for " that Government " substitute " the Government ".

Section 37.—In subsection (1) after " any number of ports " insert " in the Province not being major ports " and omit the proviso.

In paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council " and " and shall cause effect to be given to any directions which the Governor-General in Council may deem it necessary to issue with respect to such expenditure ".

Section 43.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

Section 46.—Omit " other than a port in Burma " and for " Local Government " substitute "Government "

Section 47.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Sections 49 and 50.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 54.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 62.—For " Indian Marine Service " substitute " the Royal Indian Navy ".

Section 64.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

Section 65.—For " with the previous sanction of the Local Government " substitute " with the previous sanction, in the case of a cantonment authority or the port authority of a major port, of the Central Government, and in other cases of the Provincial Government ".

Section 68.—For " Local Government " substitute " Government ".

The First Schedule.—In Part III, for " Local Government " in column 3 substitute " Government", and omit the entries relating to Aden.

Omit Part IV.

The Indian Registration Act, 1908.

(XVI of 1908.)

Section 3.—In subsection (2) for " under Government " substitute " under the Crown ".

Omit section 4.

Section 6.—Omit the proviso.

Section 13.—In subsection (1) omit " All appointments made by the Inspector-General under section 6 and " and omit subsection (3).

Section 14.—Omit subsection (1).

Section 17.—In paragraph (*vii*) of subsection (2) for " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

Section 83.—In subsection (1) omit " the Branch Inspector General of Sindh ".

Omit section 92.

The Whipping Act, 1909.

(IV of 1909.)

Section 5.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(IX of 1910.)

Section 12.—In subsection (2) omit " or Rangoon " and in subsection (5) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government ".

Sections 18, 20 and 30.—Omit " or Rangoon ".

Section 32.—For " the Local Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

Section 35.—Omit " or the local official Gazette as the case may be ".

Section 36.—In subsection (1) after " and every Electric Inspector so appointed shall " insert " in relation to mines, oilfields and railways " ; and in subsection (2) after " and every Inspector so appointed shall " insert " except in relation to mines, oilfields and railways ".

Section 37.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Gov ernment " and in subsection (1) omit " for the whole or any part of British India ".

Section 38.—In subsection (3) for " British India " substitute " the Province " and for " Governor-Genral in Council " substitute "Provincial Government".

After section 38 insert—

38A. The provisions of sections 37 and 38 shall, in relation to rules affecting mines, oilfields and railways, have effect as if the references to the Provincial Government and the Province were references to the Central Government and British India respectively." " Rules as to mines, etc."

Section 49.—For " the Government " substitute " any Government in British India ".

Section 53.—In subsection (1) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government " and after paragraph (*a*) insert :—

" (*aa*) where the Federal Railway Authority is the addressee, at the office of the Authority ".

The Indian Museum Act, 1910.

(X of 1910.)

Section 2.—In subsection (1) for paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*) substitute :—

" (*b*) four other persons to be nominated by the Central Government ".

Section 9.—For (*a*) substitute :—

" (*a*) no officer shall be appointed without the approval of the Central Government ; and "

Section 13.—Omit " under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force " and for " Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

For section 15 substitute—

15. Subject to such conditions as the Central Government may approve, the Trustees may deliver possession of the whole or any part of the property described in the schedule to such person as that Government may appoint ". " Power to Trustees to part with certain property in their possession.

The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

(II of 1911.)

Section 2.—For paragrpah (1) substitute :—

" (1) ' Advocate General ' means an Advocate General appointed under the Government of India Act, 1935."

Section 21A.—In subsections (1) and (2) for " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute "Central Government ".

Section 72.—For " the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant Governor of Burma " substitute " the Provincial Governments of Madras and Bombay ".

The Indian Army Act, 1911.

(VIII of 1911.)

After section 6 insert—

6A. When an officer, warrant officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Burma Forces is a member of a body of those forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's Indian Forces under such conditions as may be prescribed, then for the purposes of command and descipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers he shall in relation to that body of His Majesty's Indian Forces be treated and have all such powers as if he were an officer, warrant officer or non-commissioned officer as the case may be of His Majessy's Indian Forces. " Relations between Indian Forces and Burman Forces when acting together, etc.

(2) When an officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces is a member of a body of those forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's Burma Forces under such conditions as may be prescribed, then for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers the officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of that body of His Majesty's Burma Forces shall in relation to him be treated and have all such powers as if they were officers, warrant officers or non-commissioned officers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.

(3) In this section "prescribed" means "prescribed by the Central Government and the Governor of Burma", and, for the purposes of this section, the relative rank of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of His Majesty's Indian Forces and His Majesty's Burma Forces may be determined by regulations made by the Central Government and the Governor of Burma."

Section 7.—In clause (17) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Sections 31, 35 and 36.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 41.—For "In which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction by virtue of the Indian (Foreign Juridsiction) Order in Council, 1902," substitute "in which the Central Government or the Crown Representative exercises jurisdiction by virtue of the Government of India Act, 1935, or of any Order in Council made under the Foreign Juridsdiction Act, 1890".

Section 85.—For subsection (3) substitute—

"(3) When the witness resides in any Indian State or tribal area in which there is an officer representing the Central Government or the Crown Represntative, the commission may be issued to that officer."

Section 90.—For "civil or military service of the Government" substitute "service of the Crown".

Section 92.—For "civil or military service of Government" substitute "service of the Crown".

Section 115.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown".

Section 126.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.

(X of 1911.)

Section 1.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 2.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

(II of 1912.)

Section 19.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 28.—In subsection (2) for "Local Government" substitute "Government" and at the end add the following paragraph :—

"In this subsection 'Government' in relation to stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts, and in relation to any stamp duty falling within Item 59 in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, means the Central Government, and save as aforesaid means the Provincial Government."

The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

(IV of 1912.)

Section 2.—For "established under the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911" substitute "constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent".

Section 3.—In paragraph (1) for "by Government" substitute 'by any Government in British India"; in paragraph (2) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and in paragraph (7) for "medical officer of Government" substitute "medical officer in the service of the Crown".

Section 17.—Omit "or Rangoon".

Sections 22 and 35.—Fot "any asylum established by Government" substitute "any Government asylum".

For section 89-A substitute—

"Fixation of cost of maintenance."

89A. (1) In computing the amount payable on account of the cost of maintenance of lunatics detained in any asylum for the cost of whose maintenance any Provincial Government is liable, charges may be included on account of the upkeep of the asylum and of the capital cost of establishment thereof.

(2) In the case of any such lunatic under detention immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, the amount payable by any Provincial Government on account of the cost of his maintenance shall be determined in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor-General in Council in force immediately before that date and applicable to his case.

Section 89B.—Omit subsection (2).

Section 91.—In paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) for "established under the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911" substitute "constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent" and in paragraph (*g*) for "asylums established by Government" substitute "Government asylums".

Section 95.—For "by Government" substitute "by the Secretary of State or any Government in British India" and in subsection (2) for "The Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "The Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Government concerned".

Section 98.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative or by the law of Burma".

After section 100 insert the following section :—

"Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

100A. The powers conferred by this Act upon the Provincial Government shall, in relation to the Ranchi European Mental Hospital, be powers of the Central Government."

The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

(V of 1912.)

Throughout the Act for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

(VI of 1912.)

Section 2.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Omit section 40.

The Third Schedule.—For "British and Colonial" substitute "British Burman and Colonial"; for "whereon interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government" substitute "whereon interest is guaranteed by any Government in British India or by the Secretary of State as successor to the Secretary of State for India in Council"; and for "the Brtish or any Colonial Government" substitute "the British, the Burman or any Colonial Government".

The Official Trustees Act, 1913.

(II of 1913.)

Section 1.—For " British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India " substitute " British subjects in Indian States ".

Section 2.—For paragraph (1) substitute—

" (1) ' Government ' or ' the Government ' means in relation to any Province, the Provincial Government, and, in relation to British subjects in Indian States, the Central Government. "

For paragraph (2) substitute—

" (2) ' High Court ' means—

(*a*) in relation to Bengal, Assam, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the High Court at Calcutta ;

(*b*) in relation to Madras and Coorg, the High Court at Madras ;

(*c*) in relation to Bombay and British Baluchistan, the High Court at Bombay ;

(*d*) in relation to the United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara, the High Court at Allahabad ;

(*e*) in relation to the Punjab and Delhi, the High Court at Lahore ;

(*f*) in relation to the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the High Court at Patna ;

(*g*) in relation to the Central Provinces and Berar, the High Court at Nagpur ;

(*h*) in relation to Sind, the Judicial Commissioner's Court ;

(*i*) in relation to the North-West Frontier Province, the Judicial Commissioner's Court ;

(*j*) in relation to British subjects in any Indian State, that one of the aforesaid courts which the Central Government may from time to time notify in this behalf. "

Omit paragraphs (3), (5), (6) and (7).

At the end of the section insert—

" (8) ' Division " means the Province or State or group of States for which an Official Trustee has been appointed under this Act. "

Section 3.—Omit " at a Presidency-town " and for " Presidency " substitute " Division".

Section 4.—For subsection (1) substitute—

" (1) The Provincial Government for each Province, and the Central Government for British subjects in any Indian State or group of Indian States, shall appoint an Official Trustee :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to bar the appointment of the same person as Official Trustee for two or more Divisions."

In subsection (2) omit " of any of the said Presidencies " and after paragraph (*c*) insert—

" or (*d*) in the case of a Province other than Bengal, Madras or Bombay, a person already in the service of the Crown."

Omit subsection (3).

Section 6.—For " Presidency " substitute " Division ".

Section 15.—Omit " or of the Government of India".

Section 24.—In sub-section (2) for " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Government " and at the end of the subsection insert—

" Provided that nothing in this section affects any option afforded to a claimant by section 179 of the Government of India Act, 1935."

Omit section 31.

After section 32 insert—

32A. The amendments of this Act which come into force on the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall not affect any legal proceedings pending in any court on that date or be construed as automatically transferring any property from any Official Trustee to any other Official Trustee : but nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a transfer of any such property in accordance with any of the other provisions of this Act." "Saving.

The Administrator-General's Act, 1913.

Section 1.—In subsection (2) for " British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India " substitute " British subjects in Indian States".

Section 2.—For paragraph (3) substitute—

" (3) ' Government ' or ' the Government ' means, in relation to any Province, the Provincial Government, and in relation to British subjects in Indian States, the Central Government."

Omit paragraphs (7), (9), (10) and (11).

At the end of the section insert—

" (12) ' High Court ' means—

(*a*) in relation to Bengal, Assam and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the High Court at Calcutta ;

(*b*) in relation to Madras and Coorg, the High Court at Madras ;

(*c*) in relation to Bombay and British Baluchistan, the High Court at Bombay ;

(*d*) in relation to the United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara, the High Court at Allahabad ;

(*e*) in relation to the Punjab and Delhi, the High Court at Lahore ;

(*f*) in relation to the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, the High Court at Patna.

(*g*) in relation to the Central Provinces and Berar, the High Court at Nagpur;

(*h*) in relation to Sind, the Judicial Commissioner's Court;

(*i*) in relation to the North-West Frontier Province, the Judicial Commissioner's Court; and

(*j*) in relation to British subjects in any Indian State, that one of the aforesaid courts which the Central Government may from time to time notify in this behalf.

(13) 'Division' means the Province or State or group of States for which in Administrator-General has been appointed under this Act."

Section 3.—For subsection (1) substitute—

"(1) The Provincial Government for each Province, and the Central Government for British subjects in any Indian State or group of Indian States, shall appoint an Administrator-General:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to bar the appointment of the same person as Administrator-General for two or more Divisions."

In subsection (2) omit "of any of the said Presidencies" and after paragraph (*c*) insert—

"or (*d*) in the case of a Province other than Bengal, Madras or Bombay, a person already in the service of the Crown".

Omit subsection (3).

Section 5.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 6.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division" and omit "at the Presidency-town".

Section 7.—Omit "at any Presidency-town" and for "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 8.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 9.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division" and omit "at the Presidency-town".

Section 10.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

For section 23 substitute—

"Name in which probate or letters to be granted.

23. All probates or letters of administration granted to any Administrator-Generel shall be granted to him by that name."

Section 24.—Omit "at any Presidency-town" and for "Presidency" and "Presidencies" substitute "Division" and "Divisions" and at the end of the section insert—

"A grant made by the High Court at Rangoon before the separation of Burma from India shall have the same effect for the purposes of this section as it would have had if the separation had not taken place".

Section 25.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 28.—Omit "at the Presidency-town" and for "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Sections 31 and 38.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 39.—Omit "or of the Government of India".

Section 48.—Omit "at the Presidency town".

Section 53.—In subsection (2) omit "at the Presidency-town"; for "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Government", and at the end of the subsection add—

"Provided that nothing in this section affects any option afforded to a claimant by section 179 of the Government of India Act, 1935."

Section 54.—For "Presidency" substitute "Division".

Section 55.—Omit "or in the town of Rangoon".

Omit section 58.

After section 59 insert—

"Saving.

59A. The amendments of this Act which come into force on the commencement of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall not affect the jurisdiction of any court with respect to any proceedings then pending before it and shall not be construed as transferring the administration of any property or estate then in the hands of any Administrator-General to any other Administrator-General."

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(VII of 1913.)

Throughout the Act, except as expressly provided for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government", and for "Act of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "Indian law".

Section 2.—After paragraph (16) insert—

"(17) 'trading corporation' means a trading corporation within the meaning of Item 33 in List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935.

After section 2 insert—

"Provisions as to companies registered in Burma or Aden before separation from India.

2A.—Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section, a company which was immediately before the separation of Burma and Aden from India a company as defined by the said section, being a company the registered office whereof is in Burma or Aden,—

(*a*) shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a company registered and incorporated outside British India, and

(*b*) shall not, unless the subject matter or context so requires, be included in the expressions 'company', 'existing company', 'public company', and 'private company',

provided that—

(*i*) for the purposes of section 277 of this Act such a company shall, for a period of six months from the separation, be deemed to be a company incorporated and registered in British India.

(*ii*) the separation of Burma and Aden from India shall not render valid any mortgage or charge which, immediately before that date, was void against the liquidator or creditors of such company."

Sections 6, 7 and 8.—In paragraph (*iii*) of sub-section (1) after "the objects of the company" insert "and except in the case of trading corporations, the territories to which they extend".

Section 11.—In subsection (4) omit "under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government".

After section 42 insert—

"42A.—(1) The provisions of sections 41 and 42 shall apply in relation to Burma as they apply in relation to the United Kingdom.

(2) In the application of the said provisions to Burma, reference to a British register shall be construed as references to a Burma register ".

Section 87c.—In subsection (3) for " Government " substitute " any Government ".

Section 109.—At the end of the section insert—

" In this section ' British India ' does not include Burma or Aden, whatever the date of the mortgage or charge in question ".

Section 232.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown ".

Section 245.—For " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Central Government or the Crown Representative ".

Section 286.—Omit subsection (3).

After section 289 insert—

289-A. The powers conferred by this Act on the Central Government shall, in relation to companies with objects confined to a single Province which are not trading corporations, be powers of the Provincial Government ". "Application of Act to non-trading companies with purely Provincial objects.

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

(II of 1914.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (b) after " air " insert " across any customs frontier as defined by the Central Government ".

Section 5.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

(III of 1914.)

Section 3.—The words " the Gazette of India " shall stand unmodified.

Section 6.—For " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Central Government ".

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

(VIII of 1914.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2) omit " Burma ".

Section 9.—For " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Provincial Government of that area ".

Section 10.—In the proviso to subsection (2) after " valid " insert " in any area ", and for ' the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Provincial Government of that area ".

Section 14.—In subsection (1) after " may " insert "for the purpose of implementing any international Convention relating to motor traffic ".

The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

(IX of 1914.)

Section 2.—At the end of the section insert—

" ' The Government ' or ' the appropriate Government ' means, in relation to cantonment authorities and in relation to port authorities in major ports, the Central Government, and in relation to other local authorities, the Provincial Government. "

Section 3.—For " Local Government " and " Governor-General in Council " substitute " appropriate Government ".

Sections 4 and 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " appropriate Government ".

Section 6.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " appropriate Government ".

For section 8 substitute—

8. The remedy mentioned in section 5 shall be available for the recovery of any money lent by the Secretary of State in Council to any local authority before the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the interest due on such money. " "Application of Act to loans existing previous to the fifth September, 1871.

Schedule I.—The entries relating to the Municipal Committee of Rangoon and the Commissioners for the port of Rangoon shall be omitted.

The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916.

(VII of 1916.)

Section 3.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

The Schedule.—For " Act of the Governor-General in Council " substitute " Act of the Central Legislature ".

The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.

(XV of 1916.)

Section 1.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 5.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government " and for " British India " substitute " the Province ".

The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917.

(I of 1917.)

Section 1.—In subsection (3) for " Governor of Fort St. George in Council " substitute " Provincial Government " and for " under his administraiton " substitute " mentioned in subsection (2) and under its administration ".

Section 6.—For " Bombay or Rangoon " substitute " or Bombay ".

After section 10 insert—

"Effect of certificates of survey.

10-A.—A certificate of survey shall have effect throughout the Province in which it was granted :

Provided that such a certificate may be endorsed by the Provincial Government of any other Province, or with the general or special sanction of the Provincial Government of that other Province, by the authority granting it so as to have effect in that other Province, or any part thereof, and, if so endorsed shall have effect accordingly."

Section 11.—After "shall not be in force" insert "in any Province" in paragraph (c) for "by any Local Government" substitute "by the Provincial Government of the Province in which it was granted and at end of the section insert the following paragraph—

"A certificate of survey shall not be in force "in any Province by virtue of any endorsement in respect of that Province, after notice has been given by the Provincial Government of that Province, to the owner or master of a steam vessel, that that Government has cancelled or suspended the endorsement."

Section 13.—For "A certificate of survey may be suspended or cancelled by any Local Government if it has reason to believe" substitute "A certificate of survey or any endorsement thereon made under section 10-A may be suspended or cancelled by the Government of the Province in which the certificate was granted or in respect of which the endorsement was made, as the case may be, if that Government has reason to believe".

Section 14.—At the end of the section insert the following paragraph—

"Where an endorsement on any certificate of survey for any Province has been suspended or cancelled, the Provincial Government of that Province may require the certificate of survey to be delivered up to such officer as that Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, in order that particulars of the suspension or cancellation of the endorsement may be noted on the certificate."

Section 15.—For the words from the beginning to "cancelling the certificate" substitute "If a Povincial Government suspends or cancels an endorsement made under section 10-A on a certificate of survey it".

Sections 22, 22-A and 28.—For "in its discretion" substitute "if it thinks fit".

Section 29.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 31.—For the words from the beginning to "and a license" substitute "A certificate of competency or service or a licence granted under this Chapter."

Section 45.—For the words from the beginning to "in the following cases, namely" substitute "Any certificate granted or any endorsement made under Chapter III may be suspended or cancelled by the Government of the Province in which the certificate was granted or, as the case may be, in respect of which the endorsement was made, in the following cases, namely" and in the proviso after "a certificate" insert "or endorsement".

Section 47.—For the words from the beginning to "cancelling the certificate" substitute "If a Provincial Government suspends or cancels an endorsement under this Chapter, it" and for the second "such certificate" substitute "the certificate".

Sections 49 and 54-A.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 68.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 69.—For Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and for "the Government of India" substitute "or any Government in British India".

Section 70.—At the end of the section insert—

"Provided that no such notification shall be made after the end of March, 1937".

Section 73.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

The Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

(II of 1917.)

Section 4.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Destruction of Records Act, 1917.

(V of 1917.)

Omit section 2.

Section 3.—In paragraph (c) of subsection (2) for "the Local Government or any officer specially authorised in that behalf by the Local Government" substitute—

"(i) if the documents relate to purposes of a Province, the Provincial Government or any officer specially authorised in that behalf by that Government ;

(ii) in any other case, the Central Government or an officer specially authorised in that behalf by that Government".

Substitute for subsection (3)—

"(3) Rules made under this section by any High Court or by a Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by an officer specially authorised in that behalf by any Provincial Government shall be subject to the previous approval of the Provincial Government ; and rules made by an officer specially authorised in that behalf by the Central Government shall be subject to the previous approval of the Central Government."

The Transfer of Property Validating Act, 1917.

(XXVI of 1917.)

Section 1.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government of any Province" and for "any other part of British India specified in the notification" substitute "the whole or any part of that Province".

The Cinematograph Act, 1918.

(II of 1918.)

Section 4.—Omit "or in the town of Rangoon".

Section 7.—In subsection (1) omit " authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council " and for "in the service of Government " substitute " in the service of the Crown".

In subsection (5) omit " or in the town of Rangoon ".

In subsection (6) omit " in its discretion ".

The Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918.

(XX of 1918.)

Section 2.—For " Act of the Governor-General in Council in " substitute " Act of the Central Legislature ".

The Cotton Cloth Act, 1918.

(XXIII of 1918.)

Throughout the Act, for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government".

Section 12.—In subsection (3) omit " the Gazette of India or " and " as the same may be".

The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919.

(I of 1919.)

Section 2.—For " the service of Government " substitute " service under the Crown "; and at the end of the section add " and, the 'appropriate Government' means, in relation to cantonment authorities and port authorities in major ports the Central Government, and in relation to other authorities, the Provincial Government".

Section 3.—For " the service of Government " substitute " service under the Crown".

Section 4.—For " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Central Government or any Provincial Government " for " the local Government " substitute " the appropriate Government "; and for " under Government " substitute " under the Crown ".

Section 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " appropriate Government".

The Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919.

(X of 1919.)

Section 2.—Omit the definition of Chief Revenue Authority.

Section 8.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

The Poisons Act, 1919.

(XII of 1919.)

Section 2.—Omit " Subject to the control of the Governer-General in Council ".

Section 3.—After " British India " insert " across any customs frontier defined by the Central Government".

Section 4.—Omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 6.—Omit " into British India " and after " without a licence " insert " into British India across a customs frontier defined by the Central Government".

Section 8.—Omit " and subject to the control of Governor-General in Council " and after " of this Act " insert " except section 3 ".

Section 9.—In subsection (2) omit " in its discretion " and after " of this Act " insert " except section 3 ".

The Indemnity Act, 1919.

(XXVII of 1919.)

Throughout the Act " for " officers of Government " and " officer of Government " substitute " officers of the Crown " and " officer of the Crown".

Section 5.—For " appointed by the Government " substitute " appointed by the Central Government ".

Section 6.—For " on behalf of the Government " substitute " on behalf of the Crown ".

The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

(V of 1920.)

Long Title.—For " Rangoon " substitute " Karachi ".

Preamble.—For " the Towns of Rangoon and Karachi " substitute " the town of Karachi ".

Section 2.—Omit " the town of Rangoon ".

Section 79.—For subsection (1) substitute—

" (1) The High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act."

In subsection (3) omit " in the Gazette of India or " and " as the case may be ".

The Indian Securities Act, 1920.

(X of 1920.)

Section 2.—At the end insert—

" (c) 'the Government' or 'Government' in relation to any loan or security, means the Government raising the loan or issuing the security ".

Sections 6, 7 and 9.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Government".

Section 13.—For "Local Government" substitute "Government".

Section 24.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Government".

After section 25 insert—

"Provision as to Indian securities.

26. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the rights of all persons in relation to Indian securities are to be determined, in connection with all such questions as are dealt with by this Act in relation to Government securities, by the law of British India."

The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

(XIV of 1920.)

Section 1.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Government of any Province" and for "any specified Province or area" substitute "that Province or any specified area therein".

The Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

(XV of 1920.)

Schedule II.—For the entry relating to Bombay substitute—

"Bombay	10	7·8
Western India States		3
Sind		1·2"

The Indian Passport Act, 1920.

(XXXIV of 1920.)

Section 4.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 5.—For Local Government" substitute "Central Government" and for "officer of Government" substitute "officer of the Crown".

The Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920.

(XXXIX of 1920.)

Long Title and Preamble.—After "the Government of India Act" insert "or the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 4.—For clause (*b*) substitute—

"(*b*) 'election' means an election to a Chamber of any Legislature or Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act or the Government of India Act, 1935."

In clause (*c*) for "Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor" substitute "Governor-General or Governor".

Section 12.—Omit "or Lieutenant-Governor".

Section 13.—For the proviso substitute—

"Provided that the Governor-General, in the case of an election to a Chamber of the Federal Legislature, or the Indian Legislature, and the Governor, in the case of an election to a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature, may, in his discretion, exempt any such person from such disqualification".

After section 14 add—

"Special provision as to elections under Government of India Act, 1935.

15. As respects elections to a Chamber of a Legislature constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, this Part of this Act shall have effect subject to any relevant provision of any Order in Council or rules made under that Act in relation to such elections."

The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

(XLVII of 1920.)

Section 10.—For "the Government" substitute "any Government".

Sections 13-A, 23 and 25.—After "British India" insert "or British Burma".

Section 28.—For "officers of the Government" and "officer of Government" substitute "officers of the Crown" and "officer of the Crown".

Section 29.—After "British India" insert "or British Burma".

Schedule I, Part I.—In clause (*a*) (*i*) for "Act of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "Indian or Burman law" and for "a local Government" substitute "a Provincial Government, the Government of Burma"; in clause (*a*) (*iii*) after "British India" insert "or British Burma", and in clause (*a*) (*vi*) omit the proviso.

Schedule I, Part II.—In clause (4) after "the Indian Trusts Act, 1882" insert "or the corresponding provisions for the time being in force in Burma".

Schedule II.—In regulation 59 after "British India" insert "or British Burma" and for "officer of Government" substitute "officer of the Crown".

In regulation 61 after "British India" insert "or British Burma".

In regulation 62 after "India" insert "or Burma".

The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920.

(XLVIII of 1920.)

After section 2 insert—

"Special provisions as to Sind and Orissa.

2-A. For the purposes of this Act, the Provinces of Bombay and Sind, and the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, shall be deemed to be one Province until in either case the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette otherwise directs."

Section 4-A.—Omit "granted by the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty" and "granted by the Governor-General".

Section 11.—The references to the Governor-General shall stand unmodified.

Section 12.—For subsection (1) substitute—

"(1) In each Province in which any unit or units of the Indian Territorial Force is or have been constituted ; the Central Government shall constitute a Provincial Advisory Committee for all such units and a Unit Advisory Committee for each of such units."

The Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

(XLIX of 1920.)

Section 1.—For " within the territories of any Prince or Chief in India " substitute " in any Indian State or tribal area ".

Section 5.—Omit " or His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine ".

Section 18.—For the words from " Governor-General in Council " to " as the case may be " substitute " Central Government and published in the Official Gazette ".

Section 21.—The reference to the Governor-General shall stand unmodified.

Section 24.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

Section 28.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government " and for " service of the Government " substitute service of the Crown ".

Section 30.—In clause (*g*) of sub-section (2) for " authorities " substitute " authority " and omit " respectively " and " the Local Government and ".

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

(VII of 1922.)

Section 2.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 3.—For " Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council the Local Government " substitute " The Central Government "; for " within the territories administered by it " substitute " in British India "; and in subsection (2) for Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 4.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government " and omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

Sections 6, 8 and 9.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 10.—For " Indian Legislature " substitute " Central Legislature ".

Section 11.—For subsection (2) substitute—

"(2) Where the Protector of Emigrants for any port has reason to believe that such a state of affairs as is described in subsection (1) exists in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful, he may by notification in such manner as he thinks fit, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work from that port shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Central Government ".

In subsection (3) for " Local Government " substitute " Protector of Emigrants ".

Section 12.—For " Local Government " substitute " Protector of Emigrants ".

Section 13.—For " Indian Legislature " substitute " Central Legislature ".

Section 16.—For " the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart " substitute " the Central Government ".

Sections 17 to 20.—For " Local Government " substitute " Control Government ".

Section 21.—For " Indian Legislature " substitute " Central Legislature ".

Section 23.—Omit " Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council " and for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1922.

(IX of 1922.)

Section 1.—Omit " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council ".

The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

(XI of 1922.)

Section 1.—For subsection 2 substitute—

"(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also, within the Indian States and the tribal area, to British subjects who are in the service of the Crown or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Crown Representative or the Central Government in that behalf, and to all other servants of the Crown in the said States and area."

Section 2.—In subsection (1) for " officers of Government " substitute " officers of the Crown "; and in subsection (8) for " the Local Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

Section 3.—For " Act of the Indian Legislature " substitute " Act of the Central Legislature ".

Section 5.—For the first sentence of subsection (4) substitute " The Central Government may appoint for any area as many Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax officers as it thinks fit ".

Section 7.—In subsection (1) for the first " Government " substitute " the Crown ", and for " deducted under the authority of the Government from the salary of any individual " substitute " deducted from the salary payable by or on behalf of the Crown to any individual, being a sum deducted in accordance with the conditions of his service."

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In subsection (2) for " by Government " substitute " by or on behalf of the Crown " and for " by the Governor-General in Council " substitute " in the exercise of the powers of the Crown Representative of the Central Government in that behalf ".

Section 18.—For " on behalf of Government " substitute " on behalf of the Crown ".

Section 46.—For subsection (6) substitute—

" (6) If the recovery of income-tax in any area has been entrusted to a Provincial Government under section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Provincial Government may direct with respect to that area or any part thereof, that income-tax shall be recovered therein with, and as an addition to, any municipal tax or local rate, by the same person and in the same manner as the municipal tax or local rate is recovered."

Section 55.—For " Indian Legislature " substitute " Central Legislature ".

Section 67.—For " Government officer " substitute " officer of the Crown ".

The Ranchi Mental Hospital Act, 1922.

(XIII of 1922.)

Section 2.—In clause (*c*) omit " and Orrisa "; omit clause (*e*) ; and in clause (*f*) for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 4.—In subsection (1) for clauses (*a*) to (*d*) substitute—

" (*a*) a Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government ;

(*b*) eleven Trustees appointed by the Central Government, of whom four shall represent Bengal two the United Provinces, two the Punjab, two Bihar and one the Central Provinces and Berar."

Section 8.—For " The Local Government may, at the request of the Board, acquire " substitute " The Central Government may, at the request of the Board, cause to be acquired "; and for " the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Local Government in connection with the proceedings " substitute " the expenses incurred by the Central Government on account of, or in connection with, the acquisition".

Section 10.—For the first " Government " substitute " the Central Government or any Provincial Government " ; omit " under the provisions of section 96B of the Government of India "; for " partly by Government " substitute " partly by that Government " and for " the Local Government " substitute " that Government".

Section 12.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 13.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government "; in subsection (3) for " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Bihar and Orisa Gazette " substitute " by notification in the Official Gazette " ; in subsection (4) for " vest in the Local Government on behalf of His Majesty " substitute " vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government "; and omit subsection (5).

For section 14 substitute—

" Dissolution of the Board.

14. The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Board shall be dissolved, and on the making of such a declaration, all funds and other property vested in the Board shall vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government."

Omit section 15.

Section 16.—In subsection (1) for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government " and omit " subject to rules made under section 15 "

In subsection (2), in clause (*b*), for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government "; in clause (*j*) for " Government servants " substitute " servants of the Crown "; omit " and " at the end of clause (*n*); and after clause (*o*) insert—

" (p) the qualifications for being appointed a Trustee ;

(*q*) the circumstances in which and the authority by which any Trustee may be removed ;

(*r*) the filling of any vacancy in the office of a Trustee, whether temporarily or otherwise ;

(*s*) the term of office of Trustees ; and

(*t*) the allowances, if any, payable to the Trustees from the funds of the Board on account of attendance at meetings of the Board."

Section 17.—For " sections 15 and 16 " substitute " section 16 ", and for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 18.—Omit " and in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette".

Section 21.—For " Government " substitute " Central Government ".

The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922.

(XXII of 1922.)

Section 3.—After " British India " insert " or British Burma ".

Section 5.—Omit " or the town of Rangoon ".

The Indian States (Protection Against Disaffection) Act, 1922.

(Governor-General's Act.)

Section 5.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government".

The Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

(III of 1923.)

Section 8.—For " the Legislative Council of the Province " substitute " the Legislative Assembly of the Province "; for " of the Legislative Council " substitute " of that Assembly "; and at the end of the section insert—

" Provided that if the Provincial Legislature has two Chambers, the notification must be laid in draft before and be approved by Resolutions of, both Chambers, either without modifications or additions, or with modifications or additions approved by both Chambers."

The Indian Mines Act, 1923.

(IV of 1923.)

Throughout the Act, except as otherwise provided, for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government."

Omit section 2.

Section 7.—For "Government" substitute "Crown."

Section 9.—For "the Governor-General in Council or of the Local Government" and for "the Governor General in Council or the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government."

Section 10.—For "for the province, or for any part of the province" substitute "for any part of British India" and omit "in the province."

Section 30.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council."

Section 31.—In subsection (3-A) for the words from "in the province" to "make the rule" substitute "in the part of British India affected by the rule" and in subsection (4) omit "and the local Official Gazette, respectively."

Section 46.—Omit subsection (2).

Section 47.—Omit "and every Local Government" and "by any authority subject to his or its control as the case may be."

The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

(V of 1923.)

Section 3.—In subsection (1) for "the Royal Indian Marine Service" substitute "the Royal Indian Navy."

In subsection (2) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Safety Controlling Authority"; for "by the Government" substitute "by the Federal Railway Authority or by any Provincial Government"; and at the end of the subsection insert—

"In this subsection 'Safety Controlling Authority' has the same meaning as in the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

Section 4.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government."

Section 28.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government"; and omit clause (*f*) and the word "and" immediately preceding it.

Section 29.—In clause (*a*) omit "for regulating their salary, allowances and conditions of service"; and for clause (*j*) substitute—

"(*j*) generally to provide for any other matter" and omit the proviso.

Section 31.—Omit "the Gazette of India and" and "respectively".

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923.

(VI of 1923.)

Section 1.—Omit "except Aden".

Section 3.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government" and omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and "situate in the Province".

For section 4 substitute—

4. "Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written Crown contract unless all the parties to that contract consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act." "Saving of written Instruments."

Section 5.—For "the Government" substitute "the Central Government."

Section 6.—For "belonging to Government" substitute "belonging to the Crown."

Section 7.—For "the Government" substitute "the Central Government."

Section 13.—In subsection (1) for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government" and for "for sale to the Government" substitute "for sale to the Central Government." In subsection (2) for "the Government" substitute "the Central Government."

Section 14.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Central Government"; for the first "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Central Government" and for the second "the said Secretary of State in Council" substitute "the Crown."

Section 17.—For "the Government" substitute "the Central Government."

The Indian Naval Armament Act, 1923.

(VII of 1923.)

Throughout the Act for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government."

Section 7.—Omit "or any gazetted officer of the Royal Indian Marine Service."

Section 9.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council."

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(VIII of 1923.)

Section 2.—In subsection (1) in clause (*n*) omit "or of the Royal Indian Marine Service."

In subsection (2) for "of the Government" substitute "acting on behalf of the Crown."

In sub-section (3) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and, after "apply" where it first occurs, insert "within the Province."

Section 3.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and after "the diseases which" and "apply" insert "within the Province."

Section 16.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government."

Section 21.—In subsection (2) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Provincial Government of that Province."

Section 32.—In subsection (1) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government."

In subsection (2) omit "and" at the end of clause (*h*); omit clause (*i*); insert, as clauses (*i*) to (*n*), clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of section 33; insert "and" at the end of clause (*m*); and omit "and" at the end of clause (*n*).

Subject as aforesaid omit section 33.

Section 34.—In subsection (1) for "sections 32 and 33" substitute "section 32."

In subsection (2) omit "or section 33."

In subsection (3) omit "the Gazette of India or" and "as the case may be."

The Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

(XIV of 1923.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2), for "except Aden" substitute "and including also Berar."

Section 2.—For "Local Government," substitute "Central Government."

Section 4.—For clause (ii) substitute—

"(ii) six persons to be nominated by the Central Government to represent respectively the Agricultural Departments of the Provincial Governments of Madras, Bombay, Sind, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces and Berar."

For clause (v) substitute—

"(v) four persons nominated by the Central Government to represent the cotton manufacturing or cotton ginning industry, of whom two shall be nominated to represent the industry in the Central Provinces and Berar, one to represent the industry in Madras and one to represent the industry in the Punjab."

In clause (vi) for "the Local Government of" substitute "the Central Government to represent."

For clause (viii) substitute—

"(viii) ten persons nominated by the Central Government to represent the cotton growing industry of whom two shall be nominated to represent the industry in Madras, two to represent the industry in the United Provinces, two to represent the industry in the Punjab, two to represent the industry in the Central Provinces and Berar, one to represent the industry in Bombay and one to represent the industry in Sind."

Sections 9, 10 and 11.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government."

Section 14.—After "His Majesty" insert "for the purposes of the Central Government."

The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923.

(XIX of 1923.)

Section 1.—For "the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty" substitute "any Indian State."

Section 2.—After paragraph (1) insert—

"(1 A) References to a department of the Government include the departments of any Government in British India and any department of the Crown Representative, and include also the Federal Railway Authority."

In paragraph (10) omit "or by any Local Government."

Section 13.—In subsection (1) for "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government" in subsection (3) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "appropriate Government" and omit "the Local Government;" and at the end of the section insert—

"(5) In this section, the appropriate Government means—

(a) in relation to any offences under section 5 not connected with a prohibited place or with a foreign power, the Provincial Government; and

(b) in relation to any other offence, the Central Government."

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

(XXI of 1923.)

Throughout the Act, save as otherwise provided, for "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Central Government".

Section 2.—After "the continent of India" insert "or in Burma" and at the end of the section add—

"(2) As from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, a British ship registered, whether before or after that date, in Burma or Aden shall not be deemed for the purposes of any enactment relating to British ships registered in British India to be such a ship so registered."

Section 4.—Omit "or the Government".

Omit section 4-A.

Section 17.—For "Royal Indian Marine" substitute "Royal Indian Navy".

Section 31.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 37-A.—Omit "or between Aden and Perim" and after "Ceylon" insert "or in Burma".

Section 38.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 51.—Omit "by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury".

Section 109.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 131.—For "Bombay or Rangoon" substitute "or Bombay".

Section 146.—In clause (e) of sub-section (1) omit "Rangoon" and after "in British India" insert "to Burma".

Section 147.—For "the dominions of Princes and States in India" substitute "any Indian State".

Section 159.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Omit sections 185 to 188.

Section 203.—Omit "other than Aden".

Omit section 204.

Section 205.—In subsection (1) (a) omit "where any voyage does not begin at Aden".

Section 209.—For "become the property of Government" substitute "vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the Central Government" and for "shall be paid to Government" substitute "shall be paid to the Central Government"

Section 213.—In clause (s) of subsection (1) for "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 218.—For "in India and Ceylon" substitute "within India, Burma and Ceylon".

Section 233.—For "Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 234.—For "Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 237.—For "Government" substitute "Central Government".

Sections 249 and 282.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 284.—For "Royal Indian Marine Service" substitute "Royal Indian Navy".

The Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923.

(XLII of 1923.)

Section 6.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Cantonments Act, 1924.

(II of 1924.)

Throughout the Act, save as otherwise expressly provided, for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Sections 3 and 4.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" and "with the like sanction".

Sections 6 and 7—For "Secretary of State in Council" substitute "Central Government".

Section 8.—For "Secretary of State in Council" substitute "Central Government".

Section 9.—Omit "with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 12.—For "by Government" substitute "by the Central Government".

Section 13.—In subsection (6) for "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 14—In subsection (1) omit "after consultation with the Local Government

Section 17.—For " with the concurrence of " substitute " after consultation with ".
Section 28.—For " Government service " substitute " the service of the Crown ".
Section 33.—For " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Central Government ".
Section 34.—For " Secretary of State in Council " substitute " Crown ".
Section 45.—In clause (b) of sub-section (1) for " Local Government " substitute " Provincial Government concerned ".
Section 46.—Omit " or the Local Government ".
Section 47.—For " Government " substitute " Crown ".
Section 49.—Omit " after consultation with the Local Government ".
Section 54.—Omit " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council ".
Section 57.—For " Government " substitute " Central Government ".
Section 60.—Omit the proviso to sub-section (1).
Section 65.—For " Secretary of State in Council " substitute " Crown ".
Section 99.—In sub-section (2) in clause (d) for " Government " substitute " the Crown " and in clause (f) after " property of " insert " the Crown " and for " the Government " substitute " the Central or any Provincial Government ".
Section 106.—Omit from " and (c) subject to any deductions " to the end of the section.
Section 108.—Omit " or the Local Government ", and for " by His Majesty " substitute " by the Central or a Provincial Government ".
Section 110.—For " proceed to acquire it " substitute "procure the acquisition thereof ".
Section 124.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".
Section 138.—For " of the Government " substitute " in the service of the Crown ".
Section 172.—Omit " or the Local Government " and " as the case may be ".
Section 173.—For " Local Government " substitute " Provincial Government ".
Section 181.—In subsection (1) for " from Government " substitute " from the Crown ".
Section 195.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".
Section 239.—In sub-section (5) for the words from " refer the case " to the end of the subsection substitute " make such order thereon as it thinks fit ".
Section 262.—For " Government " substitute " Crown ".
Section 280.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

(VI of 1924.)

Section 2.—Omit " and the town of Rangoon " and " or the town of Rangoon ".

The Land Customs Act, 1924.

XIX of 1924.

Section 1.—Omit " (except Aden) ".
Section 2.—In clause (b) for " to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer of the Local Government may appoint in that behalf " substitute " and entrust to a Provincial Government or an officer of a Provincial Government under section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, that Government or officer as the case may be ".
Omit clause (h).
Section 3.—Omit " to any Local Government or " and " the Local Government or ".
Section 8.—For " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925.

(IV of 1925.)

Section 3.—For clause (c) substitute—
" (c) overseas—when he is or has been serving in any place outside India (other than Ceylon) the journey between which and British India is ordinarily undertaken wholly or in part by sea."
Section 13.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government " and after " High Court insert " concerned ".
Section 14.—For " The Governor-General in Council " substitute " As respects the Provincial Public Services, the Provincial Government, and in other cases, the Central Government. "

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.

(XII of 1925.)

Section 1.—Omit " (except Burma) ".
Section 5.—In subsection (2) for " the Governor-General in Council may direct " substitute " it thinks fit ".
Section 6.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government. "
Section 12.—For clause (c) substitute—
" (c) the standard weights and scales to be used in cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories in any part of British India and the inspection of the same ".
Section 13.—Omit clause (c).

The Provident Funds Act, 1925.

(XIX of 1925.)

Section 2.—In clause (d) for " the Government " substitute " the Secretary of State, the Central Government, the Crown Representative or any Provincial Government ", and at the end of the clause insert " and references in this Act to the Government shall be construed accordingly ".

For clause (f) substitute—

' (f) " Railway administration " means—

(i) any company administering a railway or tramway in British India either under a special Act of Parliament or an Indian law, or under contract with the Crown, or

(ii) the manager of any railway or tramway administered by the Federal Railway Authority or by a Provincial Government,

and includes, in any case referred to in sub-clause (ii), the Federal Railway Authority of the Provincial Government, as the case may be. '

Section 8.—For " Local Government " and " Governor-General in Council " substitute " appropriate Government ".

At the end of the section insert—

' (4) In this section " the appropriate Government " means—

(a) in relation to a cantonment authority, a port authority for a major port, and any institution which, or the objects of which, appear to the Central Government to fall within List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government ; and

(b) in other cases, the Provincial Government.

Explanation.—" The Provincial Government " in relation to an institution registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, means the Provincial Government of the Province in which the society is registered."

The Coal Grading Board Act, 1925.

(XXXI of 1925.)

Section 3.—In sub-setions (1) and (3) after " Railway Board " insert " or, after the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, to that Authority ".

The Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(XXXIX of 1925.)

Sections 223 and 236.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 264.—Omit " and the province of Burma ".

Section 273.—At the end of the section insert—

" The proviso to this section shall apply in British India after the separation of Burma and Aden from India to probates and letters of administration granted in Burma and Aden before the date of the separation, or after that date in proceedings which were pending at that date."

Section 300.—Omit " and the province of Burma ".

Section 370.—In clause (e) of sub-section (2) for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 380.—At the end of the section insert –

"This section shall apply in British India after the separation of Burma and Aden from India to certificates granted in Burma and Aden before the date of the separation, or after that date in proceedings which were pending at that date."

The Indian Naturalization Act, 1926.

(VII of 1926.)

Throughout the Act, save as otherwise provided, for " a Local Government " or " the Local Government " or " such Local Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

Section 3.—In clauses (c) and (f) of subsection (1) for " under the Government " substitute " in India" and in clause (e) of that subsection for " a principal vernacular of the province " substitute " one of the principal vernaculars of British India".

Section 8.—In subsection (1) for the words down to ' is satisfied that the certificate " substitute " Where the Central Government is satisfied that a certificate of naturalization granted under this Act or the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852 " and omit subsection (3).

Section 13.—Omit " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council".

After section 14 insert—

" Application to certificates granted before separation of Burma and Aden.

14A. The provisions of this Act shall, after the separation of Burma and Aden from India, continue to apply, as respects British India, to certificates granted under this Act, or the Indian Naturalization Act, 1852, before the said separation by the Local Governments of Burma and Aden and any such certificates may after the said separation be revoked as respects British India accordingly."

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(XVI of 1926.)

Throughout the Act, except as expressly provided, for "Local Government " substitute " appropriate Government ".

Section 2.—After " In this Act " insert " 'the appropriate Government' means, in relation to Trade Unions whose objects are not confined to one province, the Central Government, and in relation to other Trade Unions, the Provincial Government, and ".

Section 3.—For " Each Local Government " substitute " The appropriate Government " and for " the province " substitute " each Province ".

Section 11.—Omit " or of Rangoon".

Section 15.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " appropriate Government ".

Section 16.—After " the Government of India Act " insert " or the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 29.—Omit " Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

The Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926.

(XX of 1926.)

Throughout the Act for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 5.—For " British India " substitute " the Province ".

The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.

(XXXVIII of 1926.)

Section 1.—For " Patna and Rangoon " substitute " and Patna "; for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 2.—At end insert—

" (2) In this Act " the Provincial Government " means, in relation to any High Court, the Provincial Government of the Province in which the High Court has its principal seat. "

The Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(XVI of 1927.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (2) omit "the Governor-General in Council or".

Sections 5, 3 and 26.—For "on behalf of Government" and "on behalf of the Government" substitute "on behalf of the Crown".

Section 27.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 39.—In subsections (1) and (2) for "local Government" substitute "Central Government"; in subsection (1) for "the Government" substitute "the Crown" and omit the proviso; and after subsection (3) insert—

"(4) Until provision to the contrary is made by the Central Legislature, any Provincial Government which was, immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, levying a duty on any timber or other forest produce produced in that Province may continue to levy that duty on such timber or forest produce:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section authorises the levy of any duty which as between timber or other forest produce of the Province and similar produce of the locality outside the Province, discriminates in favour of the former, or which, in the case of timber or other forest produce of localities outside the Province, discriminates between timber or other forest produce of one locality and similar timber or other forest produce of another locality."

Section 41.—In subsection (2) for "British India" substitute "the Province" and for "Government" substitute "the Crown".

After section 41 insert—

41-A.—Notwithstanding anything in section 41, the Central Government may make rules to prescribe the route by which alone timber or other forest produce may be imported, exported or moved into or from British India across any customs frontier as defined by the Central Government, and any rules made under section 41 shall have effect subject to the rules made under this section." "Powers of Central Government as to movements of timber across Customs frontiers.

Sections 43, 44, 47, 49 and 79.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

After section 85 insert—

85-A.—As from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, nothing in this Act shall authorise any Provincial Government to make any order or do any other thing in relation to any Crown property not vested in His Majesty for the purposes of that Province or otherwise to prejudice any Crown rights, without the consent of the Government or authority concerned." "Saving for rights of Central Government.

The Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

(XVII of 1927.)

Section 18.—Leave out "or the Government".

The Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

(VII of 1929.)

Section 2.—In clause (c) for "the Government" substitute "any Government in British India".

After clause (c) insert—

"(cc) Federal Railway has the same meaning as in the Government of India Act, 1935."

In clause (g) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "in the case of a Federal Railway, the Central Government, and in the case of any other railway, the Provincial Government".

In clause (k) omit "or in the Royal Indian Marine Service".

Section 3.—For "or is a railway company" substitute "or is the Federal Railway Authority or a railway company operating a Federal Railway".

Section 15.—For subsection (4) substitute—

"(4) No Court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section or of the abetment of any such offence save on complaint made by or under authority from the Central Government where the public utility service in question is a railway service connected with a Federal Railway or a postal, telegraph or telephone service and the Provincial Government in other cases."

Section 16.—For "the Government" substitute "any Government in British India, the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative".

Section 17.—In subsection (2) for "the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government" substitute "the appropriate Government" and insert at the end of that subsection—

"In this subsection 'the appropriate Government' means—

(a) in relation to industries, businesses and undertakings carried on by the Central Government or by the Federal Railway Authority or by a railway company operating a Federal Railway, the Central Government; and

(b) in other cases, the Provincial Government."

Section 19.—In subsection (1) for "or by a railway company" substitute "or by the Federal Railway Authority or a railway company operating a Federal Railway".

In subsection (3) omit "or the Local Official Gazette as the case may be".

The Indian Soft Coke Cess Act, 1929.

(VIII of 1929.)

Section 1.—In subsection (2) omit "except Aden".

Section 4.—In clause (i) of subsection (1), after " Board " insert " or, after the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority, to that Authority " ; and for clauses (ii) and (iii) substitute—

" (ii) one person nominated by the Central Government to represent Bengal ;

(iii) one person nominated by the Central Government to represent the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. "

In subsection (2) after " Board " insert " or after the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority to that Authority ".

Section 9.—After " His Majesty " insert " for the purposes of the Central Government ".

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

(II of 1930.)

Section 2.—For clauses (i) to (l) substitute—

" (i) ' to import into British India ' means to bring into British India by land, sea or air across any of the customs frontiers defined by the Central Government ;

(j) ' to import inter-Provincially ' means to bring into a Province otherwise than across any of the said customs frontiers ;

(k) ' to export from British India ' means to take out of British India by land, sea or air across any of the said customs frontiers ;

(l) ' to export inter-Provincially ' means to take out of a Province otherwise than across any of the said customs frontiers ;

(ll) ' British India ' includes Berar ; and "

Omit clause (n) and the word " and " immediately preceding it.

Section 4.—In subsection (1) for "Government" substitute " the Crown".

Section 8.—Omit "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council".

Section 10.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 31.—For "Local Government" substitute "appropriate Government" and at the end of the section insert—

"In this section ' the appropriate Government' means as respects any contravention of any rules which under this Act fall to be made by the Provincial Government, that Government, and in other cases, the Central-Government".

Section 35.—For " The Governor-General in Council" substitute "In connection with offences against rule which under this Act fall to be made by the Provincial Government, the Provincial Government, and in connection with other offences, the Central Government".

Section 36.—Substitute for subsections (2) and (3)—

"(2) Rules made under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette".

Section 39.—For "local Legislature" substitute "local or Provincial Legislature".

Schedule II.—Omit all the entries under the heading "Burma Acts".

The Inland Steam-Vessels (Amendment) Act, 1930.

(XIII of 1930.)

Section 1.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute " Provincial Government ".

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930.

(XIX of 1930.)

Section 3.—In subsection (2) for "Governor-General in Council substitute "appropriate Government" and at the end of the subsection insert—

"In this section 'the appropriate Government' means, in relation to companies falling within item 33 of List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Central Government and in relation to other companies, the Provincial Government".

The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930.

(XXIV of 1930.)

In the long title and preamble after "Indian" insert "or Burman".

Section 1.—Omit "except Aden".

Section 3.—Omit "or to Aden".

Section 4.—For clause (v) of subsection (4) substitute—

"(v) six members representing the cultivators of lac to be nominated by the Central Government, one for Bengal, one for the United Provinces, one for the Central Provinces and Berar, one for Assam and two for Bihar."

In clauses (ii) and (v) of subsection (5) omit "and Orissa".

Section 6.—After "Indian" insert "or Burman".

Section 7.—After "His Majesty" insert "for the purposes of the Central Government".

Section 8.—For " Government servants " substitute " servants of the Crown ".

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931.

(XIV of 1931.)

Section 3.—Omit "except Aden and Perim".

Section 5.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council' substitute "Central Government".

The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

(XVI of 1931.)

Sections 3 and 4.—For "Indian Legislature" substitute "Central Legislature".

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

(IX of 1932.)

Section 56.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government of any Province" and for "any province" substitute "that province".

Section 58.—In subsection (3) for "the Government of India or a Local Government" substitute "the Central Government, or any Provincial Government or the Crown Representative"; for "when the Governor-General in Council" substitute "when the Provincial Government," and omit "under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India".

Section 71.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government" and in sub-section (2) after "may" insert "also".

The Indian Air Force Act, 1932.

(XIV of 1932.)

Section 6—In subsection (15) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Sections 44, 50 and 51.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 58.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative", and for "the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902" substitute "the Government of India Act, 1935, or of any Order in Council made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890".

Section 62.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 90.—In subsection (3) for "the territories of any prince or chief in India" substitute "any Indian State or tribal area" and for "the British Indian Government" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 94.—For "the civil, military or air force service of the Government" substitute "the service of the Crown".

Section 97.—For "the civil, military or air force service of Government" substitute "the service of the Crown".

Section 127.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Crown".

The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932.

(XX of 1932.)

Section 4.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government", for "the Bengal Legislative Council" substitute "the Chambers of the Bengal Legislature", for "the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly" substitute "the Chambers of the Central Legislature", for "by constituencies in the Presidency of" substitute "for, or for any part of," and for "the Bombay Legislative Council" substitute "the Chambers of the Bombay Legislature."

For clause (*c*) of subsection (3) substitute—

"(*c*) five members to be elected by an electorate consisting of—

(*i*) the elected Muslim members of the Sind Legislature, and

(*ii*) the Muslim members of the Chambers of the Central Legislature elected for, or for any part of, Sind."

In subsection (5) for "a Local Government" substitute "the Central Government".

For section 5 substitute—

"5. The Central Government may, after previous publication, make rules altering the composition of a Port Haj Committee." "Power to alter composition of Port Haj Committee

Sections 7 to 17.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 18.—For "Government" and "the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Section 20.—For "lapsed to Government" substitute "lapsed to the Crown" and for "allotted by Government" substitute "allotted by the Central or any Provincial Government".

Section 22.—For "The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "The Central Government may".

Section 23.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932.

(XXII of 1932.)

Section 16.—For subsection (1) substitute—

"(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any area within a recruiting Province to be a controlled emigration area and thereupon the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to that area:

Provided that the Central Government may by the same or any subsequent notification declare that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall apply in that area, or shall apply subject to such general or special relaxations as may be specified ".

Sections 17 and 21.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 23.—For " he may require the Local Government to " substitute " the Central Government may " and for " make any requisition for the cancellation of " substitute " direct the cancellation of any. "

Section 24.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 26.—For subsection (1) substitute—

" (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any controlled emigration area or any part of a controlled emigration area within a recruiting Province to be a restricted recruiting area and thereupon the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to that area :

Provided that the Central Government may, by the same or any subsequent notification, declare that any of the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply in relation to that area, or shall apply subject to such general or special relaxations as may be specified ".

Section 27.—For " The Local Government having jurisdiction over any restricted recruiting area " substitute " The Central Government " and after " rules " insert " as respects any restricted recruiting area ".

Section 28.—In the proviso to subsection (1) for " the Local Government having jurisdiction over any restricted recruiting area " substitute " the Central Government " and after " rules " insert " as respects any restricted recruiting area ".

In subsection (2) for " Local Government of Assam " substitute " Central Government " and after " rules " insert " for Assam ".

Section 36.—In sub-section (3) for the words down to " invest a Sub-Divisional Magistrate " substitute " The Central Government may invest a District Magistrate or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in any recruiting Province and a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Assam ".

In subsection (4) for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 37.—In subsection (2) for " Local Government of Assam " substitute " Central Government " and after " rules " insert " for Assam ".

In subsection (3) for the words down to " the Local Government " substitute " Rules made under this section ".

Section 38.—For " Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government of Assam " substitute " The Central Government ".

The Provincial Criminal Law Supplementing Act, 1933.

(IX of 1933.)

Omit section 6.

The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

(XVII of 1933).)

Section 7.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 9 shall cease to have effect.

The Indian Tea Control Act, 933.

(XXIV of 1933.)

Section 2.—For clause (*a*) substitute—

" (*a*) ' Committee ' means the Indian Tea Licensing Committee constituted under this Act ;"

In clause (*b*) for " outside India " substitute " outside India and Burma ".

Section 3.—For " Local Government of Assam " and " Local Government of Madras " substitute " Central Government ".

For section 9 substitute—

"Dissolution of Committee. 9.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the Committee to be dissolved, and on the date of the publication of such notification the Committee shall stand dissolved and this Act shall be deemed to be repealed.

(2) When the Committee is dissolved, either under this section or by the expiry of this Act, the unexpended balance of fees received by the Committee under this Act shall lapse to the Central Government ".

Section 10.—For " Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

Chapter IA shall cease to have effect.

Section 11.—For " outside India " substitute " outside India and Burma ".

Section 12.—In subsection (1) omit " in the case of exports from British India excluding Burma, or the Authority in the case of exports from Burma "; and in subsection (2) omit " or the Authority, as the case may be ".

Section 13.—Omit subsection (3).

Section 14.—In subsection (1) omit " for estates in British India excluding Burma," and " and for estates in Burma by the Authority".

For subsection (2) substitute—

" (2) The total of all export quotas for any financial year shall not exceed the Indian Overseas Export Allotment for that year."

Section 15.—In subsection (2) omit " or, if the estate is in Burma, of the Authority "; and omit the proviso.

Section 16.—In subsection (1) omit " or, if such estate is in Burma, to the Authority " ; in subsection (2) omit " or Authority, as the case may be "; and in the proviso to subsection (3) omit " or the Authority ".

Section 17.—In subsection (1) omit " or, in Burma, to the Authority " and " or Authority, as the case may be".

Section 18.—In subsection (1) omit " and the Authority ", " each " and " or the Authority".

Section 19.—In subsection (2) omit " or, in the case of tea shipped or waterborne to be shipped for export from Burma, by the Authority "; and in subsection (3) omit " or, in the case of tea produced in Burma, by the Authority ".

Section 20.—In subsection (1) omit " or in Burma, the Authority "; and in subsection (2) omit " or the Authority, as the case may be ".

Section 21.—In subsection (1) omit " or the Authority "; and in subsection (2) omit " and the Authority ", and for " them " substitute " it ".

Section 26.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Committee ".

The reference to the Gazette of India shall stand unmodified.

Section 29.—In subsection (1) omit " or, in Burma, the Authority "; and in subsection (2) omit " or, in Burma, any person authorised by the Authority in this behalf".

Section 32.—Omit " or any person authorised by the Authority " and " or by a person authorised by the Authority "; and for " such member, officer or person " substitute " such member or officer".

Section 35.—In subsection (1) omit " or, in Burma, by the Authority ", and for " the Local Government " substitute " the Central Government, in the case of the offence of furnishing a false return under subsection (1) of section 20 or the Provincial Government in any other case "; and in subsection (2) omit " or, in Burma, the Authority ".

(The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933).

(XXVII of 1933.)

Section 2.—For clause (*a*) substitute—

" (*a*) ' British Indian University ' means any university ' in British India established by an Indian law and having a medical faculty ".

In clauses (*e*) and (*f*) for " a Local Legislature " substitute " a Local or Provincial Legislature.'

Section 3.—In subsection (1) for " the Local Government of the Province ,' substitute " the Central Government "; omit " and in the case of the University of Rangoon, the Council ", and " or, in the case of the University of Rangoon, the members of the Board of Studies in Medicine "' and for " three members " substitute " four members".

Section 4.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government " ; and omit " subject to any instructions the Governor-General in Council may issue in this behalf".

Section 11.—Omit " Rangoon."

The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934.

(VIII of 1934.)

For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

The Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934.

(XI of 1934.)

Section 3.—Omit the words from " and any power which might " to the end of the section.

Section 7.—For " the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government " substitute " the Central Government, if the offence is committed outside British India, and the Provincial Government in other cases ".

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(XIV of 1934.)

Section 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 11.—For " officers of Government " substitute " officers of the Crown " and omit subsection (4).

The Sugar-Cane Act, 1934.

(XV of 1934.)

Section 3.—Omit " Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

Section 8.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(XVI of 1934.)

Section 6.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 18.—Omit subsection (4).

Omit section 21.

The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

(XXIII of 1934.)

Section 5.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 15.—Omit subsection (4).

The Factories Act, 1934.

(XXV of 1934.)

Section 3.—In clause (*a*) omit " excluding Burma, " and omit clause (*b*).

Section 8.—For " Governor General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 11.—For " in the employment of Government " substitute " in the service of the Crown ".

Sections 33 and 77.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Omit section 78.

Section 79.—Omit " the Gazette of India or " and " as the case may be ".

The Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934.

(XXVIII of 1934.)

Throughout the Act for " Rubber Licensing Resolutions " substitute " Rubber Licensing Resolution ".

Section 2.—For clause (*a*) substitute—

" (*a*) ' Committee ' means the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee constituted under this Act."

In clause (*b*) for " outside India " substitute " outside India and Burma " ; in clause (*i*) for Governor-General in Council " substitute " Committee " and in clause (j) for " the Resolutions " substitute " the Resolution " and for " Notifications Nos. 39 and 40 " substitute " Notification No. 39".

Section 3.—For subsection (1) ubstitute—

" (1) The Central Government shall constitute a Committee to be called the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee."

In sub-section (2).—For clause (*b*) substitute—

" (*b*) one member to be nominated by the Central Government to represent the Province of Madras."

Omit subsection (3); in subsection (4) omit " or the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee " ; for " the said Resolutions " substitute " the said Resolution " ; omit " or subsection (3) " ; and in subsection (5) for " each Committee " substitute " the Committee ".

Section 5.—For " Committees " substitute " Committee ".

Section 8.—For " Each Committee " substitute " The Committee ".

Section 9.—In subsection (1) for " one or both of the Committees " substitute " the Committee "; omit " or Committees, as the case may be " and omit " if both Committees are dissolved ".

In subsection (2) for " either " substitute " the " and for " Government " substitute " the Central Government ".

Section 12.—In subsection (1) for " in India " substitute " in India or Burma ", and omit from " in the case of exports from British India " to the end of the subsection ; in subsection (2) for " than India " substitute " than India and Burma ", and omit from " in the case of re-exports from British India " to the end of the section.

Section 13.—Omit " excluding Burma " and the words from " and a Burma export " to " similarly expressed".

Section 14.—Omit " or by the Burma Rubber Licensing Committee " and " or the Burma export allotment, as the case may be ".

Section 15.—Omit " excluding Burma ", " or if, in any year, the net exports of rubber from Burma exceed the Burma export allotment for that year ", " or if, in any year, the net exports of rubber from Burma are less than the Burma export allotment for that year ", and " in respect of British India excluding Burma and in respect of Burma, respectively ".

Section 18.—After " export " insert " from British India " ; after " British India " insert " or British Burma " and after " outside India " insert " and Burma ".

Section 19.—In subsection (2) after " India " insert " and Burma ".

Section 23.—For " Committees " substitute " Committee ".

Section 24.—In clause (*b*) after " export " insert " from British India ", and after " British India insert " or British Burma from a place outside India and Burma ".

Section 27.—Omit subsection (2) ; in subsection (3) omit " other than Burma " and for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Committee " ; and the reference to the Gazette of India shall stand unmodified

Section 32.—After " outside India " insert " and Burma ".

Section 34.—Omit " excluding Burma and in Burma ".

Section 44.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government in the case of offences under sections 38 and 41, and in the case of offences under section 39 arising from false returns under subsection (1) of section 21 or subsection (1) of section 34, and of the Provincial Government in other cases ".

The Petroleum Act, 1934.

(XXX of 1934.)

Section 5.—Omit subsection (3).

Section 25.—For " Local Government " substitute " Central Government ".

Section 28.—In subsection (3) omit " or in Rangoon " and in subsection (4) for " Local Government " substitute " Central Government and the Provincial Government".

Section 29.—In subsection (3) omit " and in the local official Gazette ".

The Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

(XXXII of 1934.)

Section 1.—Omit " except the Chief Commissionership of Aden ".

Section 6.—Omit " or the Local Government ".

The First Schedule.—In Item 25 (2) for " Government of Bengal " substitute " Central Government ".

The Indian Coffee Cess Act, 1935.

(XIV of 1935.)

Section 1.—Omit " except Burma."

Section 3.—Omit " or to Burma ".

Section 4.—In subsection (1), in clause (*i*) for " nominated respectively, by those Governments " substitute " nominated, in the case of the States Representatives, by the Government of the State concerned, and in the other cases, by the Central Government " and in clause (*ii*) for " the Local Governments of " substitute " the Central Government to represent ".

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(IV of 1936.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (*vi*) (*a*) leave out " Governor-General in Council or ".

Section 5.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 7.—In subsection (2) (*e*) omit " Governor-General in Council or ".

Section 11.—Omit " the Governor-General in Council or ".

Section 14.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 17.—Omit " or in Rangoon ".

For section 24 substitute—

24. The powers by this Act conferred upon the Provincial Government shall, in relation to Federal railways (within the meaning of the Government of India Act, 1935) mines and oilfields, be powers of the Central Government." " Application of Act to Federal Railways, mines and oilfields.

Section 26.—In subsection (1) for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government " and in subsection (2) omit " subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council ".

THE CODES.

The Indian Penal Code.

(XLV of 1860.)

Section 1.—For the words from " the whole of the territories " to the end of the section substitute " British India ".

Section 2.—For " the said territories " substitute " British India ".

Section 3.—For " law passed by the Governor-General in Council " substitute " Indian law " ; and for " the limits of the said territories " and " the said territories " substitute " British India ".

Section 5.—For " the said territories " substitute " British India ".

Section 14.—For the words from " the said Statute " to the end of the section substitute " the Government of India Act, 1935, or by or under the authority of any Government in British India or of the Crown Representative ".

Omit sections 15, 16 and 18.

In section 21 : in clause second for " the Government of India or any Government " substitute " any Government in British India or the Crown Representative " ; and in clauses eighth and ninth for " Government" substitute " the Crown ".

Section 54.—For " the Government of India or the Government of the place " substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government of the Province ".

Section 55.—For " the Government of India or the Government of the place " substitute " the Provincial Government of the Province ".

After section 55 insert :—

55A. Nothing in section fifty-four or section fifty-five shall derogate from the right of His Majesty, or of the Governor-General if any such right is delegated to him by His Majesty, to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment." " Saving for Royal Prerogative.

Section 75.—In clause (*b*) for the words from " in the territories " to " Local Government " substitute " in any Indian State acting under the general or special authority of the Central Government or of the Crown Representative ".

Section 121A.—After the second " British India " insert " of British Burma " and for " the Government of India or any Local Government " substitute " the Central Government or any Provincial Governmen or the Government of Burma ".

Section 124.—For " Presidency " where it first occurs, substitute " Province " and omit " or a Lieutenant-Governor ", " Lieutenant-Governor " and " or of the Council of any Presidency ".

Section 124A.—After " Her Majesty " insert " or the Crown Representative " and after " British India insert " or British Burma ".

Section 141.—For " the Legislative or Executive Government of India or the Government of any Presidency or any Lieutenant-Governor " substitute " the Central or any Provincial Government or Legislature ".

Sections 161, 162 and 163.—For " with the Legislative or Executive Government of India or the Government of any Presidency or with any Lieutenant-Governor " substitute " with the Central or any Provincial Government or Legislature ".

Section 277.—For " by the Governor of India or by any Government " substitute " by the Central or any Provincial Government or the Crown Representative ".

Section 294A.—For " not authorised by Government " substitute " not being a State lottery or a lottery authorised by the Provincial Government ".

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(V of 1898.)

Section 4.—In clause (*j*) of subsection (1) omit " Rangoon "; and for " Governor-General in Council" substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 25.—Omit from "the Governor-General" (where those words first occur) to "the Governor-General and".

Omit sections 26 and 27.

Section 30.—Leave out "and Burma".

Section 45.—In sub-section (1) for "Government" substitute "the Crown", and in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (2) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 72.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Sections 88 and 89.—For "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government."

Section 108.—Omit "the Governor-General in Council or", and for "by the Governor-General in Council" substitute "by the Provincial Government."

Section 178.—After "Act, 1915" insert "or section 224 of the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 194.—After, "Act, 1915" insert "or the Government of India Act, 1935"; omit "the Governor-General in Council or" and for "shall belong to the Government of India" substitute "shall form part of the revenues of the Province".

Sections 196 and 196-A.—For "the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Provincial Government or some officer empowered by the Provincial Government".

Section 197.—In sub-section (1) for "previous sanction of the Local Government" substitute "previous sanction—

(*a*) in the case of a person employed in connection with the affairs of the Federation, of the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment; and

(*b*) in the case of a person employed in con nection with the affairs of a Province, of the Governor of that Province exercising his individual judgment".

In sub-section (2) for "Such Government" substitute "The Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be, exercising his individual judgment".

After sub-section (2) insert—

"(3) In relation to the period elapsing between the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the establishment of the Federation, the references in this section to the Federation and to the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment shall be construed as references to the Governor General in Council."

Section 266.—For the words from "means" to "Gazette of India" substitute "means a High Court within the meaning of the Government of India Act, 1935, and includes such other courts as the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette".

Section 267.—After "Act, 1915" insert "or the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 313.—For sub-section (4) substitute—

"(4) The Provincial Government may exempt any salaried servant of the Crown from serving as a juror."

Section 320.—For clause (*aa*) substitute—

"(*aa*) members of any Legislature in British India;"

Section 329.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 335.—In sub-section (1) for the words from "Governor-General" to "other High Courts" substitute "Provincial Government", and in sub-section (2) omit "in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor-General in Council and in all other cases".

Section 401.—In sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) omit "the Governor-General in Council or"; in such sections (2) and (3) omit "as the case may be", and in sub-section (6) omit "Governor-General in Council and the".

Section 402.—Omit "Governor-General in Council or the".

After section 402 insert—

"Sentences of death." 402A. The powers conferred by sections 401 and 402 upon the Provincial Government may, in the case of sentences of death, also be exercised by the Governor-General in his discretion."

Omit section 448.

Section 491.—In clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) omit from "acting under" to "Governor-General in Council".

Section 492.—Omit "Governor-General in Council or the".

Section 503.—In sub-section (2) for "the territories of any Prince or Chief in India" substitute "any Indian State or tribal area" and for "British Indian Government" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 524.—For "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

Section 527.—For "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government", and at the end of sub-section (1), insert—

"Provided that no case or appeal shall be transferred to a High Court or other Court in another Province without the consent of the Provincial Government of that Province."

Section 528-D.—For "the Governor-General in Council or the Indian Legislature" substitute "the Central Legislature".

Section 554.—In sub-section (1) for the words from the beginning to "any other High Court" substitute "With the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, any High Court".

Section 555.—For "section 107 of the Government of India Act, 1915," substitute "section 224 of the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 558.—For "the High Courts established by Royal Charter" substitute "the courts which at High Courts for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 565.—For "the territories of any Prince or State in India acting under the general or special authority of the Governor-General in Council or of any Local Government" substitute "any Indian State acting under the general or special authority of the Central Government or of the Crown Representative".

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(V of 1908.)

Section 2.—In paragraph (5) for the "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative"; and in clauses (*c*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of paragraph (17) for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 10.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

Section 25.—In sub-section (1) for "Governor-General in Council" substitute "Provincial Government", and at the end of the sub-section insert—

"Provided that no suit, appeal or proceeding shall be transferred to a High Court without the consent of the Provincial Govenment of the Province in which that High Court has its principal seat."

Section 29.—For the proviso substitute "Provided that the Court issuing such summonses have been established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or of the Crown Representative, or that the Provincial Government by whose Courts a summons is to be served has by notification in the Official Gazette declared the provisions of this section to apply to Courts of the Province."

Section 43.—For "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Crown Representative".

For section 44 substitute—

44. The Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that the decrees of any Civil or Revenue Courts in any Indian State, not being Courts established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or of the Crown Representative, or any class of such decrees, may be executed in the Province as if they had been passed by Courts of British India." "Execution of decrees passed by Courts of Native States.

For section 45 substitute—

45. So much of the foregoing sections of this Part as empowers a Court to send a decree for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in any Province to send a decree for execution to any Court established or continued by the authority of the Central Government or of the Crown Representative in the territories of any foreign Prince or State to which the Provincial Government has by notification in the Official Gazette declared this section to apply." "Execution of decrees in foreign territory.

Section 54.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 60.—In clause (*g*) of the proviso to sub-section (1) for "pensioners of the Government" substitute "pensioners of the Crown" and for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or the Provincial Government", in clause (*j*) of the said proviso for "Indian Articles of War" substitute "Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Burma Army Act" and in class (*o*) of the said proviso for "any law passed under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892" substitute "any Indian law".

Section 73.—In sub-section (3) for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 78.—In clause (*a*) for "the Governor-General in Council" substitute "the Central Government or of the Crown Representative".

In the heading above section 79 for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

For section 79 substitute :—

79. Subject to the provisions of sections 179 and 185 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in a suit by or against the Crown the authority to be named as plantiff or defendant, as the case may be, shall be— "Suits by or against Government.

(*a*) in the case of a suit by or against the Central Government, the Governor-General in Council before the establishment of the Federation of India, and thereafter, the Federation ;

(*b*) in the case of a suit by or against a Provincial Government, the Province ; and

(*c*) in the case of a suit by or against the Crown Representative, the Secretary of State."

Section 80.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown" and for the words from "in the case of the Secretary of State" to "Collector of the District" substitute "delivered to, or left at the office of—

(*a*) in the case of a suit against the Central Government, a Secretary to that Government ;

(*b*) in the case of a suit against the Crown Representative, the Political Secretary ;

(*c*) in the case of a suit against a Provincial Government, a Secretary to that Government or the Collector of the District ; and

(*d*) in the case of a suit against the Secretary of State, a Secretary to the Central Government, the Political Secretary and a Secretary to the Provincial Government of the Province where the suit is instituted."

Section 82.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown".

In the heading above section 83 for "Foreign and Native Rulers" substitute "Foreign Rulers and Rulers of Indian States".

Section 85.—After sub-section (1) insert—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section the expression "the Government" means—

(*a*) in the case of any Indian State, the Crown Representative ; and

(*b*) in any other case, the Central Government."

Section 86.—In sub-section (1) for the words from "with the consent" to "Government of India" substitute "in the case of the Ruling Chief of an Indian State with the consent of the Crown Representative, certified by the signature of the political secretary, and in any other case with the consent of the Central Government, certified by the signature of a secretary to that Government".

In sub-section (2) for the "the Government" substitute "the consenting authority".

In sub-section (3) for "the consent of the Governor-General in Council" substitute "such consent as is mentioned in sub-section (1)".

For sub-section (4) substitute—

"(4) the Central Government or the Crown Representative, as the case may be, may by notification in the Gazette of India authorise a Provincial Government and any secretary to that Government to exercise with respect to any Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy named in the notification the functions assigned by the foregoing sub-sections to the consenting authority and a certifying officer respectively."

Section 87.—For "the Governor General in Council or the Local Government" substitute "the Central Government, the Crown Representative or the Provincial Government".

Section 111.—For " established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or the Government of India Act, 1915 " substitute " constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent".

After section 111 insert—

" Appeals to Federal Court.

111-A.—Where a certificate has been given under section 205 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the three last preceding sections shall apply in relation to appeals to the Federal Court as they apply in relation to appeals to His Majesty in Council, and accordingly references to His Majesty shall be construed as references to the Federal Court :

Provided that—

(a) so much of the said sections as delimits the cases in which an appeal will lie shall be construed as delimiting the cases in which an appeal will lie without the leave of the Federal Court otherwise than on the ground that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the said Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder, has been wrongly decided ;

(b) in determining under clause (c) of section 109 whether the case is a fit one for appeal, and, under section 110, whether the appeal involves a substantial question of law, any question of law as to the interpretation of the said Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder, shall be left out of account."

Sections 116 and 122.—For " established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or the Government of India Act, 1915 " substitute " constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent."

Section 123.—For " by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government, as the case may be" substitute " by the Pronvincial Government".

Section 125.—For " in the case of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, the Governor-General in Council and in other cases the Local Government " substitute " the Provincial Government".

For section 126 substitute—

" Rules to be subject to approval.

126. Rules made under the foregoing provisions shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government of the province in which the Court whose procedure the rules regulate is situate or, if that Court is not situate in any Province, to the previous approval of the Governor-General."

Section 129.—For " established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or the Government of India Act, 1915 " substitute " constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent."

For section 130 substitute—

"Powers of other High Courts to make rules as to matters other than procedure.

130. A High Court not constituted by His Majesty by Letters Patent may, with the previous approval of the Provincial Government, make with respect to any matter other than procedure any rule which a High Court so constituted might under section 224 of the Government of India Act, 1935, make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a Presidency-town."

Section 135-A.—For clause (a) substitute—

" (a) if he is a member of a unicameral Legislature or of either Chamber of a bicameral Legislature constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, during the continuance of any meeting of such Legislature or Chamber."

In clause (b) for " Chamber or Council " substitute " Legislature or Chamber".

For clause (c) substitute—

" (c) if he is a member of either Chamber of such a bicameral Legislature, during the continuance of a joint sitting, meeting, conference or joint committee of the Chambers of that Legislature."

Section 136.—Omit " or of the Chief Court of Lower Burma " and for " Bombay or Rangoon " substitute " or Bombay".

Schedule I, Order V.—In rule 22 for " Bombay and Rangoon " substitute " and Bombay".

In rule 26, in clause (a), for " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Central Government or the Crown Representative "; and in clause (b) for " the Governor-General in Council " substitute " the Provincial Government " and for the words " issued by a Court under this Code " substitute " issued under this Code by a Court of the Province".

Order XXI.—In rule 4 for " Bombay or Rangoon " substitute " or Bombay".

In rule 48, in sub-rule (1) for " the Government may by notification in the Gazette of India or in the Local Official Gazette, as the case may be," substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government may by notification in their Official Gazette ; in sub-rule (2) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government, as the case may be", and in sub-rule (3) for " the Government " substitute " the Central Government or the Provincial Government".

In Order XXVI in rules 4 and 8, for " any civil or military officer of the Government " substitute " any person in the service of the Crown."

In rule 21 omit " the High Court is established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or the Government of India Act, 1915, and" and for " its ordinary original civil jurisdiction " substitute " the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court".

Order XXVII.—In the heading for " the Government " substitute " the Crown ".

In rule 1.—For " the Secretary of State for India in Council " and for " the Government " substitute " the Crown".

In rule 2.—For " the Government " substitute " the Crown."

In rule 3.—For " against the Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " against the Crown " and for " the words ' the Secretary of State for India in Council ' " substitute " the appropriate name as provided in section 79, or, if the suit is against the Secretary of State, the words ' the Secretary of Stat '".

For rule 4 substitute—

" 4. The Crown pleader in any court shall be the agent of the Crown for the purpose of receiving processes against the Crown issued by such court."

In rule 5 for "the Secretary of State for India in Council" and "the said Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown" and for "with the Government" substitute "with the Crown" and for "Government pleader" substitute "Crown pleader".

In rule 6 for "Government pleader" Substitute "Crown Pleader" and for "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Crown".

In rule 7 for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

In rule 8 for "the Government" and "the Government pleader" substitute "the Crown" and "the Crown pleader."

After rule 8 insert—

"8A. No such security as is mentioned in rules 5 and 6 of Order XLI shall be required from the Crown or, where the Crown has undertaken the defence of the suit, from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

8B. In this Order "Crown" and "Crown pleader" mean respectively—

(a) in relation to any suit by or against the Secretary of State or the Central Government, or against a public officer in the service of that Government, the Central Government and such pleader as that Government may appoint whether generally or specially for the purposes of this Order;

(b) in relation to any suit by or against the Crown Representative, or against a public officer employed in connection with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, the Crown Representative and such pleader as he may appoint, whether generally or specially, for the purposes of this Order; and

(c) in relation to any suit by, or against a Provincial Government or against a public officer in the service of a Province, the Provincial Government and the Government pleader, or such other pleader as the Provincial Government may appoint, whether generally or specially, for the purposes of this Order."

Order XXVIII.—In rule 1 for "serving the Government" substitute "serving under the Crown".

Order XXXII.—In rule 16 for "the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government" substitute "the Central Government, or the Crown Representative, or a Provincial Government".

Order XXXIII.—In rules 10, 12, 13 and 15 for "Government" substitute "Provincial Government".

Order XXXVII.—In rule 1 omit clause (b).

Order XLI.—Omit rule 7.

Order XLV.—In sub-sule (3) of rule 15 omit "by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury".

After rule 16 insert—

17. Where a certificate has been given under section 205 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the provisions of this Order shall apply in relation to appeals to the Federal Court as they apply in relation to appeals to His Majesty in Council and references in this Order to His Majesty in Council and to any Order of His Majesty in Council shall be construed as references to the Federal Court and the rules of the Federal Court :— **Appeals to Federal Court**

Provided that—

(a) rule 3 of this Order shall have effect as if at the end of sub-rule (1) thereof there were inserted the words "apart from any question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935, or any Order in Council made thereunder";

(b) where the only ground of appeal stated in the petition is that any question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935, or any Order in Council made thereunder has been wrongly decided, the petition need no pray for such a certificate as is mentioned in rule 3, and the like proceedings shall be had thereon as if such a certificate had been given except that no security shall be required for the costs of the respondent."

Appendix A to Schedule I.—Under heading (2) (which relates to the "description of parties in particular cases") for "the Secretary of State for India in Council substitute "the Secretary of State or the Federation of India or the Province of............. as the case may be".

Appendix E to Schedule I.—In the heading to Form 21, for "officer of Government" substitute "public officer".

Schedule III.—In sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 9 for "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

SCHEDULE VI.

PUNJAB ACTS.

The Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898.

(Pb. I of 1898.)

Section 2.—In the opening clause for "all Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council" substitute "all Punjab Acts".

Omit clause (5).

Omit clause (8).

At the end of clause (1) insert—

"Provided that in any Punjab Act passed after the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, 'colony' shall not include any Dominion as defined in the Statute of Westminster, 1931, any Province or State forming part of such a Dominion, or British Burma".

Omit clauses (21), (24), (28) (29) and (31).

In clause (41), in sub-clause (a) for "Government" substitute "Crown" and in sub-clause (b) omit "of the Government of India or of any Local Government", "by the Government of India or the Local Government" and "extradition".

Omit clause (45).

For clause (46) substitute—

"(46) 'Punjab Act' shall mean an Act made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council under the Indian Councils Acts 1861 to 1909, or any of those Acts, or the Government of India Act, 1915, or by the Local Legislature or the Governor of the Punjab under the Government of India Act, or by the Provincial Legislature or the Governor of the Punjab under the Government of India Act, 1935".

Section 3.—For the words from "on the day" to "1861" substitute "if it is an Act of the Legislature on the day on which the assent thereto of the Governor, the Governor-General or His Majesty, as the case may require, is first published in the Official Gazette, and if it is an Act of the Governor, on the day on which it is first published as an Act in the Official Gazette,".

Section 21.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government or as the case may be the Provincial Government".

After section 26 insert—

"Applications to Ordinances and regulations under the Government of India Act, 1935.

27. The provisions of this Act shall apply—

(a) in relation to any regulation made by the Governor of the Punjab under section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as they apply in relation to Acts made by the Provincial Legislature of the Punjab; and

(b) in relation to any ordinance promulgated by the Governor under section 88 or section 89 of the said Act, as they apply in relation to Acts made under that Act by the Governor."

The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900.

(Pb. II of 1900.)

Section 8.—In sub-section (2) for "vest in the Government" substitute vest in his Majesty for the purposes of the Province".

In sub-section (4) for "the Government" substitute "His Majesty".

Section 10.—In sub-section (2) for "the Government" and "Government" substitute "His Majesty".

Section 21.—For "the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government" substitute "the Crown".

The Court of Wards Act, 1903.

(Pb. II of 1903.)

Section 29.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

The Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905.

(Pb. III of 1905.)

Section 2.—In sub-section (2) for "Government" in proviso (a) substitute "His Majesty for the purposes of the Province"; in proviso (b) for "Government officers" substitute "servants of the Crown" and in proviso (d) for "by direction of Government" substitute "by direction of the Provincial Government".

Sections 4, 5 (1) 6 (1) and 10 (3).—For "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 28.—For "Government" in sub-section (2) and "the Government" in sub-section (3) substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 43.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown for the purposes of the Province".

Section 67.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute Porvincial Government"; for "against the Government" substitute against the Crown" and for "or Government" substitute "or the Provincial Government".

Section 72.—For "Government officers" substitute "servants of the Crown".

Section 74.—For "of Government" substitute "of the Crown".

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

(Pb. III of 1911.)

Section 1.—Omit "for the time being".

Section 4.—Omit "without the consent of the Governor-General in Council".

Sections 5 (1) and 6.—Omit the provisos

Section 8.—For "the benefit of the local area" substitute "the purposes of the Province"; for "the Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "the Provincial Government," and omit sub-section (2).

Section 10.—In sub-section (2) after "His Majesty" insert "for the purposes of the Province", and for "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Provincial Government".

Omit sub-section (3).

Section 16.—Omit "or the Secretary of State for India in Council".

Section 40.—For "Government official" substitute "person in the service of the Crown".

Section 43.—For "Government official" substitute "person in the service of the Crown".

In clause (a) of sub-section 1 for "contribute to his pension, gratuity and leave allowaces in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor-General in Council in force for the time being" substitute "make such contributions to his pension, gratuity and leave allowances as may be required, by the conditions of his service under the Crown, to be paid by him or on his behalf".

In sub-section (4) omit "under any general or special orders of the Governor-General in Council for the time being in force", and for "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Section 44.—For "Government" and "the Government" substitute "the Crown"; for "contribute to his pension and leave allowances to the extent required by the rules in force for the time being made by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf" substitute "make such contributions to his pension and leave allowances as may be required, by the conditions of his service under the Crown, to be paid by him or on his behalf"; and for "the Local Government" substitute "the Government concerned."

Section 52.—In clause (f) of sub-section (1) "for Government" substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 53.—For "officer of Government" substitute "servant of the Crown".

Section 56.—For "by Government" and "by the Government" substitute "by the Crown".

Section 61.—For "Government official" substitute "person in the service of the Crown".

In clause (2) for the words from "under rules" to the end substitute "the Provincial Legislature has power to impose in the Province under the Government of India Act, 1935".

Omit clause (3).

At the end of the section insert :—

"Nothing in this section shall authorise the imposition of any tax which the Provincial Legislature has no power to impose in the province under the Government of India Act, 1935 :

Provided that a committee which immediately before the commencement of Part III of the said Act was lawfully levying any such tax under this section as then inforce, may continue to levy that tax until provision to the contrary is made by the Central Legislature."

Section 62.—In sub-sections (7) and (8) omit "or (3)"; omit sub-section (9) and in sub-section (10) omit "or sub-section 9,".

Section 81-A.—For "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 84.—For "Chief Court" substitute "High Court".

Section 169.—For "owned by proprietors other than the Local Government" substitute "owned by proprietors other than the Crown".

Section 174-A.—For "if any street, being the property of the local Government and not having been transferred by it, vest in the Local Government" substitute "if any street is vested in the Crown for the purposes of the Province".

Section 193.—In sub-section (2) for "is Government property or vests in the committee" substitute "is vested in the Crown or in the committee"; for "consent of Government or the committee" substitute "consent of the Government concerned or, as the case may be, of the committee", and for "or the Government" substitute "or any Government".

Section 238.—After "His Majesty" insert "for the purposes of the Province".

Section 239.—At the end of sub-section (2) insert —

"Provided that where a dispute referred to the Provincial Government under clause (c) of sub-section (1) is between a committee and a Cantonment authority, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be subject to the concurrence of the Central Government".

Section 242.—In clause (a) of sub-section (1) omit "without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and "whether with or without such sanction".

The Colonization of Government Land (Punjab) Act, 1912.

(Pb. V of 1912.)

Section 3.—In the definition of "tenant" for "of Government" substitute "of the Crown".

Section 4.—For "property of the Government" substitute "property of the Crown for the purposes of the Province".

Section 6.—For "Government tenants" substitute "tenants of the Crown" and for "Government is" substitute "the Crown is".

Sections 14, 15, 16 and 28.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown"

Section 30.—For "by Government" substitute "by the Provincial Government".

Sections 32 and 33.—For "Government" substitute "the Crown".

Schedule II.—In conditions 1 and 2 for "Government" and "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

In condition (f) for "between the Government" and "between Government" substitute "between the Provincial Government" and for "to Government" substitute "to the Crown".

The Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913.

(Pb. I of 1913.)

Section 9.—For "the Government" substitute "the Crown".

The Punjab Excise Act, 1914.

(Pb. I of 1914.)

Throughout the Act, except as otherwise provided and except in sections 31 and 32, for "excisable article" and "excisable articles" substitute "intoxicant" and "intoxicants".

Section 3.—For clause (6) substitute—

"(6) 'excisable article' means—

(a) any alcoholic liquor for human consumption ; or

(b) any intoxicating drug ; or

(c) any medicinal or toilet preparation containing alcohol."

After clause (6) insert—

"(6a) 'excise duty and 'countervailing duty' mean any such excise duty or countervailing duty as the case may be, as is mentioned in Item 40 of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935."

For clause (10) substitute—

"(10) 'export' means to take out of the Punjab otherwise than across a customs frontier as defined by the Central Government."

For clause (12) substitute—

"(12) 'import' (except in the phrase "impost into British India") means to bring into the Punjab otherwise than across a customs frontier as defined by the Central Government."

After clause (12) insert —

"(12a) 'intoxicant' means any liquor or intoxicating drug."

Section 4.—Omit the proviso.

Section 6.—For 'articles" substitute "intoxicants".

Section 16.—For "duty of customs, or excise to which it may be liable" substitute "duty to which it may be liable under this Act".

Section 17.—Omit the proviso.

Section 25.—For "imposed under section 31" substitute "payable under Chapter V".

Section 28.—For "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 31.—For a duty" substitute "An excise duty or a counter-vailing duty, as the case may be".

Omit proviso (ii).

After section 33 insert—

"Saving for duties being levied at commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935.

33A.—(1) Until provision to the contrary is made by the Central Legislature, the Provincial Government may continue to levy any duty to which this section applies which it was lawfully levying immediately before the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1935, under this Chapter as then in force.

(2) The duties to which this section applies are—

(a) any duty on intoxicants which are not excisable articles within the meaning of this Act; and

(b) any duty on an excisable article produced outside India and imported into the Punjab whether across a customs frontier as defined by the Central Government or not.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorise the levy by the Provincial Government of any duty which as between goods manufactured or produced in the Province and similar goods not so manufactured or produced, discriminates in favour of the former, or which, in the case of goods manufactured or produced outside the Province, discriminates between goods manufactured or produced in one locality and similar goods manufactured or produced in another locality."

Section 37.—After "to such person" insert "by, or by the authority of the Provincial Government".

Section 41.—For "Government" substitute "the Provincial Government".

Section 47.—For "excisable" substitute "intoxicant".

Section 57.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Crown".

Section 60.—For the first "Government" substitute "the Crown" and for the second "Government" substitute the Provincial Government".

The Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916.

(Pb. I of 1916.)

Throughout the Act for "Local Government" substitute "Central Government".

In section 13 for "property of the Government" substitute "property of the Crown" and elsewhere for "Government" and "the Government" substitute "the Central Government".

Sections 14 and 5.—For "Government" substitute "Central Government".

Section 17.—For "the Government" substitute, in sub-section (1) the "Central Government", and in sub-section (5) "the Crown".

Section 18.—For "Government" substitute "Central Government."

Section 25.—For "Government" in sub-section (5) substitute "Central Government" and in sub-section (6) substitute "Crown".

Section 26.—For "Government" substitute "Crown".

Section 30.—For "by Government" substitute "by the Central Government".

The Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916.

(Pb II of 1916.)

After section 24 insert—

"Saving for provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

25. This Act has effect subject to the provisions of Chapter III of Part V of the Government of India Act 1935."

The Schedule.—In clause (7), for "granted by a Local Government" substitute "granted by a Provincial Government or the Government of Burma".

The Punjab Courts Act, 1918.

(Pb. VI of 1918.)

Section 27.—Omit from "and when there is a vacancy" to the end of the section.

Omit sections 32 and 35.

Section 37.—For "34 and 35" substitute "and 34".

The Deputy President's Punjab Legislative Council Salary Act, 1921.

(Pb. I of 1921.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921.

(Pb. II of 1922.)

Section 15.—Omit clause (b),

Section 16.—For "the Government" substitute "any Government".

Section 19.—For "Secretary of State for India in Council" substitute "Crown".

Section 20.—For "by the Government" substitute "by the Crown" and for "to the Government" substitute" to the Provincial Government".

Section 21.—For "Government servant and "Government servants" substitute "servant of the Crown" and "servants of the Crown".

For section 22 substitute—

22. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, impose any other taxes. "Taxes which may be imposed with previous sanction.

22A. Nothing in the two last preceding sections shall authorise the imposition of any tax which the Provincial Legislature has no power to impose in the Province under the Government of India Act, 1935: Restriction on new taxation after commencement of Part III of Government of India Act, 1935.

Provided that a Committee which, immediately before the commencement of Part III of the said Act, was lawfully levying any such tax under either of those sections as then in force, may continue to levy that tax until provision to the contrary is made by the Central Legislature ".

Section 49.—For " vest in the Local Government " substitute " vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province. "

Section 51.—For " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Provincial Government " and for " Government servants " substitute " servants of the Crown ".

The Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1921.

(Pb. III of 1922.)

Section 1.—Omit " for the time being ", but in other respects the section shall stand unmodified.

Sections 14 and 15.—For " any department of Government " substitute "any department of the Central of Provincial Government ".

Section 21.—For " excisable article " substitute " intoxicant " and omit section 3 (6) of ".

Section 26.—For " Secretary of State " substitute " Crown ".

Section 34.—For " Government " substitute " any Government ".

The Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

(Pb. IV of 1922.)

Section 4.—For " Government servant " substitute " servant of the Crown " and for " service of Government " substitute " service of the Crown ".

Section 10.—For " officer of the Government " substitute " servant of the Crown ".

Section 25.—For " debt due to Government " substitute " debt due to the Provincial Covernment ".

Section 43.—For " by Government " substitute " by the Provincial Government ".

Section 73.—For " officers of the Government " substitute " servants of the Crown "; for servant of the Government " and " Government servant " substitute " servant of the Crown " and for " in any general or special orders of the Government " substitute " by the conditions of his service under the Crown ".

Omit section 82.

Section 94.—For " Government servant " substitute " servant of the Crown " and for " prescribed in any general or special orders of the Government " substitute " required by the conditions of his service under the Crown to be paid by him or on his behalf ".

The Punjab Opium-Smoking Act, 1923.

(Pb. VI of 1923.)

Section 17.—For " Secretary of State for India in Council " substitute " Crown ".

The Elected President's Salary Act, 1924

(Pb. II of 1924.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.

(Pb. VIII of 1925).

Throughout the Act for " the Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments " substitute " the appropriate Secretary to Government ".

Section 12.—In sub-section (2) omit " appointed by notification by the Governor-General in Council ".

In sub-section (4) omit " or in the case of the President by the Governor-General in Council ".

Omit subsection (5).

In sub-section (6) omit " the Governor-General in Council where the vacancy occurs in the office of President and in any other case ".

Section 49.—For " Legislative Council of the Governor " substitute " Provincial Legislative Assembly ".

Section 70.—For " Government service " substitute " the service of the Crown ".

Section 92.—For " Legislative Council of the Governor " substitute " Provincial Legislative Assembly ".

The Punjab Aerial Ropeways Act, 1926.

(Punjab V of 1926.)

Section 5.—Omit " at its discretion " and for " from Government " substitute " from the Crown ".

Section 6.—For clause (*ix*) of sub-section (4) substitute—

" (*ix*) The rules relating to the construction of the aerial ropeway over roads and other public ways of communication, except railways as defined by the Government of India Act, 1935, and, with the previous sanction of the Federal Railway Authority or the Central Government, over such railways."

Section 9.—Omit " in its discretion ".

Section 12.—For " by Government " substitute " by the Provincial Government ".

The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926.

(Punjab X of 1926.)

Sections 2 and 7.—For " a Government officer " substitute " a servant of the Crown ".

The Punjab Borstal Act, 1926.

(Pb. XI of 1936.)

Section 5.—For " Government officer " substitute " servant of the Crown ".

Section 28.—In clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Central Government, or of the Crown Representative ".

In clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) for " the territories of any Native Prince or State in India " substitute " any Indian State "; for " British Government " substitute " Crown "; for " by the Native Prince of State or by the Governor-General in Council " substitute " by, or by the Ruler of, that State, or by the Central Government or the Crown Representative "; for " in British India or in any Province of British India " substitute " in the Province ", and for " by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be," substitute " by the Provincial Government ".

For clause (*c*) of subsection (1) substitute—

" (*c*) by any other Court or tribunal in any Indian State with the previous sanction of the Provinical Government in the case of each such order ",

In sub-section (2) for " of such a Native Prince or State " substitute " in an Indian State " ; for " British Government " substitute " Crown " and for " Governor-General in Council " substitute " Central Government or the Crown Representative ".

Section 31.—In sub-section (4) for " the territories of any Native Prince or State in India " substitute " any Indian State " and for " such Native Prince or State " substitute " that State or the Ruler thereof ".

Section 32.—Omit " or the Governor-General ".

The Public Gambling (Punjab) Amendment Act, 1929.

(Pb. I of 1929.)

Section 1.—In sub-section (3) omit ' for the time being ", but in other respects the sub-section shall stand unmodified.

The Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929.

(Pb. VIII of 1929.)

Section 6.—In sub-sections (1) and (2) for " Director of Public Health substitute " Provincial Government ".

Section 22.—In sub-section (5) for " Council " substitute Assembly ".

The Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930.

(Pb. I of 1930.)

Section 2.—In clause (1) for " Indian Legislature " substitute ' Central Legislature ".

In clause (7) for ' Government " substitute " the Central or any Provincial Government ".

Section 6.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly ".

The Punjab Municipal (Executive Officer) Act, 1931.

(Pb. II of 1931.)

Section 11.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly ".

Schedule II.—In the first proviso in clause 12 for " Government " substitute " the Crown ".

The Kalra Impartible Estates Act, 1931.

(Pb. III of 1931)

Throughout the Act " the Governor " shall stand unmodified.

After section 9 insert : —

"Governor to exercise his functions in his discretion.

9A. The functions of the Governor under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be exercised by in his discretion."

Section 11.—For " Government " substitute " the Provincial Government ".

The Punjab Service Commission Act, 1932.

(Pb. II of 1932.)

This Act shall cease to have effect.

The Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1933.

(Pb. II of 1933.)

Section 8.—For " the property of Government " substitute " vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province ".

Section 11—For " Government " substitute " the Provincial Government ".

The Punjab Tobacco Vend Fees Act, 1934.

(Punjab V of 193.4)

Section 13.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly ".

The Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1935.

(Punjab II of 1935.)

Section 2 —For " officer of Government " substitute " servant of the Crown ".

The Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935.

(Pb. IV of 1935.)

Section 17.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly ".

The Punjab State Aid to Industry Act, 1935.

(Pb. V of 1935.)

Section 3.—In sub-section (1), for clause (*d*) substitute :—

" (*d*) five members to be elected by the Punjab Legislative Assembly from among their members, election being in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote."

Section 9.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly " and omit " non-official ".

Section 17.—For " of the Local Government " substitute " vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Province ".

Section 38. For " property of the Local Government " substitute " property of the Crown ".

The Punjab Debtors Protection Act, 1936.

(Pb. II of 1936.)

Section 2.—For " Indian Legislature " substitute " Central Legislature ".

The Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936.

(Pb. IV of 1936.)

Section 15.—Omit " in its discretion ".

Section 29.—For " Council " substitute " Assembly ".

THE INDIA AND BURMA (TRADE REGULATION) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section one hundred and sixty of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the India Act"), and section one hundred and thirty-five of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the Burma Act"), His Majesty is empowered, with a view to preventing undue disturbance of trade between India and Burma in the period immediately following the separation of India and Burma and with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of Burma during that period, to give by Order in Council such directions as he thinks fit for those purposes with respect to the duties which are, while the Order is in force, to be levied on goods imported into or exported from India or Burma, and with respect to ancillary and related matters:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act and subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Burma Act, and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

PART I.

Introductory and General.

1. This Order may be cited as the India and Burma (Trade Regulation) Order, 1937.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In this Order—

"duty" means a customs duty payable on importation or exportation, or a cess payable on exportation;

"import duty" means a duty payable on importation;

"separation" means the separation of India and Burma.

4. Any question arising under this Order whether any goods have been produced or manufactured in any country shall be determined by the reference to the same tests as are at the date of separation applicable to the determination of similar questions for customs purposes in India.

5. In the event of any dispute between the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Burma as to the interpretation or application of any of the provisions of this Order (including any dispute as to whether any consent requisite under this Order has been unreasonably withheld) the dispute shall be referred to the Secretary of State and his decision shall be final.

6. Any reference in this Order to any Act shall, except so far as the contrary is expressly provided, be construed as a reference to that Act as for the time being in force in India or Burma, as the case may be.

7. This Order shall come into force on separation and shall remain in force for three years or until twelve months have elapsed from the giving by the Governor-General of India to the Governor of Burma, or by the Governor of Burma to the Governor-General of India, of notice to terminate the operation thereof, whichever is the longer period.

PART II.

Provisions as to British India.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, no duties shall be leviable in British India on goods imported from, or exported to, Burma, in excess of the duties, if any, which are so leviable immediately before separation:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply—

(*a*) to opium, salt, salted fish or spirit; or

(*b*) to goods brought into Burma from places outside British India and Burma and, without payment of duty in Burma, brought thence into British India; or

(*c*) if Burma ceases to be a party to the International Tea Restriction Scheme as applicable to India, to tea.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this Order all goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in Burma shall in British India be deemed for the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in British India.

3. No prohibitions or restrictions on import or export other than such as are specified in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect in British India with respect to the bringing of goods into British India from Burma or from British India into Burma.

4.—(1) The duties levied in British India immediately before separation on goods imported into British India from places outside Burma and India, or exported from British India into places outside British India and Burma, may only be reduced or abolished with the previous consent of the Governor of Burma:

Provided that—

(*a*) import duties on goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in Burma may be reduced or abolished if not less than two months before the reduction or abolition takes effect the Governor-General of India has given to the Governor of Burma notice of the intended reduction of abolition;

(*b*) if under paragraph four of Part III of this Order the Governor of Burma has given notice to the Governor-General of India of the reduction or abolition in Burma of import duties on any goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in India, import duties on such goods may be reduced or abolished in British India.

(2) Any consent of the Governor-General of India required under paragraph four of Part III of this Order to the reduction or abolition of any duty in Burma shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5.—(1) For the purposes of section three of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and section three of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, cotton, or lac (including refuse lac) produced in Burma shall in British India be deemed to have been produced in India.

(2) If at any time the cess leviable under either of the said Acts on any goods when exported from British India is higher than the cess leviable in Burma on similar goods when exported from Burma, a cess may be levied on those goods when exported from British India into Burma equal to the difference between the said cesses.

(3) If while this Order is in force a new cess is imposed in Burma on the exportation to countries outside India and Burma of any goods produced or manufactured in Burma, then, if any goods so manufactured or produced are without payment of the cess imported into British India, a cess of the same amount shall be levied in British India on the re-exportation of those goods to any country outside India and Burma.

6. If at any time the duty leviable on the importation into British India of any goods is higher than the duty leviable in Burma on such goods on importation into Burma, a duty may be levied in British India on the importation of those goods from Burma not exceeding the difference between the said duties.

7. If and so long as an excise duty is leviable in British India on any goods produced or manufactured therein, a countervailing import duty (not exceeding the excise duty) may be imposed on similar goods produced or manufactured in Burma:

Provided that—

(*a*) any such countervailing duty on steel ingots or on articles manufactured therefrom, may be imposed at any rate not exceeding the appropriate rate of refund authorised by section seven of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934; and

(*b*) except in the case of goods mentioned in item forty of Part II of the Seventh Schedule to the India Act, no countervailing duty shall be leviable at a rate higher than that which will afford to goods produced or manufactured in Burma the same advantage as before separation over goods produced or manufactured outside Burma and India.

8. Notwithstanding anything in this Part of this Order, any duties at any rate may be levied in British India on goods imported or exported by land from or to any country outside India and Burma:

Provided that in fixing those duties and in the administration of the land customs, due regard shall be had to the principles underlying this Order, and if the import of any class of goods by land otherwise than on payment of the duties leviable on similar goods imported by sea or air affects seriously, or is likely to affect seriously, the advantages enjoyed by Burma under this Order, such steps, if any, shall be taken for safeguarding the interests of Burma as the local conditions may permit.

9. The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder relating to, and to goods imported or exported in, coasting vessels shall, notwithstanding separation, continue to apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, vessels plying between ports in India and ports in Burma, as they apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, ships plying between ports in India.

10. The definitions of "home trade ships" and "coasting ships" in sections two and thirty-seven A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and the provisions of section two hundred and eighteen of that Act (which confers exemptions from the provisions of that Act relating to load lines) shall, notwithstanding separation, have effect in British India as if no distinction existed between India and Burma.

11.—(1) Nothing in this Part of this Order shall be construed as restricting in any way the exercise of any of the powers conferred by section twenty-three of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or sections three, four and eleven of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, but in exercising, or authorising the exercise of, any of those powers the Governor-General shall have due regard to the interests of Burma and to the principles underlying this Order, and, except where it appears to him impracticable or unnecessary so to do, shall previously consult the Governor of Burma.

(2) References in this paragraph to any enactment are references to that enactment as in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

PART III.

Provisions as to Burma.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, no duties shall be leviable in Burma on goods imported from, or exported to, British India in excess of the duties, if any, which are so leviable immediately before separation:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply—

(*a*) to opium, salt, salted fish or spirit; or

(*b*) to goods brought into British India from places outside British India and Burma and, without payment of duty in British India, brought thence into Burma; or

(*c*) if Burma ceases to be a party to the International Tea Restriction Scheme as applicable to India, to tea.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, all goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in British India shall in Burma be deemed for the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in Burma.

3. No prohibitions or restrictions on import or export other than such as are specified in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect in Burma with respect to the bringing of goods into Burma from British India or from Burma into British India.

4.—(1) The duties levied in Burma immediately before separation on goods impored into Burma from places outside Burma and British India, or exported from Burma into places outside Burma and British India, may only be reduced or abolished with the previous consent of the Governor-General of India:

Provided that—

(*a*) import duties on goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in India may be reduced or abolished if not less than two months before the reduction or abolition takes effect the Governor of Burma has given to the Governor-General of India notice of the intended reduction or abolition;

(*b*) if under paragraph four of Part II of this Order the Governor-General of India has given notice to the Governor of Burma of the reduction or abolition in British India of import duties on any goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in Burma, import duties on such goods may be reduced or abolished in Burma.

(2) Any consent of the Governor of Burma required under paragraph four of Part II of this Order to the reduction or abolition of any duty in British India shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5.—(1) For the purposes of section three of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and section three of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, cotton or lac (including refuse lac) produced in British India shall in Burma be deemed to have been produced in Burma.

(2) If at any time the cess leviable under either of the said Acts on any goods when exported from Burma is higher than the cess leviable in British India on similar goods when exported from British India a cess may be levied on those goods when exported from Burma into British India equal to the difference between the said cesses.

(3) If while this Order is in force a new cess is imposed in British India on the exportation to countries outside India and Burma of any goods produced or manufactured in British India, then, if any goods so manufactured or produced are without payment of the cess imported into Burma, a cess of the same amount shall be levied in Burma on the re-exportation of those goods to any country outside India and Burma.

6. If at any time the duty leviable on the importation into Burma of any goods is higher than the customs duty leviable in British India on such goods on importation into British India, a duty may be levied in Burma on the importation of those goods from British India not exceeding the difference between the said duties.

7. If and so long as an excise duty is leviable in Burma on any goods produced or manufactured therein, a countervailing import duty (not exceeding the excise duty) may be imposed on similar goods produced or manufactured in British India:

Provided that—

(*a*) any such countervailing duty on steel ingots or on articles manufactured therefrom, may be imposed at any rate not exceeding the appropriate rate of refund authorised by section seven of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934; and

(*b*) except in the case of goods mentioned in item forty of Part II of the Seventh Schedule to the India Act, no countervailing duty shall be leviable at a rate higher than that which will afford to goods produced or manufactured in British India the same advantage as before separation over goods produced or manufactured outside India and Burma.

8. A duty may be imposed in Burma on rice exported to India not exceeding that imposed on rice exported to other countries.

9.—(1) If at any time a limit is imposed on the quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods that may be imported into India, the Governor of Burma shall also by notification impose a limit on the quantity of such goods that may be imported into Burma.

(2) The said limit shall be such as to secure that the quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods imported into Burma from places outside India in each year does not exceed the total quantity of such goods imported into Burma from places outside India during the financial year commencing on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the notification may impose separate limits with respect to particular classes of such goods.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Part of this Order, any duties at any rate may be levied in Burma on goods imported or exported by land from or to any country outside India and Burma:

Provided that in fixing those duties and in the administration of the land customs, due regard shall be had to the principles underlying this Order, and if the import of any class of goods by land otherwise than on payment of the duties leviable on similar goods imported by sea or air affects seriously, or is likely to affect seriously, the advantages enjoyed by British India under this Order, such steps if any shall be taken for safeguarding the interests of British India as the local conditions may permit.

11. The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, relating to, and to goods imported or exported in, coasting vessel shall, notwithstanding separation, continue to apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, vessels plying between ports in India and ports in Burma as they apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in ships plying between ports in Burma.

12. The definitions of " home trade ships " and " coasting ships " in sections two and thirty-seven A in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and the provisions of section two hundred and eighteen of that Act (which confers exemption from the provisions of that Act relating to load lines) shall have effect as if no distinction existed between India and Burma.

13.—(1) Nothing in this Part of this Order shall be construed as restricting in any way the exercise of any of the powers conferred by section twenty-three of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or sections three, four and eleven of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, but in exercising, or authorising the exercise of, any of those powers the Governor shall have due regard to the interests of British India and to the principles underlying this Order, and, except where it appears to him impracticable or unnecessary so to do, shall previously consult the Governor-General of India.

(2) References in this paragraph to any enactment are references to that enactment as in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, subject, however, to any adaptations made therein under section one hundred and forty-nine of the Burma Act.

14.—(1) If His Majesty's Representative for the exercise the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States certifies with respect to any Indian State that the provisions of Part II of this Order will, with any necessary adaptations and modifications, be applied, so far as is reasonably practicable, in and in relation to that State as they are applied in and in relation to British India, then, unless and until the certificate is revoked by His Majesty's said Representative, the provisions of this Part of this Order shall have effect as if references to British India were references to British India and that State.

(2) A certificate for the purposes of this paragraph may be given before separation by the Governor-General of India.

M. P. A. Hankey.

SCHEDULE.

Permissible Prohibitions and Restrictions.

1. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the purposes of public security.

2. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds.

3. Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and, in exceptional circumstances, prohibitions or restrictions on other military supplies.

4. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health or for the protection of animals or plants against diseases insects or harmful parasites.

5. Export prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archæological value.

6. Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to goods produced or manufactured in countries other than India or Burma the regime established within British India or, as the case may be, Burma, in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumptipon of, native products of the same kind.

7. Prohibitions or restrictions arising out of any obligation which India or Burma may have undertaken by virtue of its adherence to any scheme for restricting the production or export of tea, rubber or any other commodity.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA (IMMIGRATION) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, His Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to direct that during such period as may be specified in the Order, immigration into Burma from India shall be subject to such restrictions as may be specified in the Order (being such restrictions as may have been mutually agreed before the commencement of that Act between the Governor of Burma in Council and the Governor-General of India in Council and approved by the Secretary of State, or, in default of agreement, as may have been prescribed by the Secretary of State) and no other restrictions:

And whereas the restrictions specified in this Order have been mutually agreed upon between the Governor-General of India in Council and the Governor of Burma in Council and approved by the Secretary of State:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the said Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. During the period mentioned in the next succeeding paragraph, immigration into Burma from India shall be subject to the restrictions in force immediately before the commencement of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, and no other restrictions.

4. The period mentioned in the last preceding paragraph shall commence on the separation of Burma from India and continue for three years or until twelve months have elapsed from the giving by the Governor of Burma to the Governor-General of India of notice to terminate the operation of this Order, whichever is longer period:

Provided that if any restrictions are imposed in British India on immigration into India from Burma (other than restrictions in force immediately before the separation of Burma from India) the said period shall cease and any dispute as to whether any such restrictions have been imposed shall be referred to the Secretary of State, whose decision shall be final.

5. For the purposes of this Order—

(*a*) the exclusion of undesirable individuals;

(*b*) the imposition of regulations of general application in the interests of public health or public safety;

(*c*) the taking by the Governor-General of India or the Governor of Burma of any action which he may consider necessary for the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or as the case may be, Burma or any part thereof,

shall not be deemed to be the imposition of a restriction on immigration.

M. P. A. Hankey.

THE INDIA, BURMA AND ADEN (TRANSITORY PROVISIONS) (TAXATION) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section three hundred and ten of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the India Act"), and by section one hundred and fifty-six of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the Burma Act"), His Majesty in Council is empowered, for the purpose of facilitating the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, to make temporary provision for the purpose of removing any difficulties arising in relation to the said transition:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act and subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Burma Act, and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the India, Burma and Aden (Transitory Provisions) (Taxation) Order, 1937.

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In this Order—

"separation" means the separation of Burma and Aden from India;

"the three countries" means India, Burma and Aden;

"Central taxation" means all taxes, duties, charges, fines and penalties payable or about to become payable under, or in accordance with the provisions of, the Acts specified in the Schedule to this Order;

"outstanding Central taxation" means Central taxation which had become payable before separation, or which could have become payable before separation if the existence and extent of the liability had been determined in time.

4.—(1) Separation shall not affect—

(*a*) the amount payable by any person in respect of outstanding Central taxation;

(*b*) the amounts to be allowed, by way of drawback, refund, rebate, or credit in assessment, to any person in respect of Central taxation paid, or treated as paid, before separation, or in respect of deposits made before separation as security for payment of Central taxation, or in respect of outstanding Central taxation paid after separaiton.

(2) The said amounts shall remain or become payable, or, as the case may be, be allowed, in the same places as if separation had not taken place, and the enactments relating to the assessment, demand and recovery of Central taxation shall, throughout the three countries, continue to apply, as nearly as may be, in relation to those amounts as if there had been no separation:

Provided that any amount paid or allowed after separation shall be paid or allowed for the benefit or at the expense of the Government of that one of those countries in which the place in which the amount first became payable or was allowed is situated, and where any amount which became payable in one of the three countries is recovered in another, any necessary adjustments shall be made between the revenues of those countries accordingly.

5. After separation the same consequences shall flow in each of the three countries from the stamping outside that country of any document executed before separation, as would have flowed therefrom if there had been no separation.

M. P. A. Hankey.

SCHEDULE.

The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.
The Sea Customs Act, 1878.
The Land Customs Act, 1924.
The Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.
The Indian Finance Act, 1922.
The Silver (Excise Duty) Act, 1930.
The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
The Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
The Iron and Steel (Duties) Act, 1934.

E. CONRAN-SMITH,
Joint Secty. to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. F.-344/36-C. & G. (1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Council of State Electoral Rules, namely:—

1. In rule 2, for clause (*a*) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

" (*a*) 'the Act' means the Government of India Act and includes the provisions thereof set out with amendments in the Ninth Schedule to the new Act;

(*aa*) 'the new Act' means the Government of India Act, 1935;".

2. For rule 3 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

" 3. The Council of State shall consist of—

(1) thirty-two elected members, and

(2) twenty-six members nominated by the Governor-General of whom not more than twenty may be officials."

3. After rule 4 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

" 4A. If immediately before the 1st April, 1937, the seat of the person nominated under rule 3 as theretofore in force as the result of an election held in Berar is not vacant, nothing in rule 3 or rule 4 shall be deemed to render his seat vacant, and, for the purposes of rules 3, 4 and 26, the person so nominated shall be deemed to be an elected member and to have been elected by the Berar Constituency specified in Schedule I.".

4. In rule 5—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted and clauses (*c*) to (*h*) shall be re-lettered (*b*) to (*g*),

(*b*) in the first proviso, for the word " Legislative Council " the word " Legislature " shall be substituted,

(*c*) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(2) in the proviso to sub-rule (2), for the words " and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government of a Province " the words " the Governor-General in Council " shall be substituted, and the words " to represent any constituency within that province " shall be omitted;

(3) in sub-rule (3), after the word " rules " the words " or Order in Council " and after the words " the Act " the words " or the new Act " shall be inserted; and

(4) in sub-rule (4)—

(*a*) for the words " the Act " the words " the Act or the new Act or in respect of a primary election held under the new Act " shall be substituted,

(*b*) for the words " the rules " the words " any rules or Order in Council " shall be substituted, and

(*c*) for the words " the date of such election: " the words " the date by which a return was required to be lodged: " shall be substituted.

5. In rule 6, in clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1), for the words " or in the province of Burma " the words " and Berar " shall be substituted.

6. In rule 7—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted and clauses (*c*) to (*h*) shall be re-lettered (*b*) to (*g*),

(*b*) in the first proviso, for the words " Legislative Council ' the words "Legislature " shall be substituted,

(*c*) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(2) in sub-rule (2), for the word " rules " the words " rules or Order in Council" and for the words " the Act " the words " the Act or the new Act " shall be substituted.

7. In rule 9—

(1) in sub-rule (2)—

(*a*) for the words " The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province " the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of these Rules the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations ";

(*b*) for the words " shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State:" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as he may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll.";

(*c*) for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" Provided that the regulations in regard to the said matters which were in force immediately before the 1st April, 1937, shall continue in force but may be revoked, varied or added to by regulations made under this sub-rule;

Provided further that powers conferred and duties imposed on the Local Government or its officers by the regulations in force immediately before the said date shall be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council or, as the case may be, by such officers of the Governor-General in Council as he may designate in this behalf unless with the consent of the Government of a Province functions in connection with the exercise and discharge of such powers and duties are entrusted to such Government and its officers;"

(2) in sub-rule (3), for the words " as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council " the words " as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe" shall be substituted;

(3) after sub-rule (7) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

" (8) Nothing in this rule shall affect the operation of paragraph 8 of the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937, in respect of the discharge of functions under this rule or under regulations made thereunder."

8. In rule 11—

(1) for the words " The local Government ", where they first occur in sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" The Governor-General in Council or where the Government of a Province consents to the entrustment of the function to itself such Government ";

(2) for the words " the local Government ", where they occur for the second time in sub-rule (2) and where they occur in sub-rules (6) and (8), the words "the Governor-General in Council or the Government of the Province as the case may be " shall be substituted.

9. In rule 13, for the words " the local Government " the words " the Governor-General in Council or the Government of the Province as the case may be " shall be substituted.

10. In rule 15—

(1) for the figures " 15 " the figures and brackets " 15(1) " shall be substituted;

(2) for the words " The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province " the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" Subject to the provisions of these rules the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations ";

(3) the words " shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Council of State:" shall be omitted;

(4) for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" Provided that the regulations in regard to the said matters which were in force immediately before the 1st April, 1937, shall continue in force but

may be revoked, varied or added to by regulations made under this sub-rule;

Provided further that powers conferred and duties imposed on the Local Government or its officers by the regulations in force immediately before the said date shall be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council or as the case may be by such officers of the Governor-General in Council as he may designate in this behalf, unless with the consent of the Government of a Province functions in connection with the exercise and discharge of such powers and duties are entrusted to such Government and its officers ";

(5) for the words " In particular the Governor-General in Council may " the figure, brackets and words " (2) The Governor-General in Council may " shall be substituted.

11. In sub-rule (5) of rule 19—

(1) for the words " local official Gazette " the words " Gazette or the local official Gazette as the case may be " shall be substituted;

(2) for the words " as the local Government may prescribe " the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe or in default of such prescription as was prescribed in the province concerned immediately before the 1st April, 1937 ".

12. After rule 21 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

" 21A. Nothing in this part shall affect the operation of paragraph 8 of the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937, in respect of the discharge of functions under this Part or under regulations made thereunder ". Saving.

13. In rule 22—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) the words "-Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar," shall be omitted,

(*b*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted and clauses (*c*) to (*h*) shall be re-lettered (*b*) to (*g*),

(*c*) in the first proviso, for the words " nomination to the Legislative Council" the words " election or nomination to the Legislature " shall be substituted,

(*d*) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(2) in the proviso to sub-rule (2), for the words " by order in this behalf " the words " by order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf " shall be substituted, and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) shall be omitted;

(3) in sub-rule (3), after the word " rules " the words " or Order in Council " and after the words " the Act " the words " or the new Act " shall be inserted; and

(4) in sub-rule (4)—

(*a*) for the words " this Act " the words " the Act or the new Act or in respect of a primary election held under the new Act " shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "the rules " the words " any rules or Order in Council" shall be substituted, and

(*c*) for the words " the date of the election:" the words " the date by which a return was required to be lodged:" shall be substituted.

14. To rule 24 the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

" Provided that if the person elected or nominated is the Ruler of an Indian State or the subject of such Ruler he may make the oath or affirmation in the form appointed in the Fourth Schedule to the new Act for such Ruler or subject as the case may be."

15. In rule 36, in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (2) after the words " the Act " the words, figures and brackets " or section 220 (3) of the new Act " shall be inserted.

16. In rule 43, for the *Explanation* the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely:—

" *Explanation*.—'Advocate General' means the Advocate General for the Federation or, where the Government of a Province consents to the entrustment of his functions to the Advocate General for a Province, the Advocate General for such Province."

17. In sub-rule (2) of rule 44—

(1) for the words " which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment of personation, and if the Commissioners " the word " but " shall be substituted;

(2) in clause (*c*) after the words " limited character " the words " or took the form of customary hospitality which did not affect the result of the election " shall be inserted;

(3) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

18. In Schedule I, in the List of Constituencies entitled to representation in every Council of State—

(1) in the column headed " Province " for the entry " Central Provinces " the entry " Central Provinces and Berar " shall be substituted;

(2) for the entries relating to the Burma and Burma Chamber of Commerce Constituencies, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Ditto	Berar	General	The Berar Division excluding the Melghat taluq of the Amroti District.	1 "

19. In Schedule II—

(1) in part I—

(a) for clause (e) of paragraph 9 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

" (e) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature constituted for Madras under the new Act or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the Madras Legislative Council as constituted by the Act; or ";

(b) in clause (h) of paragraph 9, the words " or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon " shall be omitted;

(2) in Part II—

(a) for clause (f) of paragraph 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

" (f) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature constituted for Bombay under the new Act or of the Legislative Assembly so constituted for Sind, or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the Bombay Legislative Council, as constituted by the Act; or ";

(b) in clause (h) of paragraph 2, the words " or is a manner of the Council of the University of Rangoon " shall be omitted;

(3) in Part III—

(a) for clause (c) of paragraph 4, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

" (c) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature constituted for Bengal under the new Act or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the United Provinces Legislative Council as constituted by the Act; or ";

(b) in clause (e) of paragraph 4, the words " or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon shall be omitted;

(4) in Part IV—

(a) for clause (d) of paragraph 3, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

" (*d*) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislature constituted for the United Provinces under the new Act or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the United Provinces Legislative Council as constituted by the Act; or ";

(b) in clause (f) of paragraph 3, the words " or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon " shall be omitted;

(5) in Part V—

(a) for clause (d) of paragraph 5, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

" (d) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature, or of the Legislative Assembly constituted for the Punjab by the new Act, or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the Punjab Legislative Council constituted by the Act; or ";

(b) in clause (g) of paragraph 5, the words " or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon " shall be omitted;

(6) in Part VI—

(a) for clause (d) of paragraph (4), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(d) is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature, constituted for Bihar by or under the new Act, or of the Legislative Assembly so constituted for Orrissa, or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, or any Act repealed thereby, or of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council as constituted by the Act ; or" ;

(b) in clause (f) of paragraph 4, the words " or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon " shall be omitted ;

(7) for Part VII, the following part shall be constituted, namely :—

No. F. 344/36-C. & G. (II).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General in Council , with the sanction of the Secretary of State, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, namely :—

1. In rule 2, for clause (a) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) 'the Act' means the Government of India Act and includes the provisions thereof set out with amendments in the Ninth Schedule to the new Act ;

(aa) 'the new Act' means the Government of India Act, 1935;"

2. For rule 3 the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 3. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of —

(1) one hundred and two elected members, and

(2) thirty-nine members nominated by the Governor-General of whom twenty-six shall be officials."

3. After rule 4 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"4-A. If immediately before the 1st April, 1937, the seat of the person nominated under rule 3 as theretofore in force as the result of an election held in Berar is not vacant, nothing in rule 3 or rule 4 shall be deemed to render his seat vacant, and, for the purposes of rules 3, 4 and 26, the person so nominated shall be deemed to be an elected member and to have been elected by the Berar Constituency specified in Schedule I."

4. In rule 5—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(a) clause (b) shall be omitted and clauses (c) to (h) shall be re-lettered (b) to (g).

(b) in the first proviso for the words "Legislative Council" the word "Legislature" shall be substituted.

(c) the second proviso shall be omitted ;

(2) in the proviso to sub-rule (2), for the words " and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government of a Province " the words "the Governor-General in Council " shall be substituted, and the words " to represent any constituency within that province" shall be omitted ;

(3) in sub-rule (3), after the word "rules" the words "or Order in Council" and after the words " the act" the words " or the new Act" shall be inserted ; and

(4) in sub-rule (4)—

(a) for the words " the Act" the words " the Act or the new Act or in respect of a primary election held under the new Act " shall be substituted,

(b) for the words "the rules" the words " any rules or Order in Council " shall be substituted, and

(c) for the words "the date of such elections :" the words " the date by which a return was required to be lodged :" shall be substituted.

5. In rule 6—

(1) in sub-rule (1) the words " or a constituency in the province of Burma" shall be omitted :

(2) for clause (a) of sub-rule (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) his name is entered on the electoral roll of the constituency or of another constituency of the Legislative Assembly situate in the same province ;" and ;

(3) in clause (b) of sub-rule (1), after the words "Central Provinces" the words " and Berar" shall be inserted

(4) in sub-rule (2), for the words " or a constituency in the province of Burma or Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara " the words "or the Delhi or the Ajmer-Marwara constituency" shall be substituted.

6. In rule 7—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(a) clause (b) shall be omitted and clauses (c) (h) shall be re-lettered (b) to (g);

(b) in the first proviso for the words "Legislative Council" the word "Legislature" shall be substituted;

(c) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(2) in sub-rule (2), for the words "rules" the words "rules or Order in Council" and for the words "the Act" the words " the Act or the new Act " shall be substituted.

7. In rule 9—

(1) in sub-rule (2)—

(a) for the words "The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Subject to the provisions of these rules the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations ; "

(b) for the words beginning with the words "shall apply with the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly" and ending with the words " the province of Ajmer-Merwara" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"and may make such regulations to provide for other matters incidental or ancillary to the preparation and revision of the roll as he may consider desirable. Such regulations may be made as to rolls generally or any class of rolls or any particular roll" ;

(c) for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided that the regulations in regard to the said matters which were in force immediately before the 1st April, 1937, shall continue in force but may be revoked, varied or added to by regulations made under this sub-rule ;

Provided further that powers conferred and duties imposed on the Local Government or its officers by the regulations in force immediately before the said date shall be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council or as case may be by such officers of the Governor-General in Council as he may designate in this behalf unless with the consent of the Government of a Province functions in connections with the exercise and discharge of such powers and duties are entrusted to such Government and its officers" ;

(2) in sub-rule (3), for the words "as may be prescribed by the regulations aforesaid for the republication of electoral rolls of constituencies of the Legislative Council" the words "as the Governor-General in Council may by regulation prescribe" shall be substituted ;

(3) after sub-rule (7) the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"(8) Nothing in this rule shall affect the operation of paragraph 8 of the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937, in respect of the discharge of functions under this rule or under regulations made thereunder."

8. In rule 11—

(1) for the words " the local Government ", where they first occur in sub-rule (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" the Governor-General in Council or where the Government of a Province consents to the entrustments of the function to itself such Government";

(2) for the words "the local Government", where they occur for the second time in sub-rule (2) and where they occur in sub-rules (6) and (8), the words "the Governor-General in Council or the Government of the Province as the case may be" shall be substituted.

9. In rule 13, for the words "the local Government", the words " the Governor-General in Council or the Government of the Province as the case may be" shall be substituted.

10. In rule 15—

(1) for the figures "15" the figures and brackets "15(1)" shall be substituted ;

(2) for the words "The regulations for the time being in force in any province for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of that province" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of these rules the Governor-General in Council shall make regulations";

(3) the words beginning with the words "shall apply for the purpose of the holding of elections within that province to the Legislative Assembly," and ending with the words "the province of Ajmer-Merwara:" shall be omitted ;

(4) for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided that the regulations in regard to the said matters which were inforce immediately before the 1st April, 1937, shall continue in force but may be revoked, varied or added to by regulations made under this sub-rule :

Provided further that powers conferred and duties imposed on the Local Government or its officers by the regulations in force immediately before the said date shall be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council or as the case may be by such officers of the Governor-General in Council as he may designate in this behalf, unless with the consent of the Government of a Province functions in connection with the exercise and discharge of such powers and duties are entrusted to such Government and its officers" ;

(5) for the words "In particular the Governor-General in Council may" the figure, brackets and words "(2) The Governor-General in Council may" shall be substituted.

11. In sub-rule (5) of rule 19—

(1) for the words "local official Gazette" the words "Gazette or the local official Gazette as the case may be" shall be substituted ;

(2) for the words "as the local Government may prescribe" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" as the Governor General in Council may prescribe or in default of such prescription as was prescribed in the province concerned immediately before the 1st April, 1937".

12. After rule 21 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"21-A. Nothing in this Part shall affect the operation of paragraph 8 of the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937, in respect of the discharge of functions under this Part or under regulations made thereunder ." **Savings**

13. In rule 22—

(1) in sub-rule (1)—

(a) the words "Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar," shall be omitted.

(b) clause (b) shall be omitted and clauses (c) to (h) shall be re-lettered (b) to (g).

(c) in the first proviso, for the words "nomination to the Legislative Council" the words " election or nomination to the Legislature " shall be substituted ;

(d) the second proviso shall be omitted ;

(2) in the proviso to sub-rule (2), for the words "by order in this behalf" the words "by order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf" shall be substituted, and clauses (a) and (b) shall be omitted ;

(3) in sub-rule (3), after the word "rules" the words "or Order in Council" and after the words " the Act" the words "or the new Act" shall be inserted ; and

(4) in sub-rule (4)—

(a) for the words "this Act" the words "the Act or the new Act or in respect of a primary election held under the new Act" shall be substituted ;

(b) for the words "the rules " the words "any rules or Order in Council" shall be substituted, and

(c) for the words "the date of the election :" the words "the date by which a return was required to be lodged:" shall be submituted.

14. To rule 24 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that if the person elected or nominated is the Ruler of an Indian State or the subject of such Ruler he may make the oath or affirmation in the form appointed in the Fourth Schedule to the new Act for such Ruler or subject as the case may be."

15. In rule 36, in clause (a) of sub-rule (2), after the words "the Act" the words, figures and brackets " or section 220 (3) of the new Act" shall be inserted.

16. In rule 43, for the *Explanation* the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—'Advocate-General' means the Advocate-General for the Federation or where the Government of a Province consents to the entrustment of his functions to the Advocate, General for a Province, the Advocate-General for such province."

17. In sub-rule (2) of rule 44—

(1) for the words "which does not amount to any form of bribery other than treating as hereinafter explained or to the procuring or abetment or personation, and if the Commissioner's" the word "but" shall be substituted ;

(2) in clause (*c*), after the words "limited character" the words "or took the form of customary hospitality which did not affect the result of the election" shall be inserted ;

(3) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

18. In Schedule I, in the List of Constituencies, entitled to representation in every Legislative Assembly—

(1) in the column headed "Province" for the entry "Central Provinces" the entry "Central Provinces and Berar" shall be substituted ;

(2) after the entry relating to the Central Provinces Landholders Constituency, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

" Ditto ..	Berar ..	Non-Muhammadan ..	The Berar Division excluding the Melghat taluq of the Amraoti District.	1 "

(3) the entries relating to the Burma (Non-European) and the Burma (European) Constituencies shall be omitted.

19. In Schedule II—

(1) in Part I, in paragraph 8, for the words "Landholders' constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Madras" the words "Landholders' constituency of the Legislative Assembly constituted under the new Act for the province of Madras" shall be substituted ;

(2) in Part II, in paragraph 7, for the words "either European constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay" the words "any European constituency of the Legislative Assembly constituted under the new Act for the province of Bombay or of the Legislative Assembly so constituted for the province of Sind" shall be substituted ;

(3) for Part VII the following part shall be substituted, namely :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1937.

No. F. 322/35-Ests.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 265 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to make the following regulations :—

REGULATIONS.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These Regulations may be called the Federal Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Regulations.

2. In these Regulations, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Commission " means the Federal Public Service Commission ;

(*b*) " compensatory allowance " means an allowance granted to meet personal expenditure necessitated by the special circumstances in which duty is performed ;

(*c*) " Governor General " means the Governor General in his discretion ;

(*d*) " Member " means a Member of the commission and includes the Chairman thereof ; and

(*e*) " Travel by air " means journeys performed in the machines of public air transport companies regularly plying for hire, but does not include journeys performed by private aeroplanes or air taxis.

A.—MEMBERS.

PART II.—COMPOSITION AND PAY AND TENURE.

3. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman and such number of other Members not exceeding four as the Governor General may from time to time appoint.

4. (1) The Chairman shall receive a pay of four thousand rupees and each of other Members shall receive a pay of three thousand five hundred rupees a month.

(2) If a Chairman or Member at the time of his appointment as such is a retired Government servant the Governor General shall determine whether his pension shall be held in abeyance and, is so, whether wholly or in part; or in the alternative shall determine whether the pay fixed by this regulation shall be reduced by an amount not exceeding the amount of the such pension, including such portion of it as may have been commuted, if the pension is allowed to be drawn in full.

5. A Member shall hold office for five years:

Provided that—

(a) the Governor General may from time to time extend a Member's tenure of office by any period not exceeding five years;

(b) a Member may by resignation under his hand addressed to the Governor General resign his office;

(c) the Governor General may at any time terminate the appointment of any Member if satisfied that that Member is for any reason unable or unfit to continue to perform the duties of his office;

(d) the term of five years shall include any period immediately before the coming into force of these regulations during which a Member held office as a Member of the Public Service Commission established under Section 96-C of the Government of India Act.

6. An officiating appointment may be made by the Governor General in the place of any member absent on leave or on special duty, or on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Member until some person has been permanently appointed to the office and has entered upon the discharge of the duties thereof.

PART III.—LEAVE.

7. A Member who at the date of his appointment was in the service of the Crown in India may be granted leave by the Governor General under the rules applicable to him immediately before his appointment, and his service as Member shall count for such leave.

8. A Member who at the date of his appointment was not in the service of the Crown in India may be granted leave by the Governor General as follows:—

(a) (i) if immediately before the coming into force of these regulations he was a Member of the Public Service Commission established under Section 96C of the Government of India Act leave on leave salary equivalent to full pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty as a Member, subject to a maximum of four months at any one time;

(ii) in cases other than that specified in sub-clause (i), leave on leave salary equivalent to full pay (to be taken not more than once during his tenure of office) for a period not exceeding four months.

(b) Leave on medical certificate on leave salary equivalent to half pay, subject to a maximum of three months at any one time.

(c) Extraordinary leave without allowances, subject to a maximum of three months at any one time.

Explanation.—All, or any two, of these kinds of leave may be granted in combination at one time.

PART IV.—PENSION.

9. No pension shall attach to the office of Member as such, but in the case of a Member who at the date of his appointment was in the service of the Crown in India, service as Member shall count for pension under the rules applicable to the service to which such Member belonged and shall, unless the Member be a member of the Indian Civil Service or entitled to a pension under Army Regulations, also count for the higher additional pension under Article 475A, Civil Service Regulations.

PART V.—EXPENSES FOR EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE AND PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

10. A sum of five hundred pounds sterling shall be made payable for the expenses of equipment and voyage to a Member who at the time of his first appointment is domiciled

and permanently resident elsewhere than in Asia and is neither a Member of a Government service in India nor a retired Member of such service who is at the said time, or was within a year of the said time, in the service of the Crown in India.

11. A Member who is, and was at the time of his first appointment, domiciled elsewhere than in Asia, may, on extension of his term of office under rule 5, be granted such passage allowances for himslef and his family as the Governor General may prescribe.

PART VI.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

12. (1) A Member who at the date of his appointment was in the service of the Crown in India, may, on a journey by railway to join his post, at his option (*a*) draw travelling allowance at the rates provided for a journey on transfer by the rules applicable to him immediately before his appointment, or (*b*) travel at Government expense in a reserved first-class compartment.

(2) A Member who avails himself of alternative (*b*) shall pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved and shall, in addition, pay in cash, to the station master of the station from which the journey commences, the fares for any of his family accompanying him, whether they share his reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation all such fares shall be credited to Government.

13. When a person who is not in the service of the Crown in India is appointed as a Member he may, when travelling by railway to join his post, travel in a reserved first-class compartment on the conditions prescribed in sub-rule (2) of rule 12.

14. A Member is entitled when travelling on duty—

(*i*) when travelling by railway, to a reserved first-class compartment, and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates;

(*ii*) when travelling by steamer, to a reserved cabin (if one is available) and to fares (if actually paid) for four servants at lowest class rates, but not to any allowance on account of messing charges;

(*iii*) when travelling by road, to a mileage allowance at the rate of one rupee per mile;

(*iv*) (*a*) when travelling by air on authority, to the fare paid for the journey by air and, if actually paid, to the cost of transporting up to three maunds of luggage by rail at passenger rates, road or steamer and a lowest class fare for one servant, (*b*) when travelling by air otherwise than on authority, to the allowances to which he would have been entitled if he had gone by rail, road or steamer instead of by air; and

(*v*) to a daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per day for each day on which he is absent on duty from his headquarters:

Provided that no daily allowance shall be drawn for any day wholly spent in travelling.

15. When a Member travels by railway—

(*i*) when proceeding on or returning from leave, or

(*ii*) when retiring from the service or proceeding to join another post after resigning office,

he may travel in a reserved first-class compartment on the conditions described in sub-rule (2) of rule 12.

PART VII.—OTHER COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES.

16. Subject to the general condition that the amount of a compensatory allowance should be so regulated that the allowance is not on the whole a source of profit to the recipient, the Governor-General may, subject to any conditions which he sees fit to impose, grant to any Member any compensatory allowance other than travelling allowance and may fix the amount thereof.

B.—STAFF.

PART VIII.—COMPOSITION.

17. The Staff of the Commission shall include a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and such number of Superintendents, Assistants, Stenographers and Clerks, and also such number of inferior servants as the Governor General may from time to time determine:

Provided that the Commission may for special reasons employ temporary staff at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in any one year.

PART IX.—THE SECRETARY.

18. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Commission with the approval of the Governor General.

19. The Secretary shall hold office for a period of five years:

Provided that the Commission with the approval of the Governor General may extend the Secretary's tenure by a period not exceeding five years.

20. The Secretary shall receive pay in the time-scale of the service to which he belongs (where a senior time-scale exists, in the senior time-scale) or if he is in, or is promoted to, a selection grade in his own service, pay in such selection grade, and in addition a special pay of Rs. 400 a month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 in all exclusive of overseas pay.

PART X.—THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

21. The Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the Commission.

22. The Assistant Secretary shall receive pay on the scale Rs. 750—25—900 a month.

23. The Assistant Secretary shall be subject to the same conditions of service as Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India, save that the authority who may impose any of the penalties prescribed in Rule 49 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules shall be the Commission and that the appellate authority shall be the Governor-General.

PART XI.—MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

24. The Superintendents, Assistants, Stenographers and Clerks, shall be appointed by the Secretary and receive pay and allowances as follows:—

(a) Those in the service of the Commission at the time of the making of these Regulations according to the rates and on the conditions to which they were then entitled;

(b) Those recruited after the making of these Regulations according to the rates and on the conditions prescribed from time to time for new entrants to corresponding grades in the Government of India Secretariat, except in the case of Superintendents, who shall receive pay on a scale of Rs. 450—20—550.

25. The Ministerial Establishment shall be subject to the same conditions of service as the personnel of the corresponding grades in the Government of India offices who were recruited at the same time, save that the a thority who may impose any of the penalties prescribed in Rule 49 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules shall be the Secretary and the appellate authority shall be the Chairman.

PART XII.—INFERIOR SERVANTS.

26. The inferior servants shall be appointed by the Secretary and their pay, allowances and conditions of service shall be the same as those of corresponding grades in the Government of India offices, save that the authority who may impose any of the penalties prescribed in Rule 49 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules shall be the Assistant Secretary and the appellate authority shall be the Secretary.

PART XIII.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

27. In respect of any matter for which special provision is not made by these regulations, the conditions of service of a person serving as a member of the Commission or of its staff shall be governed by the rules and orders for the time being applicable to such classes of Government servants as shall be specified by the Governor-General.

No. F.-322/II/35-Ests.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in his discretion is pleased to make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations may be called the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations.

2. It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to any of the matters mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of subsection- (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in the case of—

(i) the services and posts specified in the Schedule to these regulations, or

(ii) any post to which the Governor General is empowered to make an appointment in his discretion or exercising his individual judgment.

3. It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to the selection for appointment :—

(a) to a Central Service, Class I, of any officer of His Majesty's Forces or any officer who is already a member of an All-India Service, a Central Service, Class I, a Railway Service, Class I, or a Service under the Crown Department corresponding to a Central Service. Class I;

(b) to a Central Service, Class II, of any officer by transfer from another Central Service, Class II, or by promotion from a subordinate service ; or by transfer or promotion from corresponding services under the Crown Department.

(c) to a tenure post in a Central Service, Class I, or a Central Service, Class II, of an officer of a Provincial Service ;

(d) otherwise than in accordacne with one of the methods mentioned in (a), (b) or (c) above, to the services or posts specified in the Schedule.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3 it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in the following cases :—

(a) in regard to the selection for appointment to any post where the selection is made in England by or through the High Commissioner for India ;

(b) in regard to the selection for appointment to a temporary post if the post is not likely to last for more than one year, or in the case of an appointment for a period of more than one year but less than three years, if the Commission advises that the appointment may be made without consulting them.

Provided that, if a temporary appointment is extended beyond the period for which it was initially made, the period of the apopintment shall, for the purposes of this rule, be reckoned from the date when the appointment was originally made and not from the date of the extension thereof.

5. It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission before an order is passed in any disciplinary case other than—

(a) an original order by the Governor General imposing any of the following penalties :—

(i) Withholding of increments or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar,

(ii) Reduction to a lower post or time-scale, or to a lower stage in a time-scale ;

(iii) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to Government by negligence or breach of orders ;

(iv) removal from service ; or

(v) dismissal ;

(b) an order by the Governor-General on an appeal ; or

(c) an order by the Governor-General, proposed to be made in response to any petition or memorial, overruling or modifying the order of a subordinate authority.

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the Governor-General to consult the Commission in cases relating to civilian personnel paid from the Defence Services estimates.

6. In discharging his functions under these regulations, the Governor-General shall act in his discretion.

SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL SERVICES, CLASS I.

Home Department	Director of Public Information.
	Deputy Director of Public Information.
	Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Government of India.
	Assistant Government Examiner of Questioned Documents' Government of India.
	Assistant Director of the Intelligence Bureau.
Finance Department	Master, Security Printing, India and *Ex-Officio* Controller of Stamps.
	Deputy Master, and Assistant Master, Security Printing, India.
	Assistant Master, Currency Note Press.
	Deputy Controller of Stamps.
	Deputy Mint Master.
	Mint Master, Bombay.
	Mint Master, Calcutta;
	Chief Assayer, Mint, Bombay.

External Affairs Department—	
Baluchistan	Superintendent, Central Jail, Mach.
Department of Industries and Labour—	
Civil Aviation Directorate ..	Director of Civil Aviation in India.
	Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India.
	Aircraft Inspector.
	Chief Inspector of Aircraft.
	Chief Aerodrome Officer.
	Technical Officer (Temporary).
Indian School of Mines ..	Principal and Professors.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.	Assistant Deputy Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs, and Personal Assistant to the Director General, in the case of appointments to tenure posts.
Department of Education, Health and Lands	Director, and Professors of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
	The Medical Research Department.
	Superintendent, Mathematical Instruments Office, Survey of India.
	Director, Botanical Survey of India.
Miscellaneous	Agent of the Government of India in Celyon.
	Agent of the Government of India in Malaya.
	Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa.
	Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa.
Legislative Department	Secretary.
	Joint Secretary and Draftsman.
	Deputy Secretary.
	Advocate General.
	Solicitor to the Government of India.
	Second Solicitor to the Government of India.
	Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India.
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department ..	Vice-Chairman.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration	Divisional Officer, Public Works Department.
Commerce Department	Nautical Advisor to the Government of India.
	Chief Surveyor with the Government of India.
	Members of the Indian Tariff Board.
	Deputy High Commissioner for India, London.
	Indian Trade Commissioners (except when it is proposed to appoint a non-official).
	Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, London.
	Secretary, Public Department, Office of the High Commissioner for India, London.

CENTRAL SERVICES, CLASS II.

Deputy Superintendent of Lighthouses, Bombay.

Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Launches, Calcutta.

Assistant to the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa.

Assistant Director and Assistant Professors, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Two Assistant Superintendents, Mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India.

Two Managers and three Assistant Managers, Photo-Litho Office, Survey of India, Calcutta.

Assistant Manager, Photo-Zinco Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

Head Engraver and Assistant Head Engraver, Engraving Office, Survey of India, and two First Division Draftsmen, No. 1, Drawing Office, Survey of India, Calcutta.

Lecturers, Instructors and Demonstrators, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Overseers in the Government of India Press (including the Forms Press, Aligarh).

Imperial Secretariat Reporters' Service.

Head of the Printing Branch, Legislative Department.

Librarian, Legislative Department.

Assistant, Solicitor's Branch, Legislative Department.

Translator, Legislative Department.

Confidential Assistant in the Office of the Director, Intelligence Bureau.

Private Secretary to the Auditor General in India.

1 Chief Inspector, Control, Security Printing, India ;

1 Chief Inspector, Control, Currency Note Press ;

1 Engraver ; 9 Technical Supervisors.

Customs Appraisers' Service.

Income-tax Service, Class II.

Coorg.

Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Coorg.

Subordinate Judge.

Munsif, Virajpet.

Munsif, Mercara.

District Superintendent of Police.

Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration.

Assistant Commissioner, Nicobars, and Lady Assistant Surgeon.

Subordinate Services.

All subordinate services, except first appointments to posts in the ministerial establishments of the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices, other than posts in those establishments in respect of which the Government of India have directed or may, with the concurrence of the Public Service Commission, direct that appointments may be made without reference to the Commission.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. 9-Fed. I.—The following Order of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

INDIA AND BURMA.

THE INDIAN (FOREIGN JURISDICTION) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT :

WHEREAS by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section two of the Government of India Act, 1935, it is provided that any powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States shall, in India, if not exercised by His Majesty, be exercised only by, or by persons acting under the authority of, His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of those functions of the Crown :

AND WHEREAS provision is made by the said Act and the Government of Burma Act, 1935, as to the authorities which are respectively to exercise on behalf of His Majesty the rights, authority and jurisdiction of His Majesty in, and in relation to, the tribal areas in India, and in and in relation to, areas in Burma which are not part of the territories of His Majesty :

AND WHEREAS it is accordingly expedient to amend the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 (in this Order referred to as " the principal Order ") :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937.

2.—(*i*) As from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, the powers conferred by the principal Order on the Governor-General in Council shall, so far as they are connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, be powers of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of those functions of the Crown, and he may delegate those powers to such extent and in such manner as he thinks fit.

(*ii*) The person appointed to be His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of those functions of the Crown may, before the commencement of Part III of the said Act, make any rules, orders, delegations and appointments and issue any other instruments which he would have power to make or issue after the commencement of Part III of the said Act, but no such rule, order, delegation or appointment shall come into force until the commencement of Part III of the said Act.

(*iii*) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Crown representative shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in the Rules to be made by him and the validity of an Order or Instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an Order or Instrument made by the Crown Representative.

3. As from the commencement of Part III of the said Act and the Government of Burma Act, 1935, the principal Order shall cease to have effect as respects the tribal areas in India and any areas in Burma, without prejudice, however, to the validity of anything previously done thereunder :

Provided that any rules, orders, delegations, appointments or other instruments made or issued under the said Order shall continue in force, except so far as revoked or varied by the authority competent for the purpose under the Government of India Act, 1935, or the Government of Burma Act, 1935, as the case may be.

4. Save as aforesaid, the powers conferred by the principal Order on the Governor-General in Council shall continue to be exercisable on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General in Council until the establishment of the Federation of India and shall thereupon become exercisable on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General of India.

5. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the construction of this Order.

M. P. A. Hankey.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. 18-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to apply to all the lands occupied by the railway lines and portions of the railway lines specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings or for other railway purposes, the provisions of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) as in force for the time being in the Punjab, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(*i*) section 2 shall be omitted,

(*ii*) the police-force belonging to the Punjab constituted in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1578, dated the 22nd November 1912, shall be deemed to be the police-force for the general police-district comprising the said lands, and

(*iii*) the functions of the Provincial Government under the said Act and any other enactment relating to the police for the time being in force in that police district or any part thereof shall, subject to any orders which the Crown Representative may make in this behalf, be discharged by the Provincial Government of the Punjab.

2. The aforesaid notification of the Government of India and all notifications amending the same are hereby cancelled in so far as they relate to the said lands.

SCHEDULE.

(1) So much of the North-Western Railway and of the lines worked by that railway as is situate in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Baghat, Keonthal and Kalsia.

(2) So much of the Rewari-Delhi section including the Garhiharsaru-Farukhnagar branch and the Rewari-Kotkapura-Fazilka section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as is situate in the States of Pataudi, Dujana, Jind, Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot.

(3) So much of the Bikaner State Railway as is situate in the State of Patiala.

B. J. GLANCY,

Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1937.

No. 3-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 123, read with sub-section (3) of section 313, of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Governor of the Punjab to discharge, as his agent, in and in relation to such of the Baluch tribal areas beyond the western border of the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab as are not included in Baluchistan Agency territories, all functions hitherto discharged in and in relation to the said area by the said Governor as Agent to the Governor General in respect of the political control of the trans-border tribes and the administration of the said areas.

No. 6-Fed. I.—It is hereby notified that with effect from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, the new designation of the Foreign side of the present Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India will be " the External Affairs Department ".

2. The term 'Foreign Secretary' shall be the short designation of the administrative head of the External Affairs Department, but, for the purpose of official communications, the full designation shall be " Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department ".

3. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan will from the same date be designated as "The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident, and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan".

H. A. F. METCALFE,

Secretary to the Government of India, External Affairs Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. D./1061-Ref./37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 11 of the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936, the Governor General is pleased, after consultation with the Auditor General of India, to make the following rules :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Initial and Subsidiary Accounts Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st April, 1937.

2. In these rules—

(1) "Initial Accounts" means a primary record of all money transactions affecting the revenues of the Federation or of any Province as they occur ;

(2) the Order means the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936 ;

(3) "Treasuries" includes all treasuries and sub-treasuries whether under the control of the Federation or of a Province ; and other terms and expressions have the same meanings as have been assigned to them in the Order.

3. The Auditor General of India from the date these rules come into force shall be relieved from the responsibility for keeping accounts of the undermentioned class or character :—

(*a*) Initial Accounts required to be kept in treasuries ;

(*b*) Initial and Subsidiary Accounts that may be required to be kept in any office or department of the Federation, or, as the case may be, of any Province ;

(*c*) accounts of stores and stock that may be required to be kept in any office or department of the Federation or of a Province by order of the Governor-General or of the Governor of the Province ; and

(*d*) Trading, Manufacturing and Profit and Loss Accounts and balance sheet and any other subsidiary accounts that may be required to be kept by Order of the Governor-General or of the Governor of a Province in any Department of the Federation or of the Province.

4. Nothing contained in Rule 3 shall be construed as derogating from the authority of the Auditor General of India—

(*a*) to require any treasury, office or department keeping initial or subsidiary accounts to render accounts of such transactions as are included in them to the audit and accounts offices under his control on such dates as he may determine ; or

(*b*) to prescribe the form in which such accounts shall be rendered and in which the initial accounts, from which the accounts so rendered are compiled or on which they are based, shall be kept.

No. D./1061-Ref/37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 13 of the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936, the Governor-General is pleased, after consultation with the Auditor General of India, to make the following regulations—

REGULATIONS.

1. The Auditor General of India shall audit all such receipts and accounts of stores and stock of the different departments of the Central Government as have hitherto been audited by him.

2. The Auditor General of India shall continue to conduct such audits in accordance with such rules and principles as have hitherto been in force.

No. D.-1180/Ref.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 151 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the existing Treasury Orders and subsidiary rules framed thereunder, shall continue in force after the 31st March 1937 pending the issue by the Governor-General in Council of rules under the aforesaid section.

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 1st April 1937.

No. 1-X.—In pursuance of entry 19 of List I in the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General in Council hereby defines the customs frontier for the purposes of that entry as the frontier, whether one or more than one, whether sea or land, whether exterior or inferior, of British India.

No. 2-X.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the late Finance and Commerce Department, No. 289-S., dated the 17th December 1892.

No. -X.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 24-Customs, dated the 28th March 1936, namely :—

In the preamble to the said notification, after the words " prohibit the bringing", the words " except from Burma " shall be inserted.

No. 4-X.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported to, a port in Burma shall be treated, for the purposes of the Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a Customs-port, as the case may be :

Provided that—

(*i*) spirit ; and

(*ii*) goods produced or manufactured in Burma which are similar to goods on which an excise duty is leviable if produced or manufactured in British India

shall not be so treated for the purpose of clause (*a*) of section 20 of the said Act.

No. 5-X.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June 1935, relating to the exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof :—

In the said notification—

I. In Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head " G.—Kathiawar and Cambay " after entry No. 74 the following head and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

" GG.—Burma.

74-A	Steel ingots and articles manufactured therefrom imported from a port in Burma to any Customs port in British India.	Provided that the Customs-collector is satisfied that the goods are the produce or the manufacture of Burma.	So much as exceeds the amount of refund payable on export from British India on similar goods produced or manufactured therein unsder section 7 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934 (XXXI of 1934).
74-B	The following goods imported from a port in Burma into any Customs-port in British India, namely, kerosene, matches, mechanical lighters and sugar.	Provided that the Customs collector is satisfied that the goods are the produce or the manufacture of Burma.	So much as exceeds the excise duty leviable in British India on the 31st March, 1937 on similar goods produced or manufactured therein."

II. In Schedule II—Export Duties, to the entries under the head " B.—Special", the following entries shall be added, namely :—

" 7	Cotton exported to any place in Burma. ..	The whole of the duty leviable under section 3 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923).
8	Lac and Lac refuse exported to any place in Burma.	The whole of the duty leviable under section 3 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930).
9	Tea exported to any place in Burma. ..	The whole of the duty leviable under section 3 of the India Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903)".

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. 341-T. (5)/37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), the Governor General in Council is pleased

to increase the duty chargeable under the First Schedule to the said Act on the articles specified in the annexed table to the extent set forth therein.

TABLE.

Article, with number of entry in the First Schedule under which chargeable.	Present rate of duty chargeable under the Indian Tariff Act.	Increased rate of duty.
1	2	3
48 (1) Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of artificial silk—		
(*b*) not of British manufacture..	50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 5 annas per suqare yard, whichever is higher.
48 (5) Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent. silk but more than 10 per cent. and not more than 90 per cent. artificial silk—		
(*a*) containing 50 per cent. or more cotton—		
(*ii*) not of British manufacture	50 percent. *ad valorem* or $3\frac{1}{4}$ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
(*b*) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent. cotton—		
(*ii*) not of British manufacture	50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 5 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.

H. DOW,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 28th March, 1937.

No. L.-1785.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 27-A of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be chairman of the Central Boilers Board.

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

New Delhi, the 23rd March 1937.

No. F. M.-234/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1937, the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

(1) In rule 5 of the said Rules, under the heading " *Letters* ", after the word " Brunei " the word " Burma " shall be inserted.

(2) In rule 6 of the said Rules, to the entries in the *Schedule of Air Mail Fees*, the following entry shall be added, namely :—

" (xxxviii) India—Burma .. .. .. 0-2-0 0-2-9 "

(3) In rule 85 of the said Rules, for the heading " *For insurance of letters and parcels to British Somaliland, Mauritius or Seychelles and parcels to Portuguese India* " the heading " *For insurance of letters and parcels to British Somaliland, Burma, Mauritius, or Seychelles and parcels to Portuguese India* " shall be substituted.

New Delhi, the 26th March 1937.

No. F.M.-304/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from

the 1st April 1937, the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

In the said Rules :—

(1) In rule 5 (*i*) for the words " Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India " wherever they occur, the words " Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India " shall be substituted; (*ii*) under the heading ' " Blind literature " packets' for the words " Portuguese India " in both places where they occur the words " Aden and Portuguese India " shall be substituted ; and (*iii*) to the entry under the heading " Parcels " the following entry shall be added :—

" In the case of Aden, the Indian inland rates of postage shall be applicable provided that prepayment of postage and registration fee shall be obligatory."

(2) In rule 6, Note 1 shall be omitted and for the word and figure " Note 2 " , the word " Note " shall be substituted.

(3) For Rule 43 the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 43. Every parcel posted at or addressed to such places as the Director-General may, from time to time, notify in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* in this behalf, shall be accompanied by a declaration in such form as may be prescribed by the Director-General, containing a statement signed by the sender, as to the nature of its contents and their value."

(4) Sub-rule (2) of Rule 44 shall be omitted and sub-rules (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall be re-numbered as (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), respectively.

(5) In the proviso to rule 50 for the words " sent to Ceylon, Nepal or Portuguese India " the words " sent to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal or Portuguese India " shall be substituted.

(6) In rule 68 after the words " foreign post " the full stop shall be omitted and the words " and of any parcel addressed to Aden ", shall be added.

(7) In sub-rule (1) of rule 71 for the words " Ceylon or Portuguese India" the words " Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India " shall be substituted.

(8) In rule 85 in the heading "*For insurance of letters and parcels to Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India*" before the word "*Ceylon*" the words "*Aden* or " shall be inserted.

(9) In rule 103 for the word "*Ceylon*" the words "*Aden and Ceylon*" shall be substituted.

(10) In rule 106 after the words " in the case of all articles other than " the words " articles received from Aden and " shall be inserted and for the words, brackets and figures " sub-rule (1) of the rule 105 ", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Sub-rule (1) of rule 105. In the case of articles received from Aden, a fee calculated as in rule 98 shall be collected from the addressee."

(11) Rule 143 shall be omitted.

(12) To sub-rule (1) of rule 147 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that in the case of such money orders to Aden the rates of commission shall be the same as those prescribed by rule 112 for inland money orders."

(13) In rule 148 the words " from the Aden post office or " shall be omitted.

(14) In sub-rule (1) of rule 150 for the words " Madras or Aden " the words " or Madras " shall be substituted.

(15) In rule 152 for the words " Madras or Aden " the words " or Madras " shall be substituted.

(16) After rule 164 the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Indo-Aden telegraphic money orders.*

164A. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India for Aden including Perim. The limits of value and the other conditions laid down in the rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders shall apply to such telegraphic money orders :

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of—

(*i*) the money order commission at the rates applicable to inland ordinary money orders ;

(*ii*) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram, as the case may be ; and

(*iii*) a supplementary fee of two annas."

(17) In rule 165 the words and brackets "(including Burma) and from the head post office at Aden" shall be omitted.

(18) In rules 166, 167, 168 and 175 the words "and from the head post office at Aden" shall be omitted.

(19) In rule 176 for the words "except Ceylon" the words "except Aden, Ceylon" shall be substituted.

(20) In rule 177 the proviso shall be omitted.

(21) In rule 179 the proviso shall be omitted.

The 31st March, 1937.

No. IM.-237/TI/37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

In rule 1 of the said Rules, for the entries under the heads '*Book, pattern and sample packets*' and '*Parcels*', the following shall be substituted respectively, namely :—

"*Book, pattern and sample packets.*

For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof.	Six pies.
For every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof in excess of two and a half tolas.	Three pies."

"*Parcels.*

(*Not exceeding* 800 *tolas in weight.*)

For a weight not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas ..	Four annas."

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES.)

NOTIFICATION.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

New Delhi, the 3rd April, 1937.

No. 7.—In pursuance of clause 10 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt *khandsari* sugar produced in any factory in British India and issued out of such factory on or after the 28th February, 1937, from so much of the duty leviable under clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XIV of 1934), as is in excess of one rupee per cwt.

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 7th April, 1937.

No. D./2577-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 26th March, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	13,64,93,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,92,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,69,000
(a) Government*	14,52,86,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	23,07,52,000	(a) Internal	—
(c) Others	52,18,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	9,56,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	47,43,000	Balances held abroad†	26,49,61,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	—
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,58,31,000
		Other Assets	86,99,000
	48,69,55,000		48,69,55,000

*Includes £ 136,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ *1s. 6d.* to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Thirty-first day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 26th day of March, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	13,64,93,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	1,94,35,52,000		(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
			(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
			Sterling Securities	79,30,70,000	
Total Notes issued	...	2,08,00,45,000	Total of A		1,23,72,87,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,90,06,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		22,37,52,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,08,00,45,000	Total Assets		2,08,00,45,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 59·483 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Thirty-first day of March, 1937. Deputy Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1937.

No. F.-6-8/37-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

(1) In rule 6 of the said Rules, for the words " local Governments " the words " Provincial Governments " shall be substituted.

(2) In Form B of the forms appended to the said Rules, for the word " Government " the words " the Central Government " shall be substituted.

(3) In the said Rules for the words " Governor-General in Council " and " Government of India " wherever they occur the words " Central Government ", for the words " Government servants " wherever they occur the words " Crown servants " and for the words " Government servant " wherever they occur the words " Crown servant " shall be substituted.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

75 CS—920—16-4-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA A", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 3rd April, 1937.

No. F.-131-37/C. & G.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. K. L. Gauba of his Office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1937.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 270.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Department, No. 720, dated the 31st October, 1936, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1936 (XXIV of 1936), the Central Government is pleased to direct that section 17 of the said Act shall come into operation in the undermentioned Cantonments :—

Abbottabad.
Agra.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmednagar.
Allahabad.
Ambala.
Bannu.
Bareilly.
Barrackpore.
Belgaum.
Benares.
Cawnpore.
Dehra Dun.
Delhi.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Deolali.
Dinapore.
Fategarh.
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Hyderabad (Sind).
Jhansi.
Jhelum.
Jubbulpore.

PGG

Jullundur.	Meerut.	Rawalpindi *cum* Chaklala.
Kamptee.	Multan.	Risalpur.
Karachi.	Muttra.	Roorkee.
Kasauli.	Nasirabad.	Saugor.
Kirkee.	Nowshera.	Shahjahanpur.
Kohat.	Pachmarhi.	Shillong.
Lahore.	Peshawar.	Sialkot.
Lansdowne.	Poona.	Wellington.
Lucknow.	Ranikhet.	

CANTONMENTS - REGULATIONS.

No. 271.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Department, No. 878, dated the 26th December, 1936, and in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of office of all the elected members of the Cantonment Boards of the Cantonments mentioned below up to the 1st June, 1937 :—

CANTONMENTS.

Agra.	Dehra Dun.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Dinapore.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Hyderabad (Sind).	Meerut.
Barrackpore.	Jhansi.	Ranikhet.
Cawnpore.	Karachi.	

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 272.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), and in supersession of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th May, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

1. **Short title and extent.**—(1) These rules may be called the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937.

(2) They shall extend to all cantonments in British India, including British Baluchistan.

2. **Interpretation clauses.**—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(*b*) "Bazar" means any area declared by notification in the official Gazette to be a bazar for the purposes of these rules.

(*c*) "Building site" means a portion of land held or intended to be held for building purposes, whether any building be erected thereon or not, and includes the open ground or courtyard enclosed by, or adjacent to, any building erected thereupon.

(*d*) "Military Estates Officer" means an officer appointed by the Central Government to perform the duties of a Military Estates Officer under these rules.

(*e*) "Survey number" means a portion of land of which the area is separately entered in the land records of the Cantonment under an indicative number.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER OF LAND ; STANDARD TABLE OF RENTS ; MANAGEMENT.

3. **General Land Register.**—(1) The Military Estates Officer of the cantonment shall prepare, in the form prescribed in Schedule 1, a General Land Register of all and in the cantonment—

(*a*) inside bazars, and

(*b*) outside bazars.

(2) No addition or alteration shall be made in the General Land Register except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose or in accordance with the provisions of rules 10 and 45.

4. Classification of land.—For the purposes of the General Land Register prescribed by rule 3.

(1) Land in the cantonment which is vested in the Crown shall be divided by the Central Government, or such other authority as the Central Government may empower in this behalf, into two classes, namely :—

(i) *Class "A" Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "A" land, which is required or reserved for specific military purposes, and

(ii) *Class "B" Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "B" land, which is not so required or reserved, but which must be retained in the cantonment for the effective discharge of the duties of the Central Government in respect of Army Administration.

(2) *Class "C" Land* —Land which is vested in the Cantonment Board under section 108 of the Act shall be called Class "C" land.

5. Class "A" Land.—Class "A" land shall be divided by the Central Government, or such authority as they may empower in this behalf, into the following subclasses, namely :—

(1) *Class "A" (1) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "A" (1) land, which is actually used or occupied by any department of the Navy, Army or the Royal or Indian Air Force, for the purposes of fortifications, barracks, stores, arsenals, aerodromes, bungalows, belonging to the Crown for military officers, parade grounds, military recreation grounds, rifle ranges, grass farms, dairy farms, brick fields, soldiers and hospital gardens as provided for in paragraphs 467, 468 and 474 of the Regulations for the Army in India and other official requirements of the Defence Services.

(2) *Class "A" (2) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "A" (2) land which is not actually used or occupied by any department of the Navy, Army or the Royal or Indian Air Force, but to the use or occupation of which for any other purpose, except a purely temporary one, there exist specific military objections.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this rule—

(i) Specific military objections shall be deemed to exist to the use or occupation of land the reservation of which is considered desirable by the Central Government in the interests of the discipline, health or welfare of the troops, or the safety or defence of the cantonment and its inhabitants.

(ii) Military Recreation grounds shall mean recreation grounds the management and control of which vest exclusively in members of the Navy, Army or the Royal or Indian Air Force.

6. Class "B" Land.—Class "B" land shall be divided by the Central Government, or such other authority as they may empower in this behalf, into the following subclasses, namely :—

(1) *Class "B" (1) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (1) land, which is actually occupied or used by any department of the Central Government other than the Defence Department, or by a Railway Administration.

(2) *Class "B" (2) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (2) land, which is actually occupied or used by, or is under the control of, any Department of a Provincial Government.

(3) *Class "B" (3) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (3) land, which is held by any private person under the provisions of these rules, or which is held or may be presumed to be held under the provisions of the Cantonment Code of 1899 or 1912 or under any executive orders previously in force, subject to conditions under which the Central Government reserve, or have reserved to themselves the proprietary rights in the soil.

(4) *Class "B" (4) Land.*—Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (4) land, which is not included in any other class.

7. Transfer of Land from one class to another.—No alteration in the classification of land which is vested in the Crown or in the Cantonment Board shall be made except by the Central Government, or by some authority empowered in this behalf by the Central Government, and the conditions on which land may be transferred from one class to another shall be governed by the orders of the Central Government or by the provisions of any law or rule for the time being in force which may be applicable ; provided that land in class "B" (4) may be transferred to class "B" (3) by the authority, and subject to the conditions prescribed by rules 15 to 49.

8. Standard table of rents.—The Military Estates Officer of the cantonment, in consultation with the Collector, shall from time to time compile, in the form prescribed in Schedule II, standard tables of rent suitable for application to sites for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes in the cantonment, having regard to the situation of the site, the nature of the soil, and the rates charged on adjacent agricultural land or on building sites in the neighbouring municipalities.

9. Management of Land.—(1) *Class " A " (1) Land.*—The management of Class " A " (1) land, except for such areas or classes of areas as may from time to time be declared by the Central Government to be under the management of the Military Authorities themselves, shall be entrusted to the Military Estates Officer.

(2) *Class " A " (2) Land.*—The management of Class " A " (2) land shall vest in the Military Estates Officer.

(3) *Class " B " (1) Land.*—The management of Class " B " (1) land shall vest in the Department or Administration in occupation of the land.

(4) *Class " B " (2) Land.*—The management of Class " B " (2) land shall vest in the Provincial Government in occupation or having control over the land.

(5) *Class " B " (3) and " B " (4) Land.*—The management of all land in Class " B " (3) and Class " B " (4) shall ordinarily be entrusted to the Military Estates Officer provided that the Central Government may entrust the management of any such land to the Cantonment Board on such terms as may be determined by the Central Government in each case.

(6) *Class " C " Land.*—The management of Class " C " land shall vest in the Cantonment Board.

CHAPTER III.

MANAGEMENT BY MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER.

10. Maintenance of General Land Register.—The Military Estates Officer shall maintain the General Land Register prepared under rule 3 in respect of all land other than land in bazars entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Board under rule 9, and shall register all mutations in column 1 thereof, and shall enter therein—

(*i*) every transfer of right or interest in land in the cantonment registered under sections 54, 59, 107 or 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, of which information has been sent to him under section 287 (2) of the Cantonments Act, or by the Contonment Board and which necessitates an alteration of the entries in any of the columns of the register,

(*ii*) every grant of such right or interest made by the Central Government,

(*iii*) every report of the transfer of such right or interest made under section 73 of the Act sent to him by the Cantonment Board under rule 45, and

(*iv*) every transfer of occupation between departments of the Central Government, Provincial Governments and Railway Administrations.

He shall also, after due enquiry, make an entry therein respecting the transfer of any such right or interest, as aforesaid, which he has reason to believe has taken place and of which no report has been made to him.

11. Credit of Receipts.—All receipts from land entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer shall be credited, in full to the Central Government.

12. The Military Estates Officer's Land Revenue Register.—The Military Estates Officer shall maintain a register, in the form prescribed in Schedule III of all lands in classes " A " (2) and " B " (3) which are entrusted to his management and from which revenue is derivable. This register shall be known as the Military Estates Officer's Land Revenue register, and shall be prepared annually with effect from April 1st so as to show the annual demand in the shape of rent from building sites, agricultural land and other lands.

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL RULES FOR CLASS " A " LAND.

13. Schedule of Class " A " Land.—The Military Estates Officer shall maintain plans and schedules of land in Class " A " (1) and (2) for each cantonment in which land is entrusted to his management.

No alteration in the plans and schedules shall be made without the sanction of the Central Government.

As soon as may be after the 1st April of each year and not later than the 1st July, the Military Estates Officer shall submit a certificate to the Central Government as to the correctness of the plans and schedules of class "A" land, together with a report of any unauthorised structures or encroachments thereon. The certificate will be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station.

14. Special Rules for Class "A" Lands.—(1) The administrative control of Class "A" (1) land shall vest in the Military Authorities. The administrative control of Class "A" (2) land shall vest in the Central Government.

(2) The Military Estates Officer shall conduct his management of Class "A" (1) land (which shall include the development of the resources of the land, the disposal of usufruct and the planting and maintenance of trees), in consultation with and under the general supervision of the Officer Commanding the Station, at whose discretion expenditure will be incurred within the allotment made to the Military Estates Officer and in accordance with the military regulations in force regarding the planting of trees and the cultivation of land in military areas.

(3) Land in Class "A" (1) shall not be used or occupied for any purpose other than those stated in rule 5 (1) without the previous sanction of the Central Government or such authority as the Central Government shall appoint for the purpose, provided that the temporary use of Class "A" (1) land which is under the management of the Military Authorities may be permitted for short periods by the local authority controlling the land for the storage of materials by contractors for the purpose of carrying out Government work. Such permission shall be given in writing by the officer of the Military Engineer Services in charge of the work and shall remain in force only for such period as he may consider reasonable.

(4) Class "A" (2) land shall ordinarily be kept vacant but its temporary use or occupation may be licensed by the Military Estates Officer under rule 40, or it may be leased by the Military Estates Officer by private treaty for periods not exceeding five years with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, or for any other period with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(5) No building of any kind, either permanent or temporary, shall be erected on Class "A" land except with the previous sanction and subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Central Government or by such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for the purpose, except that —

(*a*) a temporary construction may be allowed on Class "A" (2) land licensed by the Military Estates Officer under clause (4) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the Station, and

(*b*) a temporary construction may be allowed on Class "A" (2) land leased by the Military Estates Officer under clause (4) with the previous sanction of the authority sanctioning the lease.

CHAPTER V.

DISPOSAL OF LAND BY MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER.

15. Sale of Land Prohibited.—The sale of land for any purpose without the definite orders of the Central Government is prohibited.

16. Building Sites. Leases. Ordinary Terms.—Building sites shall ordinarily be disposed of by lease for a minimum period of thirty years in the first instance renewable at the option of the lessee at equal intervals up to a maximum period of ninety years.

The lease shall be subject to an annual rent which shall be fixed in the manner prescribed in rule 19 and which shall be liable to revision at each renewal of the lease An initial premium shall be charged on the lease and the lease shall be put up to public auction for sale to the person who agrees to pay the highest amount as premium.

When a lease comes up for renewal at the end of the first or subsequent term of years, an indenture for such renewal shall be executed in the form prescribed in Schedule VI-A.

17. Application for Building Sites.—Applications for building sites on land under the management of the Military Estates Officer shall be submitted to the Military Estates Officer of the cantonment in the printed form prescribed in Schedule IV.

Every application shall specify the situation of the land required, the exact purpose for which it is wanted and the area of land in the cantonment, if any, already held by the applicant ; and shall be accompanied by a site plan of the area applied for prepared at the cost of the applicant.

18. Procedure on rejection by the Officer Commanding the Station.—The Military Estates Officer of the cantoment shall lay the application before the Officer Commanding the Station. The Officer Commanding the Station may reject the application for reasons to be recorded in writing which shall be entered on the application form and the form shall be filed in the manner prescribed by rule 29.

19. Of procedure on acceptance by the Officer Commanding the Station. Fixing of rent and reserve price of premium.—If the Officer Commanding the Station approves of the application, the Military Estates Officer shall proceed to have the site surveyed and demarcated, if necessary, and shall fix the annual rent to be charged in accordance with the rate prescribed by the standard table of rents prepared under rule 8 and such reserve price for the premium on the lease as may appear to be reasonable.

In no case shall the reserve price so fixed be disclosed to the public or the annual rent be charged at a lower rate than that fixed by the standard table of rents.

20. Survey and demarcation.—The reserve price shall be calculated so as to include the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the site and a proportion of any expenditure that may have been incurred in preparing and laying out the land, including the site under application, for building purposes.

The cost of such survey and demarcation shall be deposited by the applicant and shall be deducted from the price eventually realised as premium and repaid to the depositor.

21. Notice of Auction.—The Military Estates Officer shall then publish a notice, in the form prescribed in Schedule V, stating the date on which, the time and place at which and the conditions under which, the lease of the site applied for will be sold.

22. Auction.—On the date and at the time and place appointed, the Military Estates Officer shall proceed to sell the lease by auction to the person who agrees to pay the highest amount as premium ; provided that in no case shall the lease be sold unless the reserve price fixed under rule 19 has been reached.

23. Deposit by successful bidder.—The successful bidder shall be required to deposit immediately 10 per cent. of the amount of his bid and to sign an agreement consenting to forego the deposit in case the balance of the price is not paid within thirty days of the confirmation of the auction.

24. Confirmation of Auction.—The Military Estates Officer shall report the result of the auction and forward the proceedings to the Collector for his concurrence. Thereafter the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, or to such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for the purpose, for his approval, and if the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, or the appointed authority, approves, the sale shall be deemed to be duly confirmed ; provided that if the estimated market value of the site exceeds Rs. 10,000, the approval of the Central Government shall also be required before the sale shall be deemed to be duly confirmed.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this rule, the market value shall be estimated as far as possible, on the basis of actual sales of unoccupied land for building purposes in the locality, but if the market value cannot be estimated on such basis, it shall be taken to mean twenty times the annual value of the site. In calculating the annual value the rent fixed, as well as the premium realised by the auction shall be taken into account.

25. Powers of Collector.—On receipt of the proceedings forwarded to him under rule 24 the Collector, before expressing his concurrence, shall satisfy himself.

(a) that the whole proceedings have been conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of these rules, and

(b) that the annual rent and the price realised for the premium on the lease at the auction is reasonable.

If he is not satisfied on either of these points he shall return the proceedings to the Military Estates Officer with a recommendation that the proceedings be cancelled ; and thereupon fresh proceedings shall be taken and all the foregoing provisions of this rule shall apply to such fresh proceedings.

If the Collector considers that the disposal of the site itself is for any reasons prejudicial to the public interest, he may return the proceedings to the Military Estates

Officer with a statement of his reasons for doing so and a request that the matter may be reconsidered in accordance with his recommendations.

In the event of the Officer Commanding the Station failing to agree with his recommendations the proceedings shall be submitted for the orders of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, if the estimated market value of the site does not exceed Rs. 5,000, and of the Central Government in all other cases.

26. Disposal of Lease by Private Agreement.—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 16 to 24, the Military Estates Officer may, in exceptional cases for exceptional reasons to be recorded in writing, and subject to the approval of the Central Government or such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose, dispense with the deposit of the cost of survey and demarcation as prescribed by rule 20, or with the auction of the lease, as prescribed by rule 22 or with both, and may lease any site by private agreement, at such rate of rent, and on payment of such premium as the Central Government or the appointed authority may approve in each case. Provided that the concurrence of the Collector and the approval by the Officer Commanding the Station shall be obtained before application is made for the approval of the Central Government or the appointed authority.

27. Special Lease for the Regularization of Old Grants.—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 16 to 26, the Military Estates Officer may, in any case where a site is held under any Rules, Regulations or Orders which were in force from time to time before the introduction of the Cantonment Code, 1899, and without any reference to any superior authority, grant a lease for the said site in Schedule VIII-A.

28. Execution of Leases.—As soon as the auction has been duly confirmed, the successful applicant shall be required to execute a lease for the site in the form prescribed in Schedule VI.

The lease shall be executed on behalf of the Governor General in Council by the Officer empowered in this behalf by the Central Government and a duplicate of the lease shall be retained in the office of the Military Estates Officer.

The duplicate lease shall be preserved in an envelope in the form prescribed in Schedule XV.

29. Grants Register (Building Sites).—The application in the form prescribed in Schedule IV shall, when all the entries therein have been completed, be filed in a loose leaf register maintained by the Military Estates Officer for the purpose.

The whole volume shall be bound when it has reached a suitable size and a fresh register shall be opened.

This register shall be known as the Military Estates Officers Grants Register (Building Sites).

30. Record of Grant.—On the conclusion of the proceedings the Military Estates Officer shall make the necessary entries in the Military Estates Officers' Land Revenue Register and in the General Land Register.

31. Building Sites. Special Leases. Special conditions.—The Central Government may, in any special or general case, frame special conditions in or alter the prescribed form of lease, and it shall be open to the Military Estates Officer, at any time before notice of disposal of a site issues under rule 21 or before making an application to the Central Government or the appointed authority under rules 26 or 38 to recommend such conditions or alterations in the form of the lease, for the approval of the Central Government.

32. Leases for special periods and on special terms.—(*a*) A lease for a building site for a period not exceeding 30 years or a lease in perpetuity, may be granted by the Military Estates Officer in the forms prescribed in Schedules VII and VIII, where for special reasons such a course appears to be advantageous to the Central Government ; provided that no such lease shall be granted without previous consultation with the Collector and without the previous sanction of the Central Government ; provided also that in every other respect the procedure prescribed in rules 16 to 31 shall apply.

(*b*) A lease of a building site in perpetuity may be granted by the Military Estates Officer in the form prescribed in Schedule IX and in the manner prescribed in rule 26 above ; provided that no such lease shall be granted without previous consultation with the Collector and without the previous sanction of the Central Government ; provided further that the site is needed for a definite public or religious purpose and that the use of the more favourable form of lease prescribed in Schedule IX is justifiable.

33. Agricultural Land. Leases—The method of disposing of agricultural land entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer shall be by lease without a premium, and the rent payable under the lease shall be put to auction.

The period for which a lease is auctioned shall ordinarily be one year, but may, at the discretion of the Military Estates Officer, be extended to a period not exceeding four years.

The period for which a lease is auctioned may be extended up to ten years with the concurrence of the Collector and the approval of the Officer Commanding-in Chief, the Command ; or such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose, provided that the estimated market value of the site does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

An extension of the period for which a lease is to be sanctioned beyond ten years, or beyond four years when the market value of the site exceeds Rs. 10,000, requires the concurrence of the Collector and the approval of the Central Government :

Provided that in any Cantonment specified by the Central Government in this behalf and with their previous sanction or the sanction of such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose in each case, the period of the lease may exceed four years and the rent payable under lease the period of which exceeds four years may be fixed by private treaty with the lessee.

34. Agricultural Land. Method of disposal.—The Military Estates Officer shall, in ample time before the commencement of the cultivation season, publish a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule X, giving particulars of the lands available for disposal, the date on which, the time and place at which and the conditions under which they will be disposed of. The Military Estates Officer shall also fix a reserve price for the rent of each separate holding in accordance with the rate prescribed by the standard table of rents prepared under rule 8, which reserve price shall not be disclosed to the public, and on the date and at the time and place appointed shall put the lease of the lands to auction to the highest bidder, provided that in special cases and for special reasons and with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, the Military Estates Officer may call for tenders for the sale of the lease instead of putting it to auction.

The result of the auction or of the tenders shall be reported to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, for his approval, and if the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, approves, the sale of the lease shall be deemed to be duly confirmed ; provided that the lease shall not be sold unless the reserved price has been reached, provided further that in the special cases and for special reasons to be recorded in writing the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may sanction the sale of a lease for a period not exceeding one year when the reserved price has not been reached.

35. Record of Agricultural Leases.—The Military Estates Officer shall maintain a separate register in the form prescribed in Schedule XI, which shall form a continuous record of the disposal of agricultural lands.

The register shall be known as the Military Estates Officer's Grants Register (Agricultural Lands).

For the purpose of this register agricultural lands shall be divided into blocks of convenient size containing not more than five or six separate holdings one page in the register shall be given to each block of land and a plan of the block, traced from the survey map, shall be entered on the opposite page.

36. Execution of Agricultural Leases.—Lessees of agricultural land shall execute leases therefor in the form prescribed in Schedule XII.

The lease shall be excuted on behalf of the Gevernor General in Council by the officer empowered in this behalf by the Central Government, and a duplicate of the lease shall be retained in the office of the Military Estates Officer.

The duplicate shall be preserved in an envelope in the form prescribed in Schedule XV.

37. Record of Grant of Agricultural Land.—On conclusion of the proceedings the Military Estates Officer shall make the necessary entries in the Military Estates Officers' Grants Register (Agricultural Lands) the Military Estates Officers' Land Revenue Register and the General Land Register ; provided that no lease of agricultural land for a period not exceeding four years need be entered in column 1 of the General Land Register.

38. Leases for Miscellaneous purposes.—(*a*) The Military Estates Officer may grant a lease of land in class " B " (4), for any purposes not otherwise covered by

these rules, provided that the previous sanction of the Central Government, or of such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose, shall be obtained in each case to the terms on which the land is offered and to the form of the lease.

(b) An application for the grant of a site under this rule shall be submitted to the Military Estates Officer in the printed form prescribed in Schedule IV-A.

Every application shall specify the situation of the land required the exact purpose for which it is wanted and shall be accompanied by a site plan of the area applied for prepared at the cost of the applicant.

(c) If the application is sanctioned, it shall, when all the entries therein have been completed, be filed in a loose leaf register maintained by the Military Estates Officer for the purpose. This register shall be known as the Military Estates Officer's Grants Register (Miscellanous Sites). The duplicate lease shall be preserved in an envelope in the form prescribed in Schedule XV.

(d) If the application is rejected, an entry shall thereupon be made on the application form and the form shall be filed in the manner prescribed in clause (c).

39. Disposal of site on lease for Miscellaneous purposes.—An application for the grant of a site under rule 38 shall be disposed of in accordance with the procedure prescribed in rules 20 to 24, but may, for special reasons to be recorded in writing by the sanctioning authority, be disposed of in accordance with the procedure prescribed in rule 26.

40. Temporary occupation of Land under licence.—Notwithstading the provisions of any of the foregoing rules and subject to the provisions of rule 14, the Military Estates Officer may grant a licence in the form prescribed in Schedule XIV for a period not exceeding one year, for the temporary use or occupation of any Class A (2) or B (4) and entrusted to his management.

The amount of fees to be charged for such a licence shall be determined by the Military Estates Officer.

The Military Estates Officer shall, except in the case of licences for parking motor vehicles, a register of which is prescribed by rule 81-A. of the Cantonment Account Code 1924, maintain a register in the form prescribed in Schedule XIII, which shall be called the Military Estates Officer's Grants Register (Temporary Licences), in which the grant of such licences shall be entered, but it shall not be necessary to enter the grant of such licences in any other register.

41. Transfer of Right to grant Licences for temporary occupation of lands.—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 40 the Military Estates Officer may, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding-in Chief, the Command, enter into an agreement with the Cantonment Board for the transfer to the Board of the right to dispose of grazing or of the right to grant licenses in the manner prescribed in rule 40 for specific purposes and in specified areas of the cantonment which are under the management of the Military Estates Officer, subject to such terms as may be approved by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, in each case.

42. Recovery of Arrears.—All arrears of rent and other payments under these rules, together with interest on such arrears at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. per annum from the date when they become due to the date of their realisation, shall be recoverable in the manner provided in section 259 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, for the realisation of arrears, on the application of the person specified in sub-section (2) of that section or of the Military Estates Officer, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VI.

MANAGEMENT BY CANTONMENT BOARD.

43. General conditions applicable to management.—The management of land entrusted to the Cantonment Board under rule 9 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that such management confers on the Cantonment Board no proprietary rights in, and no power to sell, exchange or give away, the land ; and that the Central Government may, at any time, impose such restrictions as they consider necessary in the public interest on the use or occupation of any particular areas of land so entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Board ;

(2) that the Cantonment Board shall have no power to occupy or use the land for the purposes of the Act or for its own purposes without the sanction

of the Central Government; but that land required for the aforesaid purposes shall be transferred to class "C" and vested in the Cantonment Board by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of rule 7;

(3) that suits affecting the proprietary rights in the land shall be brought by or against the Governor-General in Council and not by or against the Cantonment Board, but the cost of such litigation shall be borne and the conduct of the same may be carried out by the Cantonment Board;

(4) that the previous sanction of the Central Government shall be required before any suit is instituted by the Cantonment Board under clause (3);

(5) that all receipts from the land shall ordinarily be credited in full to the Cantonment fund;

(6) that the Central Government, at any time, shall be entitled to resume direct management of the land or of any part thereof, or to vary the terms on which the management has been entrusted to the Board; provided that the Board shall be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on any such action before it is taken and any objection it may have to offer shall be taken into consideration; and

(7) that the Military Estates Officer may, at any time, require the Cantonment Board to produce any record, correspondence, p an, register or other document in its possession or under its control concerning the land.

44. General Land Register. Cantonment Board.—The Military Estates Officer shall supply to the Cantonment Board extracts from the General Land Register prepared under rule 3 in respect of all land in bazars entrusted to the management of the Board under rule 9 or vested in the Cantonment Board under section 108 of the Act.

45. Maintenance of General Land Register.—(1) The duties and function assigned to the Military Estates Officer in respect of the maintenance of the General Land Register under rule 10 shall be performed by the Cantonment Board in respect of land in bazars entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Board.

(2) The Cantonment Board shall report to the Military Estates Officer—

(*i*) The grant of any right or interest made by the Cantonment Board in land other than land in bazars which may be under the management of the Cantonment Board.

(*ii*) Every report of the transfer of any right or interest in land other than land in bazars made to the Executive Officer under section 73 of the Cantonments Act.

(3) The Executive Officer of the Cantonment shall farward to the Military Estates Officer a monthly statement showing in addition to the information required by clause (2) of this rule, every transfer of right or interest in immoveable property outside bazars registered under sections 54, 59, 107 or 123 of the Transfar of Property Act, 1882 and of which information has been received under section 287 (2) of the Cantonments Act, and a report of every transfer of right or interest in immoveable property outside bazars which has come to his knowledge but of which no report has been made to him. The statements will be accompanied by leases, plans or other documents.

46. Register to be maintained by the Cantonment Board.—(*a*) The Cantonment Board shall maintain registers similar to the registers prescribed by rules 12, 29, 38 and 40 of these rules and by rule 81-A of the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, which shall be known as the Cantonment Board's Land Revenue Register, Grants Register (Building sites), Grants Register (Miscellaneous sites), Grants Register (Temporary Licence) and Register of fees for Motor Vehicle Parking Licences respectively, and the other forms prescribed in the schedules to these rules shall be adapted, as may be necessary, for the use of the Cantonment Board.

(*b*) The Cantonment Board shall maintain a register in the form prescribed in Schedule III-A of all land which is vested in the Board. This register shall be known as the Cantonment Board's register of Central Government Dues and shall be prepared annually so as to show all payments due and made to the Central Government.

47. Disposal of Land by Cantonment Board.—The disposal of land which has been entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Board under rule 9 shall be governed, so far as may be, by the same rules as apply to the disposal of land entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) The Cantonment Board shall take the place of and perform the functions assigned to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, in rules 24 and 34.

(b) The Cantonment Board shall take the place of and perform the functions assigned to the Officer Commanding the Station in rules 18, 19 and 26.

(c) The Cantonment Board shall take the place of and perform the functions assigned to the Military Estates Officer in rules 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38 (a), 38 (c) and 40.

(d) The Executive Officer shall take the place of and perform the functions assigned to the Military Estates Officer in rules 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30, 34, 37 and 38 (b).

(e) No reference to the Collector shall be required under rules 24 and 26.

CHAPTER VII.

ENTRY. INSPECTION BY MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER.

48. Entry on and Inspection of Land under the management of the Military Estates Officer.—The Military Estates Officer or any person authorised by him by general or special order may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter into or upon any building or land under the management of the Military Estates Officer for the purpose of making any enquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey which such officer or person may consider necessary or of examining or inspecting any works which have been are being or are about to be executed in or on such building or land.

In the performance of the above duties, such officer or p rson shall observe the same procedure for the purposes of entry and inspection as is prescribed in Chapter XV of the Act.

49. Entry on and Inspection of land under management of a Cantonment Board.—The Military Estates Officer or any person authorised by him by general or special order may, with or without assistance or workmen, enter inte or upon any building or land entrusted to the management of a Cantonment Board for the purpose of making any enquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey with such officer or person may consider necessary or of examining or inspecting any works which have been, are being or are about to be executed in or on such building or land.

In the performance of the above duties, such officer or person shall observe the same procedure for the purposes of entry and inspection as is prescribed in Chapter XV of the Act.

SCHEDULE I.

GENERAL LAND REGISTER. VOLUME PAGE

Survey Number. 100

Reference G. L. R. Volume page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
MUTATIONS.										RENT PAYABLE PER ANNUM.			
Detail of and date of mutation and initials of Military Estates Officer.	Subsidiary Survey number.	Volume and page of register.	Area. Acres/S. feet.	Description.	Class.	By whom managed.	Land lord.	Holder of occupancy rights.	Nature of holders rights.	To Central Govt.	To C. B.	Date of expiry of lease.	REMARKS.
			7·5 acres	Vacant	B 4	MEO	G of I	*Nil*					
1·5 acres leased to A. B. (Sgd.) XY.	100/1	Vol. 6, p. 3	6	Vacant	B 4	MEO	G of I	*Nil*					

Contd. in Volume on page.

SCHEDULE II.

STANDARD TABLE OF RENTS.

Cantonment.

Date.

Survey Number.	Description.	Annual Rental Value.				Remarks.
		Agricultural.		*Non-Agricultural.*		
		Acre.	100 s. ft.	Acre.	100 s. ft.	

SCHEDULE III.

MILITARY ESTATES OFFICERS LAND REVENUE REGISTER.

19 -19 .

Survey Number.	Class.	Description.	Name and address of lessee or holder.	Date of occupation.	Term for which let.	CURRENT DEMAND.		Arrears if any.	Total Demand.	Initials of poster.	Date of payment.	Collection Amounts.	Receipt number.	General cash book entry No and date.	Total collection for year.	Remissions.	Balance due.	Initials of M.E.O.	Remarks and authority for remission.
						Instalments	Amount.												
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		

SCHEDULE III-A.

CANTONMENT BOARDS REGISTER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DUES.

Class "C" Lands.

Serial No.	No. and date of Central Government order vesting in Board.	Purpose for which vested.	AMOUNT PAYABLE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.		Total of Columns 4 and	Amount paid to Central Government. No. and date of treasury receipt.	Balance due.	REMARKS. (If Central Government has fixed a date for re-consideration of amount payable it should be so stated here giving date.)
			Arrears.	For current year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Page 1.

Survey No.

SCHEDULE IV.

Military Estates Officer's
Cantonment Board's

GRANTS REGISTER.

(BUILDING SITES.)

Form of application for a lease of land to be filled in by applicant.

To

The Military Estates Officer,
The Executive Officer, Cantonment.

Date.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to apply for the grant of a lease of acres/s. feet of land situate in for the purpose of building a

A site plan of the area applied for is attached.

I hold the following lands in the Cantonment :—

I am prepared to abide by such conditions regarding the disposal of the land as the Military Estates Officer may lay down, and to deposit the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the land, on the understanding that if the land is eventually granted to any other person the amount of my deposit will be refunded to me.

I request that the land may be granted to me by private agreement without auction for the following reasons :—

I have, etc.

NOTE 1.—The grant of this application does not carry with it sanction to erect a building. That sanction must be sought from the Cantonment Board in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, or of any applicable bylaws thereunder.

NOTE 2.—If the site is required by private treaty, the reasons must be fully stated.

GRANTS REGISTER—BUILDING SITES. *Page 2.*

(To be filled in by the prescribed authority, not the applicant.)

Survey number and/or situation. Class of land. Total area of S. No. if any.

1. Date of application.
2. Extent applied for.
3. Name and address of applicant.
4. Purpose for which applied for.
5. *Order of Officer Commanding the Station.*

Copy of Board resolution.

(See rules 18 and 19).

Officer Commanding the Station.
Executive Officer.

Date

6. Date and cost of survey and demarcation and date of deposit of cost.
7. Annual rent fixed according to the standard table of rents.
8. Reserve price for premium on lease.
9. Notice of auction published.
10. Date of auction.
11. Successful bidder.
12. Amount of bid.

13. Opinion of Collector.

14. *Order of Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command* (*rule 24*).
Resolution of Cantonment Board.

15. Order of Central Government/O. C. in C. Command.

(*a*) if market value exceeds Rs. 10,000 (rule 24).

(*b*) if sale is not concurred in by Collector (rule 25).

(*c*) if site is to be disposed of under rule 26 or 32.

16. Number and date of lease.

18. Date of registration of lease.

Military Estates Officer.
Executive Officer.

Date

Page 3.

Plan of site.

Survey number.
Sub-division.
Area.
Surveyed and demarcated on ground.

Date.

Military Estates Officer.
Executive Officer.

Certified that the sub-division has been entered on the Survey of India map of the cantonment and that the appropriate entry has been made in the General Land Register.

Dated *Military Estates Officer.*

SCHEDULE IV-A.

Page 1.

Military Estates Officer. GRANTS REGISTER. (BUILDING SITES).
Cantonment Boards.

(MISCELLANEOUS SITES.)
(Form of application for a lease of land to be filled in by applicant.)

To

The Military Estates Officer
The Executive Officer Cantonment.

Dated

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for the grant of a lease of acres/s. feet of land situate in for the purpose of

A site plan of the area required is attached.

No buildings will be erected on the land, and only such boundary walls, fences or hedges will be erected as may be sanctioned by the authority sanctioning the lease.

I request that a lease may be granted for a period of years.

I am prepared to abide by such conditions regarding the disposal of the land as the Central Government or such other authority as the Central Government may appoint for this purpose may impose, and to deposit the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the land on the understanding that if the land is eventually granted to any other person the amount of my deposit will be refunded to me.

I request that the land may be granted to me by private agreement without auction for the following reasons :—

I have, etc.

Page

GRANTS REGISTER. MISCELLANEOUS SITES.

(To be filled in by the prescribed authority, not the applicant). Survey number and/or situation. Class of land. Total area of S. No. if any.

1. Date of application.
2. Extent applied for.
3. Name and address of applicant.
4. Period of lease applied for.
5. Purpose for which applied for.
6. *Recommendation of Military Estates Officer.*
   Copy of Board resolution.
7. Opinion of Collector.
8. Forwarded to the O. C. in C. the Command.
9. Order of the Central Government/Authority appointed by the Central Government under rule 38.
10. Date and cost of survey and demarcation and date of deposit of cost.
11. Annual rent fixed according to standard table of rents.
12. Reserve price for premium on lease.
13. Notice of auction published.
14. Date of auction.
15. Successful bidder.
16. Amount of bid.
17. Order of the Central Government or authority appointed under rule 38.

(Items 10 to 17 to be completed if the ordinary procedure of auction is ordered under item 9).

18. Number and date of lease.
19. Date of registration of lease.

Military Estates Officer.
Executive Officer

Dated

Page 3

Plan of site.

Survey number.

Sub-division.

Area.

Surveyed and demarcated on ground.

Military Estates Officer.
Executive Officer.

Dated.

Certified that the sub-division has been entered on the Survey of India map of the Cantonment and that the appropriate entry has been made in the General Land Register.

Military Estates Officer.

Dated

SCHEDULE V.

LEASE OF BUILDING SITES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grant of a lease of the site hereunder specified which has been applied for by , will be offered for sale by auction at the rent and for the period and subject to the conditions hereunder stated (subject to confirmation of the sale by), at the on the day of 19 at o'clock.

The form of lease to be executed by the purchaser and plans of the site may be inspected at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

Military Estates Officer
Executive Officer.

Particulars.

(1) Ward, Survey Number or boundaries.

(2) Area.

(3) Rent.

(4) Period of lease. *

Conditians of tenure.

(1) The rent shall be paid punctually by the lessee on the dates specified in the least † (and shall be liable to revision at intervals of not less than 30 years).

(2) The lessee shall erect on the site a building or buildings of such description and dimensions as may be approved by the Cantonment Board under the provision of the Cantonments Act within a period of months from the date of the execution of the lease and shall maintain the said buildings or buildings in good repair, and shall not without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board alter or add to the said building in any away.

(3) The lessee shall not assign, transfer, or underlet the site or the building or buildings to be erected thereon or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board. Upon every assignment, transfer, or sub-lease of the site or the building to be erected thereon, or any part thereof, notice thereof shall be given to the Military Estates Officer within one month from the date of such assignment, transfer or sub-lease.

(4) The Governor General in Council reserves to himself all minerals, mineral substances of any description, sand or clay, on, in, or under the site, and also all timber, fruit-trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the site, but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees nor the branches of trees cut down with the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(5) In the event of there being, in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/ Cantonment Board any breach of any of the conditions on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the Governer General in Council shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the site and the building or buildings, if any, erected thereon and to determine the lease, and the lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

Conditions of sale.

1. The highest bidder shall subject to the approval of the sale of the lease by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command/Cantonment Board be the purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the site shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding. No person shall advance at each bidding less than the sum to be fixed by the auctioneer at the time of sale and no bidding shall be retracted. The vendor reserves the right to bid.

2. The purchaser shall, immediately after the sale, pay to the auctioneer a deposit of ten per cent. of his bid on account of his purchase-money, and sign the form of agreement set out below to complete his purchase according to these conditions.

3. The remainder of the purchase-money shall be paid, and the purchase shall be completed at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board within 30 days

*Here state also whether the lease is renewable or not.

†The portion in brackets to be omitted if the lease is for less than 30 years and is not renewable.

of the confirmation of the sale by the . If the sale is not confirmed the deposit shall be refunded to the purchaser.

4. The description of the site in the particulars is believed and shall be deemed to be correct, and if any error shall be found therein the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall compensation be allowed in respect thereof.

5. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with these conditions, his deposit money shall be forfeited to the vendor, who shall be at liberty to proceed to another sale, either by public auction or private contract, with or without notice to the purchaser at the present sale, and the deficiency, if any, occasioned by such second sale, together with all charges attending the same shall, immediately after such sale, be made good by the defaulter at this present sale; and, in case of non-payment of the same, the whole shall be recoverable by the vendor, as and for liquidated damages. If any profit is made on such resale, the vendor shall be entitled to retain the same.

6. The site shall not be used for any purpose other than for the erection of a building for

MEMORANDUM.—At the sale by auction, made this day, of the lease of the site comprised in the above particulars was the highest bidder for, and was declared the purchaser of, the lease of the site at the price of Rs. , subject to confirmation of the sale by , and the said has paid to as agent for and on behalf of/ the Governor General in Council (the vendor), the sum of Rs. by way of deposit, and in part-payment of the purchase-money; and he hereby agrees to complete the purchase according to the above conditions and execute a lease in the form* annexed thereto (under which rent shall be made payable from the date of the confirmation of the sale) and the said as the vendor's agent hereby acknowledges the receipt of the said deposit

Cantonment, the day of 19.

Signatures.

*The form of lease to be executed to be annexed to this memorandum before signature.

SCHEDULE VI.

BUILDING LEASES FOR A TERM OF THIRTY YEARS RENEWABLE AT OPTION OF LESSEE UP TO NINETY YEARS.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN the Governor General in Council (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) has agreed on behalf of the Governor General with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing. Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of Rs. paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Governor General hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situated at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with all rights easement and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Governor General all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching or digging working obtaining removing and enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees for the term of thirty years from the day of rendering therefor during the said term the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the day of in each year at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board or such other place as the Military Estates

Officer/Cantonment Board shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Governor General:—

(1) To pay unto the Governor General during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a dwelling house/ together with all necessary out-houses sewer drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonment Act and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the dwelling house/ hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said dwelling house/ without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a dwelling house/

(7) At all times during the said term to keep the said dwelling house/ and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substancial repair unto the Governor General.

(8) Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board and upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions herein before contained then and in such case the Governor General may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Governor General and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the Governor General will at the request and cost of the lessee/lessees at the end of the term of years hereby granted and so on from time to time thereafter at the end of each such successive further term of years as shall be

granted execute to the lessee a new lease of the premises hereby demised by way of renewal for the term of thirty years but such renewed term of years as shall be granted shall not with the original term of years exceed in the aggregate the period of ninety years and such renewed leases shall be granted only at such rents within a percentage of enhancement of fifty per cent. of the rent which shall have been reserved by any lease (either original or renewed immediately preceding the renewed lease) to be for the time being granted as the Governor General shall determine and save as the amount of the rent to be thereby reserved and as to the term to be thereby granted every renewed lease of the said premises hereby demised shall contain such of the covenants provisions and conditions in these presents contained as shall be applicable.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Governor General" and the "lessee"/"lessees" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece and parcel of land situate at
recorded in the General Land Register of the cantonment as (part of) Survey number

and bounded by

on the North by

on the South by

on the East by

on the West by

(Name and description of the Officer signing)—

Signed by

(Signature of Officer signing)

by the Order and direction of the Governor General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by abovenamed

[Signature (s) of lessee (s).]

in the presence of

First Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

and

Second Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

NOTE.—The approval of the Collector/Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command/Central Government must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE VI-A.

FORM OF RENEWAL OF A LEASE IN SCHEDULE VI, UNDER CLAUSE III.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of One thousand nine hundred and BETWEEN THE (Governor General in Council) (hereinafter called "the Lessor") of the one part and (hereinafter called "the Lessee") of the other part WHEREAS the lessee was solely entitled to the benefit of the within written lease No. , dated registered at as No. on on the day of its expiry and requested the lessor to renew same in accordance with clause III thereof which the lessor agreed to do on the terms hereinafter mentioned.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows :—

(1) In pursuance of the premises the Lessor hereby demises unto the Lessee ALL AND SINGULAR the hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the within written lease and the buildings, etc., now standing thereon with the same exceptions and reservations as are therein expressed TO HOLD unto the Lessee from the day of 19 for the term of thirty years subject to the payment on the same days and in the like manner of a yearly rent of Rs. (the first payment of rent under this demise to be made on the day of) and subject to and with the benefit of such and the like Lessee's and Lessor's covenants respectively and such and the like provisos and conditions in all respects (including the proviso for re-entry) as are contained in the within written lease.

(2) It is hereby mutually covenanted agreed by and between the Lessor and Lessee and so that the obligations hereunder shall continue throughout the term hereby created and shall be binding on their respective sequels in right that they will perform and observe the several covenants provisos and stipulations in the within written lease expressed as fully as if the same covenants provisos and stipulations had been herein repeated in full with such modifications only as are necessary to make them applicable to this demise.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the referred to in clause I (5) of the within written lease having been erected the Lessor shall not be under any obligation to erect another.

IN WITNESS whereof by the order and direction of the Governor General in Council have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by
in the presence of }

Signed by
in the presence of }

SCHEDULE VII.

BUILDING LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS NOT EXCEEDING THIRTY AND NOT RENEWABLE.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN the Governor General in Council (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) has agreed on behalf of the Governor General with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of Rs. paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Governor General hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured.

TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Governor General all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining and removing and enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees or branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees for the term of years from the day of rendering therefor during the said term the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of in each year at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board or such other place as the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment

Board shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next .

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Governor General :—

(1) To pay unto the Governor General during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board, but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a dwelling house/ together with all necessary outhouses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Board under the provision of the Cantonments Act and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the dwelling house/ hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said dwelling house/ without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a dwelling house/ .

(7) At all times during the said term to keep the said dwelling house/ and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Governor General.

(8) Not to assign transfer or under-let the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board and upon assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the Governor General may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and there upon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Governor General and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Governor General" and the "lessee"/ "lessees" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece and parcel of land situate at

recorded in the General Land Register of the Cantonment as (part of) Survey number

and bounded—

on the North by

on the South by

on the East by

on the West by

(Name and description of the Officer signing)—

Signed by

(Signature of Officer signing.)

by the Order and direction of the Governor General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

(Signature, address, description.)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by abovenamed

(Signature(s) of lessee(s).)

in the presence of

First Witness—

(Signature, address, description.)

and

Second Witness—

(Signature, address, description.)

NOTE.—The sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command/Central Government must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE VIII.

BUILDING LEASE IN PERPETUITY.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE Governor-General in Council (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees), of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) has agreed on behalf of the Governor General with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of rupees paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Governor General hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenant on the part of lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Governor General all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing enjoying

the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees in perpetuity from the day of rendering therefor the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the day of each year at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board or such other places as the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Governor General :—

(1) To pay unto the Governor General the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and all times to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assesements of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruits-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a dwelling house/ together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonments Act and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the dwelling house/ hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said dwelling house/ without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a dwelling house/

(7) At all times to keep the said dwelling house/ and premises in good and substantial repair and on the determination of this lease peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Governor General.

(8) Not to assign transfer or under-let the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantoment Board and upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and description of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved, shall be in arrear or upaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not if there shall have been in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case, the Governor General may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be

vested in the Governor General and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the rent of the premises hereby demised shall be subject to revision at the end of each successive period of not less than thirty years but the enhancement if any shall in no case exceed fifty per cent. of the rent payable during the period immediately preceding the period in respect of which such revision is made.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Governor General" and the "lessee" / "lessees" hereinbefore used shall, unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter, his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece and parcel of land situate at
recorded in the General Land Register of the Cantonment as (part of)
Survey number
and bounded—

on the North by
on the South by
on the East by
on the West by

(Name and description of the Officer signing)—

Signed by

(Signature of Officer signing)

by the order and direction of the Governor

General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by abovenamed

(Signature(s) of lessee (s))

in the presence of

First Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

and

Second Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

NOTE.—The sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command/Central Government must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE VIII-A.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part

WHEREAS the rights of the parties hereto in the premises hereinafter described and now occupied by the lessee/lessees as
are not defined by any written instrument

AND WHEREAS the lessee/lessees is/are anxious to have his/their rights in the premises so defined and is/are willing to admit that the proprietary rights in the land on which the premises are situated belong to the Governor General.

AND WHEREAS the Governor General in consideration of the aforesaid admission by the lessee/lessees is willing that the lessee/lessees should continue to occupy the premises and to enjoy all reasonable security of tenure therein and agrees to demise the same to the lessee/lessees on the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of a nominal premium of rupees paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Governor-General hereby acknowledges and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General acting through the Military Estates Officer of (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer) by virtue of Rules under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and with the confirmation of the Central Government doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with the buildings thereon and all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Governor General all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees in perpetuity from the day of

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Governor General :—

(1) From time to time and at all times to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised including the buildings erected or to be erected thereon or upon the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(2) Not to cut down any of the trees growing on the premises hereby demised without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Board which consent shall not be withheld unless the cutting will in the opinion of the Cantonment Board adversely affect the amenities of the neighbourhood.

(3) Not to erect or re-erect or suffer to be erected or re-erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the building/buildings already in existence on the execution of these presents nor to make any additions or alterations in the plan or elevation of any building/buildings on the demised premises in such a way as to alter its/their character nor to use the premises or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that for which they are used on the execution of these presents without the previous consent in writing of the Officer Commanding the station, which consent shall not be withheld unless, in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Station, such action would adversely affect the amenities of the neighbourhood or make the demised premises unsuitable for an officer to live in.

(4) At all times to keep the demised premises in good and substantial repair.

(5) Within one month of every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and description of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that if there shall have been in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case and if after giving reasonable opportunity to remedy the defects, the breach continues, the Governor General may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause forthwith terminate this lease without compensation but thereafter the premises hereby demised shall be deemed to be held by the lessee/lessees on the terms set out in the Rules and Regulations which were in force in Cantonment when the land hereby demised was originally occupied by the lessee's/lessees' predecessors in title.

III. PROVIDED ALSO AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER AGREED AND DECLARED that the Governor-General shall be at liberty at any time to appropriate the property hereby demised under the provisions of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act VI of 1923 as amended and re-enacted from time to time.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO FURTHER AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that in consideration of the fact that no rent has been reserved and only a nominal premium has been made payable under these presents if the premises hereby demised or any part thereof are at any time required for a public purpose the Governor General shall be at liberty to terminate this demise and acquire full and sole interest in the premises hereby demised on paying the lessee/lessees the value (plus 15 per cent.) of any buildings authorised by to be erected thereon or to acquire all interests hereunder under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as amended or re-enacted for the time being on the basis that no compensation shall be payable in respect of the land.

V. AND PROVIDED LASTLY that the expressions " The Governor General " and the " lessee " /" lessees " hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter, his/their heirs executors administrators, representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece and parcel of land situate at and recorded in the General Land Register of the Cantonment as (part of) Survey number

and bounded—

on the North by

on the South by

on the East by

on the West by

(Name and description of the Officer signing)—

Signed by

(*Signature of Officer signing*)

by the Order and direction of the Governor General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

Signature, address, description)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by abovenamed

Signature (s) of lessee (s)

First Witness—

(*Signature, address, description*)

and

Second Witness—

(*Signature, address, description*)

SCHEDULE IX.

BUILDING LEASE IN PERPETUITY ON FAVOURABLE TERMS FOR A PUBLIC PURPOSE.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE Governor General in Council (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) has agreed on behalf of the Governor General to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing for the purpose of building a

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenant on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured

TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees in perpetuity from the day of rendering therefor the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions on the day of in each year at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board/or such other place as the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Governor General :—

(1) To pay unto the Governor General the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times to pay and discharge all rates, taxes, charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter be imposed, charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for use on the premises hereby demised a in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(4) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a

(5) At all times to keep the said and premises in good and substantial repair and on the determination of this lease peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Governor General.

(6) Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby granted or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board any breach by the lessee/lessees or by any person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the Governor General may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right for re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Governor General and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions " Governor General " and the " lessee "/" lessees " hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators, representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece and parcel of land situate at

recorded in the General Land Register of the cantonment as (part of)

Survey number

and bounded—

on the North by

on the South by

on the East by

on the West by

(Name and description of the Officer signing)—

Signed by

(Signature of Officer signing)

by the order and direction of the Governor-General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by above named

[*Signature (s) of lessee(s).*]

in the presence of

First Witness—

and

(Signature, address, description)

Second Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

NOTE.—The sanction of the Central Government must be obtained before the lease is executed

SCHEDULE X.

LEASE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grant of a lease of the land hereunder specified will be offered by auction/tender to the bidder of the highest rent for such lease for the period and subject to the conditions hereunder stated (subject to confirmation of the grant by) at the on the day of 19 at o'clock. The form of lease to be executed by the successful bidder and the plans of the land may be inspected at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

Particulars.

(1) Ward, Survey Number or boundaries.

(2) Area.

(3) Period of lease.

Conditions of tenure.

(1) The lessee shall pay the rent punctually on the dates specified in the lease.

(2) The lessee shall not use the land otherwise than for agricultural purposes and in accordance with the provisions of section 144 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and shall not plant* trees, erect buildings, dig *kankar or remove any sand, clay or mineral substances of any description, thereon, therein or therefrom without the consent in writing of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board.

(3) The lessee shall not without the written sanction of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board, assign, sub-let, transfer or partwith possession of the land or any part thereof or any of his rights or interests therein to any third party, provided that if the lessee dies before the expiry of the lease, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board may permit his heir or heirs to hold the land for the remainder of the term of the lease.

(4) In the event of there being, in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer Cantonment Board, any breach of the conditions on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the land and to determine the lease, and the lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council at any time during the currency of the lease, on giving days' notice in writing, to resume possession of the land on paying fair compensation for the crops, if any, standing thereon at the time of resumption and on remitting a proportionate part of the rent for the unexpired portion of the term of the lease.

Conditions of auction.

(1) The lease shall be granted to the highest bidder ; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the land shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding. No person shall advance at each bidding less than the sum to be fixed by the auctioneer at the time of auction and no bidding shall be retracted. The lessor reserves the right to bid.

(2) The highest bidder shall immediately after the auction pay to auctioneer a deposit equal to one year's rent/one quarter's rent/one month's rent at the rate bid by him, and sign the form of agreement set out below to execute a lease of the land.

(3) The lease shall be executed at the office of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board within 30 days of the confirmation of the grant. If the grant is not confirmed the deposit of the highest bidder shall be refunded to him.

(4) The description of the land in the particulars is believed and shall be deemed to be correct, and if any error shall be found therein the same shall not annul the grant, nor shall compensation be allowed in respect thereof.

(5) If the highest bidder shall fail to comply with these conditions, his deposit money shall be forfeited to the lessor, who shall be at liberty to proceed to another auction, with or without notice to the highest bidder at the present auction.

MEMORANDUM.—At the auction, made this day, of the lease of the land comprised in the above particulars of was the highest bidder for, and was declared the lessee of the land at the rent of Rs. a year/quarter/month subject to the confirmation of the grant by , and the said has paid to as agent for and on behalf of the Governor General (the lessor), the sum of Rs. by way of deposit ; and he hereby agrees to execute a lease in the form annexed* hereto (under which rent shall be made payable from the date of the confirmation of the grant) and the said as the lessor's agent, hereby acknowledges the receipt of the said deposit.

Cantonment, the day of 19 .

Signatures.

* If the lease is given for the purpose of planting orchards or for quarrying stones or making bricks, these conditions to be altered to suit the circumstances.

†The form of the lease to be executed to be annexed to this memorandum before signature.

SCHEDULE XI.

MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER'S CANTONMENT BOARD'S GRANTS REGISTERS (AGRICULTURAL LANDS).

Survey No.	Area in acres.	Remarks. (Nature and value of land, term of disposal, etc.).	Year.	Rent per acre per annum.				
1	2	3	1	2				
				Survey No. 100.	Survey No. 101.	Survey No. 102.	Survey No. 103.	Survey No. 104.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	2·25	Trenched 1923. To be leased annually.	1924-25	10	7	..	14	9
			1925-26	9-8	7	..	14	9
			1926-27	8	5	..	14	9
			1927-28	7	6·8	..	15	9
101	1·75	Not trenched since 1913. To be leased annually. No irrigation.						
102	·85	Sandy. Not cultivable.						
103	3·30	Contains mango tope and two wells. May be leased for 3 years at a time.						
104	7·50	Recreation ground. Leased to Gymkhana Club for 30 years under sanction of Government of India No. 1234, dated 3rd April, 1924.						

SCHEDULE XII.

LEASE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE Governor General in Council (hereinafter called the Governor General) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part.

WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act 1924, the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board) has agreed on behalf of the Governor General (with the confirmation of) to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the rent hereby reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Governor General doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land measuring or thereabouts situate in the Cantonment of and described in the schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof as delineated in the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured.

TO HOLD the same unto the lessee his/lessees their permitted successors and assigns for the term of years from the paying therefor the yearly/quarterly/monthly rent of rupees in advance on the following dates in every year, namely.

I. THE LESSEE/THE LESSEES for himself his/themselves their heirs and assigns hereby covenants/covenant with the Governor General—

(1) To pay during the said term the said yearly/quarterly/monthly rent at the times and in the manner aforesaid and also all cesses rates and assessments now or at any time hereafter payable in respect of the said land.

(2) Not to use the said land otherwise than for agricultural purposes and in accordance with the provisions of section 144 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and not to plant* trees, erect* buildings dig kankar or remove any

*If the lease is given for the planting of orchards, quarrying stones or making bricks, these conditions to be altered to suit the circumstances.

sand, clay or mineral substances of any description thereon, therein or therefrom without the written sanction of the Military Estates Officer/ Cantonment Board.

(3) On the expiration or sooner determination of this lease peaceably to surrender to the Governor General the land hereby demised.

(4) Not to assign under-let, transfer or part with possession of the said land or any part thereof or any of his/their right or interests therein under these presents without the written sanction of the Military Estates Officer/ Cantonment Board.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that it shall be lawful for the Governor General at any time or times during the said term on giving days' notice in writing to resume possession of and determine the tenancy of the lessee/lessees of the said land or any part thereof without making to the lessee/lessees any compensation on account thereof save only a fair payment for the crops, if any, standing on the said land at the time of resumption and the abatement of a proportionate part of the rent for the then unexpired portion of the said term.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that if the lessee/lessees or the person (or persons) for the time being entitled to hold the said land shall die before the expiry or determination of the said term the heir or heirs of the person (or persons) so dying shall if so permitted in writing by the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board become entitled thereupon to hold the said land for the remainder of the said term subject to the covenants and conditions herein expressed and if there shall be no person who shall so become entitled to and shall hold the said land the said term hereby granted shall be deemed to have determined as from the date of the death of the person so dying as aforesaid.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that if and whenever any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for days next after any of the days on which the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not if there shall have been in the opinion of the Military Estates Officer/Cantonment Board, any breach on the part of the lessee his/lessees their heirs and assigns of any of the covenants or conditions herein contained then and in such case the Governor General shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to enter into possession of the said land and thereupon this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of officer)

Signed by— *(Signature of Officer signing.)*

by the order and direction of the Governor General in Council in the presence of

Witness—

(Signature, address, description.)

(Name or names of lessee or lessees)—

Signed by above-named

[Signature (s) of lessee (s).]

in the presence of

First Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

and

Second Witness—

(Signature, address, description)

NOTES.—(*i*) The Leases for not more than four years may be granted by the Cantonment Board on its own initiative.

Leases of " B " land under the management of the Military Estates Officer for not more than four years require the approval of the Officer Commanding in Chief, the Command.

Leases of " A " (2) land by the Military Estates Officer for not more than five years require the sanction of the Officer Commanding in Chief, the Command.

(*ii*) Leases for terms exceeding 4 years require the approval of the Collector and the confirmation of the Officer Commanding in Chief, the Command.

(*iii*) Leases for terms exceeding 10 years require the approval of the Collector and the confirmation of the Central Government.

SCHEDULE XIII.

REGISTER OF LICENCES FOR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Year

Cantonment.

Serial No. of licence.	Survey number and situation.	Area.	Purpose for which licence is granted.	Name of licensee.	Period of licence. Date of expiry and initials of M.E.O. or E. O.	Number and date of resolution of Cantt. Board or order of M. E. O. sanctioning licence.	Fee charged.	Date of collection and initials of M. E. O. or E. O.	Receipt number.	General cash book entry, number and date.	Date and initials of M. E. O. or E. O. in token of termination of occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

NOTE.—If the system of granting individual permits for each head of cattle allowed to graze is in force it should be worked by books containing foil and counterfoil and entries in this register will be unnecessary.

SCHEDULE XIV.

LICENCE TO OCCUPY A SITE IN THE CANTONMENT.

This licence grants to son of in his capacity as the right to occupy a site comprising square yards square feet, situated in survey No. *(and in extent as delienated on the site plan annexed hereto) for the purpose of on payment of Rupees per month/day subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The right granted under this licence does not amount to an easement or interest in the site.

(2) This licence is valid from the date of issue until the unless prior notice of determination is given.

(3) The licensor has the right to determine this licence by giving days/months notice to the licensee.

(4) The licensee has the right to remove any materials or buildings on the site up to weeks after the determination of the licence. Provided that if the licensee has failed so to remove any materials or buildings on the site they shall become the property of the Central Government/Cantonment Board without payment of any compensation and the licensee shall have no further claim thereto. The licensee shall make good any damage done in removing same.

*Site plan to be annexed in cases of licences exceeding one month.

(5) This licence cannot be transferred or assigned by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

(6) The land must not be used for any purpose other than that mentioned in this licence.

(7) Only building of a temporary nature shall, if sanctioned, be erected on the site and the buildings shall comply with such directions as may be issued by proper authority.

(8) On determination of this licence either in pursuance of a notice of determination or on the expiry thereof, the Central Government/Cantonment Board shall not be liable to pay any compensation whatever to the licensee.

Signature.

Cantonment Board.
Military Estates Officer.

Dated the

I licensee hereby accept the terms and conditions contained in the licence of which I have been made fully aware.

Signature.

SCHEDULE XV.

MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER CIRCLE.
CANTONMENT BOARD CANTONMENT.

______ Cantonment.

Lease No. ______ Survey No. ______ Area ______

Military Estates Officer's / Cantonment Authority's Grants Register (Building / (Agricultural Sites) Page No.

Particulars :—

No. and name of building ______

No. of Agricultural plot ______

Lease Description of (Schedule No.) ______

For what purpose ______

For what period ______

Date of Execution ______

Date of Registration ______

Date of Expiry ______

Rental Amount Payable Rs. ______ Dates when payable ______

Name of original Lessee ______

Mutations.—How effected giving full details ______

Notes ______

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1937.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 13th April, 1937.

No. F.-8/37-Judicial (G).—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 222 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. C. Blacker, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court at Lahore, with effect from the date of his assumption of charge up to the 15th July, 1937, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Addison, or until further orders.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Governor General.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1937.

No. F.-322/II/35.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information :—

In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by clause 14 (2) of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 23rd day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following regulations which shall have effect from 1st April, 1937, namely :—

1. These Regulations may be called the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Secretary of State) Regulations.

2. It shall not be necessary for the Secretary of State to consult the Commission in regard to the selection for any appointment which falls to be made by him.

3. It shall not be necessary for the Governor-General to consult the Commission in respect of officers appointed by the Secretary of State in regard to—

(*i*) any matter mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935 ;

(*ii*) any matter mentioned in clause (*c*) of the said sub-section other than—

(1) a recommendation for removal or dismissal ; and

(2) an appeal made in accordance with the provisions governing appeals for the time being in force if the Commission had not been previously consulted when the original order was passed against which the appeal is made ;

unless the Secretary of State considers such consultation desirable.

4. It shall not be necessary for the Secretary of State to consult the Commission in regard to any matter mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which falls to be decided by him in any case in which the Governor-General has at any previous stage obtained the advice of the Commission as to the orders to be passed or in which the Secretary of State does not consider that such consultation would serve any useful purpose.

5. It shall not be necessary for the Secretary of State or any authority in India to consult any Public Service Commission in India other than the Federal Public Service Commission in any case relating to an officer appointed by the Secretary of State or to an officer holding a Commission in His Majesty's Forces.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th April, 1937.

No. F.-59/37.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 104 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, at a meeting held this 16th day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendment in the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1922, namely :—

After Rule 25-A, the following Rule shall be inserted :—

"25-AA. The Secretary of State may, for special reasons, direct that any period not exceeding three months shall be added to a Judge's service for pension."

J. A. THORNE,
Joint-Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1937.

No. D./2823-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 2nd April, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Notes—	
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India	13,92,21,000
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,05,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,76,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,20,000
(a) Government*	13,63,09,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	23,03,37,000	(a) Internal	—
(c) Others	53,12,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	12,21,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	41,69,000	Balances held abroad†	25,60,57,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	—
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,75,92,000
		Other Assets	35,67,000
	47,73,48,000		47,73,48,000

*Includes £ 140,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

Dated the Seventh day of April, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 2nd day of April, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	13,93,26,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation:—			(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India. ..	1,93,73,29,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	20,09,000		Sterling Securities	79,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,23,72,87,000
Total Notes issued		2,07,86,64,000	B. Rupee Coin		61,76,15,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		22,37,62,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,07,86,64,000	Total Assets		2,07,86,64,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 59·523 per cent.

Dated the Seventh day of April, 1937.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1937.

No. F.-7 (47)-R. I./35.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

" In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendments in the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

1. At the end of Clause (*a*) of Article 233 of the said Regulations, the following shall be added, namely :—

" This period shall in no circumstances be exceeded by an officer who is on furlough preparatory to retirement. "

2. The following shall be added as Article 305 of the said Regulations, namely :—

" Notwithstanding anything in Articles 301, 302, 303 and 304, furlough which is not " due ", whether on medical certificate or otherwise, shall not be granted to an officer on furlough preparatory to retirement. In cases where an officer who has been granted, under the foregoing articles, furlough which is not due, applies for permission to retire voluntarily, the furlough which is not due shall, if permission be granted, be cancelled, and his retirement shall have effect from the date on which such furlough commenced. "

3. In Article 325-A of the said Regulations, after the words " on medical certificate ", the words " other than furlough preparatory to retirement " shall be inserted ".

No. F.-7 (47)-R. I./35. -The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

After clause (*c*) of Rule 81 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" *Note*.—In cases where a Government servant who has been granted leave not due under this clause applies for permission to retire voluntarily the leave not due shall, if the permission be granted, be cancelled and his retirement shall have effect from the date on which such leave commenced. "

No. F.-7 (47)-R. I./35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 33, rules 37 and 42 and clause (*d*) of rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the amendment to Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council as published in the Government of India, Finance Department notification No. F.-7 (47)-R. I./35, dated the 15th April, 1937, shall apply, and from the date on which it was made by the Secretary of State in Council shall be deemed always to have applied, to the services in respect of which power to make rules is delegated to the Governor General in Council in the said rules.

J. C. NIXON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

ARCHÆOLOGY,

New Dehli, the 15th April, 1937.

No. F.-34-11/-37-F.—The following draft of certain amendments to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F.-41-1/33, dated the 13th September, 1934, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20-B of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), are published as required by sub-section (*2*) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th July, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.—

Draft Amendment.

(*i*) For rule 2 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely ;—

"2. Before the Central Government declare an area protected, they shall cause a notice of intended declaration to be published in the official Gazette

or in such other manner as they may deem fit and the Collector shall cause public notice of such notification to be given at convenient places on or near the area in question. Such notice shall specify the boundaries of the area and shall invite any person who objects to the proposed declaration to forward to the Collector a statement of the grounds of such objection within one month of the date on which the notice is exhibited. Any objection received in pursuance of this invitation shall be transmitted to the Central Government with the observations of the Collector and shall be taken into consideration by the Central Government before they decide whether to make the proposed declaration,

(*ii*) In rule 3 of the said rules—

(*a*) for the words " other than Government " the words " other than the Crown " and for the words " Local Government " the words " Provincial Government " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) for the words " Governor General in Council " in both places where they occur the words " Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*iii*) In rule 6 of the said rules for the words " Governor General in Council " in both places where they occur, the words " Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*iv*) In rule 7 of the said rules for the word " Government " the words " the Central Government " and for the words " Governor General in Council " the words " Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*v*) In rule 8 of the said rules for the words " Governor General in Council " the words " Central Government " and for the word " Government " in both places where it occurs, the words " the Central Government " shall be substituted.

(*vi*) In condition (7) of rule 11 of the said rules, for the words "shall be carried out by Government" the words " may be carried out by the Central Government" shall be substituted.

(*vii*) In rules 15 and 16 of the said rules, for the words "Governor General in Council" wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.

(*viii*) In the Schedule annexed to the said rules—

(*a*) In form A for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Central Government" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) In form B for the words "Secretary of State" in both places where they occur, the words "Governor General" and for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.

M. W. YEATTS,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 12th April, 1937.

No. A.-75.—The following draft of a certain amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by sub-section (2) of section 77 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th May, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by Central Government.—

Draft amendment.

In the Third Schedule to the said Rules, for the words and brackets "British India (including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Shan States)" the words "British India and British Burma" shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CORRIGENDUM.

The 15th April, 1937.

No. L.-3070.—In rule 1 of the Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules published with notification No. L.-3070, dated the 10th March, 1937, in part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March, 1937, for the figures "1936" read the figures "1937".

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

156 CS—920—23 4-37—SGPP Lhore

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th April, 1937.

No. F.-60/6/37.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section 92 of the Government of India Act, as continued in force by sub-section (1) of Section 317 of the Government of India Act 1935, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a temporary Member of the said Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

J. A. THORNE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

PGG

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA " SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1937.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1937.

No. F. 10/4/37/S. C. S. R. No. 82.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 9th day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely :—

(1) In Schedule I to the said Rules, in the Notes appended to the table relating to the Indian Police, including military officers holding posts borne on the cadre thereof :—

(*a*) Note 3 shall be omitted ;

(*b*) For Note 4 the following note shall be substituted, namely :—

" *Note 3.*—Two of the three Assistant Directors, Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department, Government of India, will draw pay on the senior scale of pay in the Indian Police *plus* a special pay of Rs. 300 per mensem, exclusive of overseas pay."

(2) In Schedule VII to the said Rules, in Part 2 of Section B, under the head " Government of India ",

(*a*) (*i*) under the heading of " *superior posts* ", for the entry :

" 1. Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau ", the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" 2. Deputy Directors, Intelligence Bureau ".

(*a*) (*ii*) for the entries relating to the Assistant Director and the Personal Assistant to the Director, Intelligence Bureau, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

(*b*) under the heading " *Inferior posts* " the entry relating to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Bureau, shall be omitted :

(*c*) at the end the following footnote shall be substituted for the existing footnote, namely :—

" Of these three posts the one which is included in Schedule IX, may at the option of the Government of India be filled from outside the Indian Police ".

(3) In table " B " of Schedule VIII to the said Rules, under the head " Government of India " for the entries relating to the Personal Assistant to the Director and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Bureau, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" Two Assistant Directors, Intelligence Bureau.	Senior	.. 300, exclusive of overseas pay."

(4) In table " B " of Schedule IX to the said Rules, under the head " Government of India."

(*a*) for the entry relating to the Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" Deputy Directors, Intelligence Bureau.	1,950—50—2,150, *plus* Rs. 100 special pay.	13-6-8."

(*b*) for the entry relating to the Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, and the footnote thereto, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" 1 Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau.	950—80—1,350	.. £30 or Rs. 300."

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1937.

No. F. 114/25/36.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification No. F. 114/25/36-Police, dated the 1st February, 1937, published on pages 42—64 of the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, dated the 1st February, 1937, in item No. 11 under the column headed " Statement of services for which the decoration has been conferred " for the word " districts " in the first line *read* " district ". Under the same column in item No. 12 for the year "1928" in line 16 *read* "1922".

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1937.

No. D./3040-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 9th April, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes—	
		(a) Legal Tender in India	10,73,55,000
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	39,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,61,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,47,000
(a) Government*	9,86,49,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	23,68,76,000	(a) Internal	96,000
(c) Others	52,79,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	14,60,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	39,40,000	Balances held abroad†	24,83,04,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,59,63,000
		Other Assets	36,29,000
	44,62,04,000		44,62,04,000

*Includes £ 79,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the Fourteenth day of April, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 9th day of April, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	10,73,94,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation:—			(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India	1,96,09,32,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	79,62,000		Sterling Securities	79,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,23,72,87,000
			B. Rupee Coin		61,52,32,000
Total Notes issued		2,07,62,88,000	Government of India Rupee Securities.		22,37,69,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		
Total Liabilities		2,07,62,88,000	Total Assets		2,07,62,88,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 59·591 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the Fourteenth day of April, 1937.

J. C. NIXON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL) REVENUES.

NOTIFICATION.

(CUSTOMS.)

Simla, the 24th April, 1937.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, relating to the exemption of certain goods from customs duties or part thereof, namely :—

In the said notification, in Schedule I—Import Duties, under the head "GG-Burma", for entry No. 74B, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"74 B. The following goods imported from a port in Burma into any Customs-port in British India, namely salt, kerosene, matches, mechanical lighters and sugar.	Provided that the Customs-collector is satisfied that the goods are the produce or the manufacture of Burma.	So much as is equal to the amount by which the import duty in force on the 31st March, 1937 exceeded the excise duty leviable in British India on that date on similar goods produced or manufactured therein.
74 C. The following goods imported from a port in Burma into any Customs-port in British India, namely the goods specified in item 40 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935.	Provided that the Customs-collector is satisfied that the goods are the produce or the manufacture of Burma.	So much as exceeds the provincial excise duty leviable for the time being on similar goods produced or manufactured in the province into which the goods are imported from Burma."

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

(TREATIES—COMPANY LAW.)

Simla, the 24th April, 1937.

No. 24 (24)-Tr. (C. L.).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government are pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said Rules, in Forms IX, X, XI and XII, the following column shall be added as column 6 in the table appended to Form IX, as column 8 in the table appended to Form X, as column 4 in the table appended to Form XI and as column 16 in the table appended to Form XII, namely :—

"

Gist of the terms or conditions or extent or operation relating to any mortgage or charge and changes thereof.

"

H. DOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th April, 1937.

PART B.

No. 303—With reference to Defence Department Notification No. 302, dated the 24th April, 1937, Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., I.C.S., is appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Defence Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th April, 1937, *vice* Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., vacated.

E. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,

Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1937.

No. L.-3070.—In pursuance of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7, read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government is pleased to authorise the following as amenities and services for which deductions from the wages of persons employed by a railway administration may be made, namely :—

(*i*) supply of conservancy arrangements ;

(*ii*) supply of diet in Railway hospitals ; and

(*iii*) supply of articles made in Railway workshops to the order of the employee.

The 22nd April, 1937.

No. M.-1222 (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Kirby, Inspector of Mines, to be Chief Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India as a temporary measure, *vice* Dr. D. Penman, C.I.E., F.R.S.E., with effect from the 13th May, 1937, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of the duties of the appointment.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 21st April 1937.

No. Es. A.-173/35 (Coll. No. 132).—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

For rule 141 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"141. If the payee of a telegraphic money order refuses to take payment or cannot be found, the telegraphic advice shall be returned by post free of any further charge and the amount of the money order shall be repaid to the remitter. The fees shall not be refunded."

A. G. CLOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

GAZEETE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, NEW DELHI, 1st APRIL, 1937.

Department of Industries and Labour.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. L. 1785.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 8 of the India and Burma (Transitory Provisions) Order, 1937, the Governor General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the provisions of the said paragraph shall cease to have effect as respects the provinces specified in column 2 of the annexed Schedule in relation to the functions specified in column 3 thereof, under the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act (XXII of 1932), namely:—

SCHEDULE.

Section of the tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.	Provinces.	Functions.
1	2	3
16 (1) and (2) ..	All provinces other than Assam.	Declaration of controlled emigration areas and the application of the provisions of sections 16 to 25 of the Act to that area.
17	Ditto ..	Grant of licences to local forwarding agents in a controlled emigration area.

PGG

Section of the tea District Emigrant Labour Act.	Provisions.	Functions.
1	2	3
21 (1) and (2) ..	All Provinces other than Assam.	Making rules in respect of matters specified in clauses (*a*) to (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 21 of the Act and providing therein for imposition of fines for contravention.
23	Ditto ..	Cancellation or suspension of licences granted to local forwarding agents under section 17 of the Act.
24	Ditto ..	Cancellation of licences granted to local forwarding agents and entertainment of appeals.
26 (1) and (2) ..	Ditto ..	Declaration of restricted recruiting areas and the application of the provisions of sections 26 to 31 of the Act to that area.
27 (3)	Ditto ..	Making rules for the grant of licences to recruiters.
28 (1) proviso ..	Ditto ..	Making rules for endorsing the certificates granted to garden-sardars by owners or managers of tea estates in Assam.
28 (2) ..	Assam	Making rules regulating the procedure for granting and withdrawing the certificates of garden-sardars and prescribing the form of such certificates.
37 (2) and (3) ..	Do	Making rules requiring employers of labourers on tea estates to submit wage returns and providing therein for imposition of fines for contravention.
38 (2)	Do	Declaration of the application of the provisions of the Act to any area in Assam other than the districts specified in section 2 (*a*) of the Act.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1937.

No. F. 7 (11)-R. I/36.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 23rd day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

(1) At the beginning of Rule 59 of the said Rules, the words " Except as provided in Rules 61 and 62 " shall be added.

(2) Paragraph (*ii*) of sub-rule (*a*) of Rule 61 of the said Rules shall be deleted.

(3) Paragraph (*iii*) of sub-rule (*a*) of Rule 61 of the said Rules shall be renumbered paragraph (*ii*) and the words " non-continuous service " in this paragraph shall be deleted.

(4) In Rule 94B of the said Rules, for the words, " except as provided by Rule 61 " the words, " except as regards military officers in civil employment, to whom Rules 61 and 62 'apply,'' shall be substituted.

No. F.27 (1)-R. II/37.—The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information :—

Resolution.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 (*a*) of section 247 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by clause 14 (2) of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, the Secretary of State, with the

concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March, 1937, hereby makes in the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules the following amendments which shall have effect from 1st April, 1937, namely :—

In Rule 26 of the said Rules, for the words "1st January, 1925", the words "1st April, 1937, until further notice", shall be substituted.

For Schedule 8 to the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Annual Pension payable to a widow during widowhood from 1st April, 1937 until further notice :—

—	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Met from the contributions of subscribers ..	400	340	280	223 6 8	183 6 8
Met from public funds	..	60	120	110 0 0	150 0 0
Total ..	400	400	400	333 6 8	333 6 8

"Annual Pension payable with effect from 1st April, 1937, until further notice to a fatherless child whose mother is living :—

—	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Met from the contributions of subscribers	27 1 8	54 3 4	108 6 8
Met from public funds	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
Total ..	33 6 8	66 13 4	133 6 8

"Pensions payable to sons over the age of 24 under the proviso to Rule 19 (1) will be met wholly from the contributions of subscribers.

"The annual Pension payable with effect from 1st April, 1937, until further notice to an orphan of whatever age who has lost both parents is £133-6-8*d*.

—	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Met from the contributions of subscribers	52 1 8	70 16 8	108 6 8
Met from public funds	81 5 0	62 10 0	25 0 0
Total ..	133 6 8	133 6 8	133 6 8

"An orphan who is in receipt of pension at a rate lower than £133-6-8 on the date of the mother's death shall be entitled to the enhanced pension with effect from the following day."

Resolution.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 (*a*) of section 247 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by clause 14 (2) of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March, 1937, hereby makes in the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund Rules the following amendments which shall have effect from 1st April, 1937, namely :—

"After Rule 19 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"With effect from 1st April, 1937, until further notice all annuities provided under the Rules of this section by contracts made before that date shall be reduced as follows :—

	Reduction per cent.
Annuities in issue on 31st March, 1937—	
To widows over 70 years of age on 31st March, 1937 ..	4
To widows aged 70 years and under on 31st March, 1937 ..	5
To children ceasing at age 21 ..	4
To daughters continuing until marriage ..	5
Annuities becoming payable after 31st March, 1937—	
To children ceasing at age 21 ..	4
All others ..	5"

In the Fifth Schedule to the said Rules for the figures "£200" wherever they occur the figures "£190" shall be substituted ; after the words "as follows :—" the word "Sons" shall be inserted and for the figures "£30", "£45" and "£60" the figures "£28-16-0", "£43-4-0" and "£57-12-0" respectively shall be substituted ; after the figures "£57-12-0", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Daughters

	£	s.
From birth till age of 6 years	28	10
From age of 6 till age of 12 years	42	15
From age of 12 years	57	0"

Resolution.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section three of section two hundred and seventy three of the Government of India Act nineteen thirty five, and by subclause two of clause fourteen of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order nineteen thirty six, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March nineteen thirty seven, hereby makes the following rules which shall come into operation on the first of April nineteen thirty seven, namely :—

"The Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Provisional Rules.

1. (*i*) These Rules may be called the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Provisional Rules.

(*ii*) They apply to all persons who being on 31st March, 1937, subscribers to or beneficiaries under the Rules of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund, had made on that date or earlier, or who have subsequently made or may hereafter make with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, objection to the vesting of their interest in Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Government of India (Family Pension Funds) Order, 1936.

2. (*i*) Every such subscriber shall make as from 1st April, 1937, any contributions required by the Rules of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund in force on 31st March, 1937, at the rates and under the conditions laid down in those Rules.

(*ii*) There shall be paid to every such beneficiary, and to the dependants of every such subscriber after his death, benefits at the rates and under the conditions laid down in the Rules aforesaid.

3. (*i*) The money in the hands of the Governor General in Council on 1st April, 1937, representing the interest of the subscribers and beneficiaries aforesaid shall be credited to an account entitled the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Account.

(*ii*) All sums contributed or paid by subscribers shall be credited to the above account, and all payments of benefit or otherwise which the Secretary of State may decide to be properly chargeable against the Fund shall be debited thereto.

(*iii*) There shall be credited to the said account in respect of each half year interest on the balance standing to the credit of the account at the beginning of such half year at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(*iv*) The balance standing to the credit of the said account shall be a sterling liability of the Revenues of the Governor General in Council.

4. In the foregoing Rules the term "subscriber" shall be construed as including any person who has in the past made contributions to the Fund and whose dependants are entitled to benefit under the Rules thereof."

Resolution.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of subsection three of section two hundred and seventy three of the Government of India Act nineteen thirty five, and by subclause two of clause fourteen of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order nineteen thirty six, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 16th day of March, nineteen thirty seven, hereby makes the following rules which shall come into operation on the first of April nineteen thirty seven, namely:—

"The Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund (Untranferred Section) Provisional Rules.

1. (*i*) These Rules may be called the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Provisional Rules.

(*ii*) They apply to all persons who being on 31st March, 1937, subscribers to or beneficiaries under the Rules of the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund, had made on that date or earlier, or who have subseqnently made or may hereafter make with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, objection to the vesting of their interest in Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Government of India (Family Pension Funds) Order, 1936.

2. (*i*) Every such subscriber shall make as from 1st April, 1937, any contributions required by the Rules of the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund in force on 31st March, 1937, at the rates and under the conditions laid down in those Rules.

(*ii*) There shall be paid to every such beneficiary, and to the dependants of every such subscriber after his death, benefits at the rates and under the conditions laid down in the Rules aforesaid.

3. (*i*) The money in the hands of the Governor General in Council on 1st April 1937, representing the interest of the subscribers and beneficiaries aforesaid shall be credited to an account entitled the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Account.

(*ii*) All sums contributed or paid by subscribers shall be credited to the above account, and all payments of benefit or otherwise which the Secretary of State may decide to be properly chargeable against the Fund shall be debited thereto.

(*iii*) There shall be credited to the said account in respect of each half year interest on the mean of the balances standing to the credit of the account at the beginning and end of such half year at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State.

(*iv*) The balance standing to the credit of the said account shall be a sterling liability of the revenues of the Governor General in Council.

4. In the foregoing Rules the terms "subscriber" shall be construed as including any person who has in the past made constributions to the Fund and whose dependants, are entitled to benefit under the rules thereof."

No. D./3158-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 16th April, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Notes—	
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India	11,22,50,000
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	24,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,00,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,69,000
(a) Government*	10 07.14,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	24,96, 2,000	(a) Internal	2,12,000
(c) Others	52.36.000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	16 36,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	44,53,000	Balances held abroad†	24.65.74,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
		Investments	7,77 79 000
		Other Assets	39,53.000
Rupees	46,16,71,000	Rupees	46,16,71,000

*Includes £ 1,03,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty-first day of April, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 16th day of April, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,22,74,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation:—			(a) Held in India	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India ..	1,95,79,83,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	1,09,96,000		Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,24,72,26,000
Total Notes issued		2,08,12,53,000	B. Rupee Coin		56,02,99,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,28,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,08,12,53,000	Total Assets		2,08,12,53,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 59·927 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Twenty-first day of April, 1937. Deputy Governor.

No. D.-3222-F.—The attention of the public is invited to the terms relating to the issue of postal cash certificates contained in Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. F. 3 (XV) F./30, dated 1st September, 1932, published in Part I of the Gazette of India, dated 3rd September, 1932. Clause 9 of the Notification lays down that the total amount of cash certificates which may be held by one person,

whether in the capacity of a sole holder or of a joint holder, or of both, and including the face value of cash certificates purchased out of money furnished as security, is limited to Rs. 10,000. For the purpose of this clause, all the branches together with the head office of a Bank or other concern constitute a single holder and, therefore, the total holding of any Bank or concern, including its branches, is not permitted to exceed the limit of Rs. 10,000. Further the holding of cash certificates, as security, by any Bank or other concern is not recognised at all by Government as under clause 10 of the Notification referred to above, only Government officers, in their official capacities, are permitted to hold cash certficates, as security. The transfer of the right in a cash certificate by one holder to another is not possible except with the previous sanction of the head postmaster of the office in which or in one of the sub-offices attached to which, the certificate is for the time being registered, and once a cash certificate is so transferred, the transferor loses all rights over it, as the cash certificate becomes the absolute property of the transferee.

2. It has, however, come to notice that the aggregate holdings of the Head and branch offices of certain Banks and other concerns exceed the prescribed limit of Rs. 10,000 and also that in certain cases cash certificates have been accepted as security by Banks and other concerns. Banks and other concerns have thus, presumably under a misapprehension, irregularly exceeded the prescribed limit of Rs. 10,000. In all such cases no increment is admissible on the excess holdings, under the rules as they now stand. But in respect of existing holdings, the Governor General in Council is pleased, to relax, temporarily and exgratia, the rules on the subject to the extent that cash certificates, in excess of the prescribed limit of Rs. 10,000, at present held by Banks and other concerns, through *bona fide misapprehension*, will, if presented for discharge on or before 30th September, 1937, be allowed increments as if such holdings had not transgressed the provisions of the Notification of the 3rd September, 1932, referred to in paragraph 1 above. Any such irregularly secured holdings not presented for discharge by the 30th September, 1937, will be discharged thereafter only at the *original purchase price*, that is, without any increment whatsoever.

A. J. RAISMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES.)

NOTIFCATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1937.

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of goods liable to duty under item 49 (1) (*a*) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), which were manufactured in Japan and were shipped from Japan on or after the 1st of April, 1937, unless they are covered by a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan, authorising export to India.

INCOME-TAX.

The 1st May, 1937.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 21-Income-tax, dated the 28th July, 1934, the Central Government are pleased to exempt from the tax payable under the said Act the income of a Service Fund derived from interest on Government securities or interest on funds deposited with the Central or any Provincial Government.

For the purpose of this exemption, a Service Fund means a fund established under the anthority of, or with the permission of, the Central or any Provincial Government for the purpose of securing deferred annuities to the subscribers, or payments to them in the event of their resignation or dismissal from the service in which they are employed, or provision for their wives or children after their death or payments to their estate or their nominees upon their death, to which servants of the Crown are alone admissible as subscribers or members and the funds of which are either deposited with the Central or any Provincial Government or invested in Government Securities.

J. F. SHEEHY,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1937.

No. 29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 27-Customs, dated the 12th July, 1930, namely :—

In the said Schedule, for the existing entries relating to wharves Nos. 1 to 7 at the Port of Cocanada, the following entries shall be substituted, namely—

Name of the Port.	No. of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Cocanada	1	Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Limited (Lessees from Government).	Northern Bank of the Cocanada river from point opposite to the eastern limit of the premises of the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, Limited, up to the gate to the entrance of the premises and the eastern limits of wharf No. 6.	Free cargo ..	Landing and Shipping. Special permission to be obtained on each occasion.
	2	Ditto ...	B. No. 2 Iron Jetty 34′×6′ with gangway 60′×2′-1″ on Northern Bank of the Cocanada river from a distance of 114′ from the eastern limit of wharf No. 1 to a point opposite the eastern end of the gangway within the limits of wharf No. 1.	Kerosine oil both dutiable and free and dangerous petroleum.	Ditto.
	3	Ditto ..	Crane Jetty 20′×16′ on the Northern Bank of the Cocanada river at a distance of 306 feet from a point opposite to the western end of the gangway of No. 2 wharf within the limits of wharf No. 1.	Petroleum and its products including dangerous petroleum both dutiable and free.	Ditto.
	4	Ditto ..	'A' Jetty on the Northern Bank of the Cocanada river 70′×26′ with a Central decked portion and two Dolphins at each end at a distance of 80′ from western end of wharf No 3 within the limits of wharf No. 1.	Petroleum and its products both dutiable and free.	Ditto.
	5	Ditto ..	Iron Jetty 6 feet broad with gangway 30′ to the east and 24′ to the west on the Northern Bank of the Cocanada river at a distance of 100 feet from the western end of wharf No. 4 within the limits of wharf No. 1.	Free cargo ..	Ditto.
	6	Government ...	Northern Bank of the Cocanada river from the western limits of wharf No. 1 to the Eastern limits of wharf No. 8.	Free cargo ..	Ditto.

R. K. VAISH,

Officiating First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1937.

No. M.-862.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the

following further amendment which has been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, namely :—

After rule 98-A of the said Rules, the following Rules shall be inserted, namely :—

" 98-B. *Saving as to conveyance by unberthed passenger ships.*—Nothing in rule 90 shall apply to the conveyance in a properly constructed magazine on an unberthed passenger ship to which Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, applies being a home-trade ship as defined in sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Act or plying to ports in the Persian Gulf, of any authorised explosive certified or permitted in accordance with clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of rule 21:

Provided that :—

(*a*) no explosives shall be so conveyed unless the transporter satisfies the certifying officer referred to in section 157 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, that no other means of conveying the explosives are available ;

(*b*) the magazine shall comply in all respects with the specifications for magazines in ships laid down by the Board of Trade and shall be approved by the Surveyors of the Mercantile Marine Department ;

(*c*) the explosives shall be packed and marked as laid down in these rules and stowed in such manner as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may prescribe by general or special order in this behalf ;

(*d*) detonators shall not be carried in the same magazine as other explosives ; and

(*e*) the hold containing the magazine shall not contain any other hazardous or inflammable goods at any time during which the magazine is in use for the carriage of explosives."

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The 26th April, 1937.

No. I.M.-467/Tl./36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

1. In rule 1 of the said Rules, under the Head "Parcels", for the heading "(*Not exceeding 800 tolas in weight*)" the following heading shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight.*"

2. In sub-rule (1) of rule 33 of the said Rules, for the figures, words and brackets "10 seers (800 tolas)" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"12½ seers (1,000 tolas)."

3. In rule 34 of the said Rules for the figures and words "800 tolas" the figures, words and brackets "12½ seers (1,000 tolas)" shall be substituted.

4. In rule 181 of the said Rules, clause (*b*) shall be omitted, and clauses (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) shall be renumbered as clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), respectively.

The 29th April, 1937.

Rules for recruitment of Wireless Operators.

No. Es. B.-401.—The following rules are prescribed for recruitment of Wireless Operators in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Part I.—Introductory.

1. *Categories of candidates.*—Recruitment will be made (*a*) by selection from volunteers among the candidates who qualify in the open competitive examination for

recruitment of Engineering Supervisors, or, (*b*) as and when necessary by selection from candidates who are already qualified in wireless telegraphy.

2. *Applicablity of rules.*—The rules in Part II apply to candidates recruited under clause (*a*) of rule 1 and the rules in Part III to candidates recruited under clause (*b*) of rule 1.

3. *Selection.*—Selection in each category will be by merit subject to the observance of the rules regarding communal representation.

4. *Agreement and deposit.*—(1) Before the commencement of his training a selected candidate will be required to sign a declaration in the form annexed hereto to serve Government for a period of five years from the date of his appointment as Wireless Operator and to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the declaration.

(2) The Security must be deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank and the security deposit account pledged to the Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with the Savings Bank rules. The pass-book must be submitted to the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief who will forward the documents to the Senior Deputy Director-General for safe custody.

5. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates will be required to produce a certificate of fitness from a Medical Board at their own expense before they are appointed for training as Wireless Operators.

Part II.—Selection of Candidates not qualified in Wireless Telegraphy.

6. *Training and Tests.*—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training not exceeding one year at the Wireless Training School at Calcutta and a further practical training of three months at a Wireless Station. At the end of the first six months of training they will be required to qualify at a preliminary test and at the end of the training in the school a passing-out test. Those who qualify will then be posted to a Wireless Station for practical training. Candidates who qualify before the end of one year in the school will be posted to a Wireless Station for practical training without remaining in the school for the whole year.

7. *Removal of unsuitable candidates.*—Any candidate who is found unsuitable at any stage or fails to secure the minimum qualifying marks at either of the tests will be liable to immediate removal.

8. *Allowance during training.*—During the period of training candidates will receive an allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem.

Part III.—Rules for Selection of qualified candidates.

9. *Advertisement.*—Applications will be called for by notice in the press.

10. *Status.*—A candidate must be a male of Indian domicile and must be a British subject or a subject of a State in India. He must be less than 24 years of age on the last day notified for receipt of applications. In special cases, the Director-General may extend the age limit to 30 years.

11. *Educational qualifications.*—A candidate must have passed at least the Matriculation examination of a recognized University or an equivalent examination. In exceptional cases, the Director-General may relax this condition.

12. *Technical qualifications.*—A candidate must possess a Certificate Competency as Wireless Operator, 1st or 2nd class, issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, or its equivalent in any other part of the British Empire.

13. *Signalling test.*—A candidate will be required to pass a test in Morse transmission and reception at 20 words per minute either on sounder or buzzer.

14. *Training.*—Selected candidates will be given training for a total period not exceeding six months, the first three of which will be in a training class in Calcutta and the second three at a Wireless Station. At the end of the training class, candidates will be subjected to a passing-out test. Candidates will be liable to be discharged if reported as unsuitable at any time during the training period.

Allowances during training.—Candidates will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem during the six months' training.

Part IV.—Appointments.

16. *Appointment.*—(1) On qualifying in the passing-out test and on completion of the practical course of training at a wireless station, candidates will, if reported on as fit to carry out the duties of Wireless Operator, be appointed as Wireless Operators on probation for one year, as far as vacancies are available.

(2) On the satisfactory completion of the period of probation candidates will be confirmed as wireless operators.

17. *Seniority.*—Seniority will be determined according to the date of appointment as Wireless Operators on probation and where between two or more candidates appointed on the sams date, by the total marks obtained at the passing-out test.

Form of Dec'aration for candidates to be trained as Wireless Operators.

I , son of having been admitted on the day of 193 for technical t raining as a candidate for employment in the grade of Wireless Operators in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department hereby of my own free will (and with the consent af my father/guardian of who has signed below in token of his agreement and acknowledgment on my behalf), declare and agree as follows :—

(1) I will undergo the full course of training prescribed by a competent authority ;

(2) I accept the terms and conditions of my training and of my future service on probation in and of the service generally in the grade of Wireless Operators in the Department as laid down at present or as may be laid down from time to time ;

(3) I will after the successful completion of my training serve the Department as a Wireless Operator for five years from the date of my appointment in the grade of Wireless Operators and during that period I shall not sever my connection with the Department unless I first obtain the consent of the competent authority ;

(4) I understand that during the first year of my appointment in the said grade I shall be on probation and liable to have my service terminated at any time if my work is unsatisfactory ;

(5) The sum of Rs. 50 deposited by me will remain with Government as security for the due fulfilment of the above conditions ;

(6) In case of my removal from the training class or service on account of misconduct or unsuitability and in case of a breach by me of conditions (1) and (3), except owing to ill health not brought on by my own carelessness or other cause not due to my fault or over which I have no control or my death, Government shall have full power to forfeit the amount of security deposit ;

(7) If upon completion of my training I am not appointed in the said grade of Wireless Operators in the Department the said deposit of Rs. 50 shall then be returned, and if I am so appointed then the same shall be returned at the termination of my first five years of service.

Signature of candidate.

Date.

I , father/guardian of the said confirm and agree to be bound by the above terms.

Signature of father/guardian.

Date.

( )for minors only.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1937.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

New Delhi, the 8th April, 1937.

No. F. 116-34-A.—In continuation of this Department notification No. 360, dated the 29th February, 1924, as subsequently amended, it is notified for general information that no charge will be made for the consignments of plants intended for export to countries abroad, which are sent to the Government Fruit Farm, Mirpurkhas, for inspection and certification provided that all incidental charges are borne by the exporters. Consignments may also be made available for inspection and certification work at Karachi. The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind is authorised to charge a fee of Rs. 20 for each such consignment.

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Joint-Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1937.

No. F. 103-II/37-C. & G.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Honorary Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, O.B.I., I.O.M., being a non-official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

G. H. SPENCE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th May, 1937.

No. F. 10/5/37/S. C. S. R. No. 83.— The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 23rd March, 1937, is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 23rd day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services Rules, namely:—

In rule 17 of the said Rules, after sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*i*) of the first proviso the following sub-clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*c*) a Police Officer who is a member of the General Central Service, Class II, to a post borne on the cadre of the Indian Police other than a post of Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police."

R. M. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd May, 1937.

No. F. 34/3/36.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 104 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council at a meeting held this 31st day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following further amendment to the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1922, namely:—

To rule 24 of the said Rules the following further proviso shall be added namely:—

Provided further that if a Judge of any other High Court is appointed Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court he shall be entitled to the pension he would have earned otherwise than as a Chief Justice had he remained in the other High Court, if this pension is greater than the pension calculated according to the table for the Nagpur High Court.

The 4th May, 1937.

No. F. 59/1/37.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 104 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council at a meeting held this 31st day of March, 1937, hereby makes the following further amendment to the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1922, namely:—

After rule 43 of the said Rules, the following heading and rule shall be added, namely:—

"SECTION VIII.—*Provident Fund.*

44. A Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service shall be entitled to subscribe to the General Provident (Superior Civil Services) Fund in accordance with the rules of that Fund:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall have effect so as to give to a Judge who is a member of a civil service of the Crown in India less favourable terms in regard to

General Provident Fund benefits than those to which he would be entitled as a member of his civil service if he had not been appointed a Judge."

J. A. THORNE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. D./3342-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 23rd April, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Notes—	
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India	13,39,68,000
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	84,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	6,43,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,87,000
(a) Government*	9,87,89,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	28,11,32,000	(a) Internal	2,12,000
(c) Others	52,83,000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	11,64,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	40,92,000	Balances held abroad†	27,15,75,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	..
		Investments	7,93,22,000
		Other Assets	43,69,000
Rupees	49,04,60,000	Rupees	49,04,60,000

*Includes £ 74,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of April, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 23rd day of April, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	13,40,52,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation:—			(a) Held in India	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India	1,93,22,44,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,27,53,000		Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,24,72,26,000
			B. Rupee Coin		55,80,96,000
Total Notes issued		2,07,90,49,000	Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,27,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,07,90,49,000	Total Assets		2,07,90,49,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 59·99 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Twenty-eighth day of April, 1937.

A. J. RAISMAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 8th May, 1937.

No. 19.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section *(1)* of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) is published as required by sub-section *(4)* of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is herey given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 28th June, 1937. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendments.

In rule 19 of the said Rules—

(1) In the Statement of total income, after entry 9, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

" 9 (A)—Income of wife, minor child and association of individuals [Section 16 (3)]—[See note (10)] ".

(2) To the Notes appended to the Statement of total income, the following Note shall be added, namely:—

" *Note 10.*—*(a)* Under Head 9 A you should enter so much of the income of your wife or minor child as arose directly or indirectly—

(i) from the membership of your wife in a firm of which you are a partner;

(ii) from the admission of your minor child to the benefits of partnership in a firm of which you are a partner;

(iii) from any assets transferred by you directly or indirectly to your wife otherwise than for adequate consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart, and

(iv) from any assets transferred by you directly or indirectly to your minor child, not being a married daughter.

(b) Under this head you should also enter so much of the income of any association of individuals consisting of yourself and your wife as arises from any assets transferred by you to such association ".

RAM NATH,

Second Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May, 1937.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause *(cc)* of sub-section (2) of section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government are pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

Rules.

1. These rules may be called the Cantonment Executive Officers Service Rules, 1937.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(i) the " Act " means the Cantonments Act, 1924;

(ii) the " Service " means the Cantonment Executive Officers Service.

3. (1) The Service shall consist of Grade I and Grade II Executive Officers.

(2) The number of Grade I Executive Officers shall not exceed the number of Cantonments to which a Grade I Executive Officer may normally be appointed under rule 14.

4. No person shall be eligible for appointment to the Service—

(a) unless—

(i) he is a British subject; or

(*ii*) he is the subject of a State in India and has obtained the permission of the Central Government to apply for selection as a candidate for admission to the Service;

(*b*) if—

(*i*) he has attained the age of 25 years on the date fixed for selection;

(*ii*) he is not in sound health, active habits and free from any bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him for Government service.

5. Appointments to the Service shall be made by the Central Government by selection from among candidates recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission.

6. A candidate, before appointment to the Service, shall be required to undergo a course of training in cantonment and land administration for a period of not less than six months. A candidate shall receive pay from Central Government at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst under training.

7. A candidate selected for appointment to the Service shall, from the date on which he joins duty as an Executive Officer, be on probation for a total period of two years. Appointment to the Service on probation shall be in Grade II on the lowest rate of pay prescribed for a Grade II Executive Officer.

8. (1) Within the period of probation, a candidate shall be required to pass a departmental examination, the syllabus of which is prescribed in the appendix I to these rules.

(2) A candidate shall be required to obtain 75 per cent. of the total number of marks in each paper in order to pass in that paper. A candidate, who fails to obtain 75 per cent. of the total number of marks in any paper, shall be required to sit again only for the papers in which he has failed.

(3) Examinations shall be held twice in every year, in April and in October.

9. At any time before the end of the prescribed period of probation, the probation of a selected candidate may be terminated at the discretion of the Central Government and the candidates' services shall then be dispensed with.

10. If at the end of the prescribed period of probation,

(*a*) the Central Government do not consider the probationer suitable for appointment to the Service; or

(*b*) the probationer has not successfully passed the departmental examination mentioned in rule 8,

his services shall be dispensed with.

11. A candidate who is declared by the Central Government to have completed his period of probation satisfactorily shall be confirmed as a member of the Service from the date on which his probation commenced.

12. Members of the Service shall rank in their Grades according to the dates on which they are appointed to those Grades.

13. The salary of a member of the Service shall be:—

(1) Grade I Executive Officer—Rs. 300—10—400 efficiency bar 10—500, with a selection grade 500—20—700.

(2) Grade II Executive Officer—Rs. 150—5—200 efficiency bar 5—250, with a selection grade 250—10—350.

Provided that not more than 20 per cent. of the strength of each Grade shall be in the selection grades.

14. Grade I Executive Officers shall normally be appointed to Class I cantonments or to Class II cantonments to which sub-clause (*i*) or (*ii*) of clause (*e*) of sub-section (4) section 13 of the Act is applicable. Grade II Executive Officers shall normally be appointed to Class II cantoments to which sub-clause (*iii*) of the said clause is applicable, or to Class III cantonments.

For the purposes of this rule, the class of a Cantonment in respect of which a notification has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act shall be computed as if such notification had not been issued.

15. Postings and transfers shall be made by the Central Government. A member of the Service shall be liable to transfer, at any time, to any cantonment at the discretion of the Central Government.

16. A Grade II Executive Officer in the selection grade shall be eligible for promotion for approved service of more than ordinary merit to Grade I at the discretion of the Central Government on a vacancy occurring in a Grade I appointment.

17. Promotion to the selection grade in either Grade I or Grade II appointments shall be made strictly by selection by the Central Government.

18. An Executive Officer shall not continue in the Service after attaining the age of 55 years.

19. Part II of the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, regulating the Provident Fund of servants of a Cantonment Board shall be deemed to apply to all members

of the Service, as if they were such servants, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) in rule 32 of the said Rules, references to Service approved by the Board shall be construed as Service approved by the Central Government; and

(*b*) in the first proviso to rule 34 of the said Rules, the option to receive the amounts of subscriptions and contributions and the interest earned thereby by payment, shall not apply, and all such amounts shall be transferred to the credit of a member's account in the Provident Fund of the cantonment to which he is transferred.

20. Members of the Service shall not be eligible for any pension.

21. Chapters I to XI of the Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council, shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, be deemed to apply to all members of the Service.

22. The grant to a member of the Service of casual leave shall be sanctioned by the President of the Board, and of leave other than casual leave by the Central Government.

23. No member of the Service shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of the Central Government.

24. The Central Government, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may suspend, censure, withhold annual increments of pay, reduce, discharge, remove or dismiss any probationer or member of the Service.

Provided that a probationer or member shall not be discharged except—

(*a*) on being declared to be unfit for further employment in the Service by a medical officer appointed by the Central Government to examine him, or

(*b*) in pursuance of a revision or reduction of the Service, or

(*c*) on attaining the age of 55 years, or—

(*d*) unless his services are dispensed with under rule 9 or rule 10.

25. The Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command or the Board by a resolution passed at a special meeting convened for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of its sanctioned strength may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, recommend to the Central Government the withholding of annual increments of pay from, or the reduction, removal or dismissal of, any Executive Officer, provided that any such recommendation made by a Board shall be forwarded through the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and provided further that, before forwarding any recommendation to the Central Government for the reduction, removal or dismissal of an Executive Officer, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, shall cause a full enquiry to be made into the circumstances necessitating such recommendation. The grounds on which it is proposed to take action shall be reduced to the form of a definite charge or charges which shall be communicated in writing to the officer charged, together with a statement of the allegations on which each charge is based and of any other circumstances which it is proposed to take into consideration in disposing of the case. The officer shall be required, within a reasonable time, to put in a statement of his defence and to state whether he desires to be heard in person. If the Officer so desires, or if the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, so directs, an oral enquiry shall be held and the officer charged shall be entitled to cross-examine witnesses, give evidence in person and have such witnesses called as he may wish, provided that the person conducting the enquiry may, for special and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to call a witness.

The proceedings shall contain a sufficient record of the evidence and a statement of the finding and the grounds thereof.

26. On first appointment on probation, for the purpose of attending the examinations prescribed by Rule 8, and on transfer an Executive Officer shall be paid travelling allowance from the fund of the cantonment to which he may be appointed or transferred in accordance with the scales prescribed in the Supplementary Rules made by the Central Government under the Fundamental Rules.

Provided that an Executive Officer in receipt of pay of Rs. 200 per mensem or less shall be paid travelling allowance as a second class officer.

No travelling allowance shall be admissible for a journey to attend an interview prescribed by rule 5, or to the place for training to which a candidate may be appointed under rule 6.

27. (1) An Executive Officer may be paid a conveyance allowance from the cantonment fund at the discretion of the Board at rates not exceeding—

Rs. 50 per mensem in a Class I cantonment or in a Class II cantonment to which sub-clause (*i*) or (*ii*) of clause (*e*) of sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Act is applicable, and

Rs. 30 per mensem in a Class II cantonment to which sub-clause (*iii*) of the said clause is applicable, or in a Class III cantonment;

Provided that no allowance shall be paid unless a motor car, motor cycle or a horse is maintained by the officer.

(2) No other allowance, except travelling allowance, shall be paid to an Executive Officer from the cantonment fund except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, the class of a cantonment in respect of which a notification has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act shall be computed as if such notification had not been issued.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Central Government may appoint a Civilian who is serving as an Executive Officer immediately before the introduction of these rules, to be a member of the Service in such grade and on such rate of pay within the scale for the grade as may be determined by the Central Government in each case.

29. (1) A Civilian Executive Officer appointed to the Service under rule 28 shall be required to pass a departmental examination in accordance with the provisions of rule 8. Such officer shall be on probation until he has successfully passed the departmental examination.

(2) If at the end of two years from the date of appointment the officer has not successfully passed the departmental examination his services shall be dispensed with.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Central Government may appoint a Class II Executive Officer of the Cantonments Department to be a member of grade I of the Service.

31. The terms and conditions of service of an officer appointed under rule 30 shall be those set out in Appendix II to these rules. These rules shall to such extent as they are not inconsistent with the terms and conditions of service set out in Appendix II, apply to all officers appointed under rule 30.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Central Government may appoint an Ex-Military Officer to be a member of Grade I of the Service for such period and on such pay within the scale admissible for the Grade, as may be determined by the Central Government in each case.

33. Where a member of the Service is not available for posting to a cantonment, the Central Government may appoint a Military Officer or an Officer of the Cantonments Department to officiate as an Executive Officer of the Service, on an allowance not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem which shall be payable from the cantonment fund, in addition to the ordinary pay and allowance of his substantive appointment, until such time as a member of the Service shall be available for posting to that cantonment.

34. A member of the Service, belonging to the Indian Territorial Force or the Army in India Reserve of Officers, shall, on permanent appointment to the Service, be required to resign from the Indian Territorial Force or the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

APPENDIX I.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION FOR OFFICERS OF THE CANTONMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SERVICE.

PAPER I.—The Cantonments Act, 1924.

PAPER II.—The Cantonment Fund Servants Rules.

The Cantonment Property Rules.

Fundamental Rules as applicable to cantonment fund servants.

The Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

PAPER III.—Cantonment Finance and Accounts.

PAPER IV.—Sanitation.

Office Administration.

Agriculture and Arboriculture.

PAPER V.—(With books).

Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.

Provident Funds Act, 1925.

General Clauses Act, 1897.

Government Buildings Act, 1899.

Cantonment (House-Accommodation) Act, 1923.

Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Hackney Carriage Act, 1879.

Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Indian Easements Act, 1882.

PAPER VI.—Cantonment Land Administration Rules.

PAPER VII.—(With books).

Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Indian Registration Act, 1908.

For the purpose of preparation for Paper IV of this examination, the following text books and publications may be referred to:—

(*a*) A treatise on Hygiene and Public Health, by Birendra Nath Ghosh and Jahar Lall Dass (Hilton and Co., Calcutta).

(*b*) Lessons on Indian Agriculture by Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E., (MacMillan and Co., Calcutta and Bombay).

(*c*) Notes on roadside arboriculture by W. R. Mustoe, O.B.E. (Govt. Press, Lahore).

(*d*) Municipality of Bombay, Office Manual, Part I.

Notes.

(*i*) Candidates shall sit for the examination at the headquarters of the Command in which their Cantonments are situated.

(*ii*) The examination shall be conducted by the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments.

(*iii*) Candidates who wish to appear for the examination must submit their names to the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, the Command, by the 1st February and 1st August.

(*iv*) The Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments will, as soon as possible after the dates mentioned in (*iii*) above, forward a list of names of candidates to the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments.

(*v*) Each examining officer will be furnished with a nominal roll of the candidates and no candidate whose name does not appear on the roll will be permitted to sit for the examination.

" APPENDIX II.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS HOLDING THE VICEROY'S COMMISSION OR BELONGING TO THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE WHO ARE APPOINTED TO THE CANTONMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SERVICE.

1. An Executive Officer appointed under these rules shall, if he has not already passed the departmental examination for officers of the Cantonments Department, be required to pass the departmental examination, the syllabus of which is prescribed in Appendix I, by the lower standard within two years from the date he was first appointed in an officiating capacity as an Executive Officer of the Cantonments Department and by the higher standard within a further period of one year. Failure to pass the examination within the prescribed period will entail removal from the Service. 30 per cent. of the total number of marks in each paper will be required to pass by the lower standard and 75 per cent. by the higher standard.

2. *Pay.*—He will receive Rs. 400 per mensem on first appointment rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 500. Service in the Cantonments Department will be reckoned as service for pay and increments of pay. Increments up to Rs. 500 per mensem will be sanctioned by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, subject to the recommendation of the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. The salary of an officer appointed to the Selection Grade will be governed by rule 13.

3. An officer who has successfully passed the departmental examination will be required to retire from the army and will receive the honorary rank of Captain on the analogy of the provisions in paragraph 732 of the Regulations for the Army in India. The grant of honorary rank will not, however, entitle him to a higher rate of pay or pension than that provided in this appendix.

On retirement from the army, which will entail the relinquishment of his commission, he will assume civilian status and will be subject to all general regulations affecting civil officers including the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. He will be ineligible to return to military duty at any future date. Retirement from the Army will not, however, affect him in any way as regards pay, pension, etc., as laid down in this appendix.

4. *Leave.*—His furlough and leave will be governed by the Civil Service Regulations from the date on which he was confirmed in the Cantonments Department or is appointed to the service provided that he has successfully passed the departmental examination.

5. *Pension.*—The pension of an officer recruited from the regular Indian Army will be :—

Rs. 200 per mensem provided that he has rendered—

(1) 10 years combined departmental service in the Cantonments Department and the Cantonment Executive Officers Service, and

(2) 30 years, or if invalided 25 years combined army and departmental service.

Note.—All service will count from 20 years of age, or from the first date of Army service irrespective of rank, whichever is later.

An Executive Officer who does not qualify for the above pension will be entitled, subject to the usual conditions of satisfactory service, to the ordinary pension he would have earned if he had remained in the Army, his service in the Cantonments Department and in the Cantonment Executive Officers Service counting as Army qualifying service for that pension.

An officer recruited from the Indian Territorial Force will not be entitled to any pension.

6. *Provident Fund.*—An officer recruited from the Indian Territorial Force will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund in accordance with rule 19.

An officer recruited from the regular Indian Army shall not be entitled to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund."

C. MacI. G. OGILVIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

458 CS—920—14-5-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY, 15, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1937.

No. D./3528-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 30th April, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Notes—	
apital paid up	5.00,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India	15,10,61,900
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,34,000
Reserve Fund	5,00.00,000	Rupee Coin	6,46,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin	2,54,000
(a) Government*	12,18 65,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks	27.54 85,000	(a) Internal	2,62,000
(c) Others	63 19.000	(b) External	—
Bills payable	9,04.000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
Other Liabilities	23,13,000	Balances held abroad†	27,26,64,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
		Investments	7,66,82,000
		Other Assets	46,93,000
Rupees	50,68,86,000	Rupees	50,68,86,000

*Includes £ 73,200 held in London on account of the High Commissioner, converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Fifth day of May, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 30th day of April, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	15,14,95,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation;—			(a) Held in India ..	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India ..	1,91,14,06,000		(b) Held outside India ..	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	1,52,29,000		Sterling Securities ..	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A ..		1,24,72,26,000
Total Notes issued	...	2,07,81,30,000	B. Rupee Coin ..		55,71,84,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,20,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities	..	2,07,81,30,000	Total Assets ..		2,07,81,30,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 60·017 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Fifth day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESOLUTION.

The 13th May, 1937.

No. D./3139-F.—The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of the continuance of the advances at present admissible to Government servants employed under the Central Government under the rules in Chapter 9 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I In view of the fact that the circumstances, under which provision for the grant of most of these advances was made, no longer exist, and also of the facts that the price of mechanical conveyances (*e.g.*, motor cars, motor cycles, etc.) has fallen considerably in recent years, and that they can now be purchased on the instalment system, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the grant of the advances referred to in Articles 155, 156, 157, 158 and in clause (*j*) of Article 159 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, shall be discontinued from the date of this Resolution in the case of persons entering Government service after that date and from the 1st March, 1938, in the case of others.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. J. RAISMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1937.

No. 32.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, No. 2023-S. R., dated the 6th August, 1921.

No. 33.—The following draft of certain amendments to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 8-Customs, dated the 25th January, 1936, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 43-A of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th June, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendments.

(*i*) For rule 2 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" 2. When a motor vehicle has been taken into use between importation and re-exportation, no repayment of duty as drawback thereon shall be made if it is not re-exported within twelve months of the date of importation or, in the case of a motor vehicle warehoused on importation within twelve months of the date of clearance from bond and within two years of the date of importation."

(*ii*) In rule 3 of the said rules—

(*a*) for the words " between importation and re-exportation," the words and figure " within the period or periods specified in rule 2 " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in the *Table*, for the words " between date of importation and date of re-exportation, " the words " between date of importation or clearance from bond as the case may be and date of re-exportation " shall be substituted.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1937.

No. K404 (1).—Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting, is granted leave on average pay for one month and twenty-four days with effect from the 15th May, 1937 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. K404 (2).—Mr. A. S. Bokhari, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Controller of Broadcasting *vice* Mr. Lionel Fielden.

No. K404 (3).—Mr. Nawab Ali, M.A., Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Broadcasting, is appointed Administrative Officer for the period Mr. Bokhari officiates as Controller of Broadcasting.

S. N. ROY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th May, 1937.

No. M955.—The services of Mr. M. Ikramullah, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April, 1937.

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

496 CS-921-20 5 37-SGPP Lahore.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1937.

No. F. 43-II/37-A.—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63D of the Government of India Act, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, is pleased to direct that a session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Simla on Monday, the 23rd August, 1937.

D. DUTT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1937.

No. F. 27 (2)-R. II/37.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section one of section two hundred and forty-seven of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of his advisers, hereby makes the following amendments to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96B of the Government of India Act, and directs that they shall have effect from 1st April, 1937 :—

In Rule 2 of the said Rules for the words " the date of his arrival in India" the words " 1st April, 1937 " shall be substituted ; and for the

words "Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules" there shall be substituted the words "the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Provisional Rules".

No. D./3662-F.— *Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 7th May, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
		Notes—	
Capital paid up ..	5,00,00,000	(a) Legal Tender in India ..	11,63,45,000
		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	49,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin ..	5,43,000
Deposits—		Subsidiary Coin ..	2,50,000
(a) Government* ..	9,98,77,000	Bills discounted—	
(b) Banks ..	26,22,43,000	(a) Internal ..	2,62,000
(c) Others ..	67,46,000	(b) External ..	..
Bills payable ..	11,75,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
Other Liabilities ..	44,11,000	Balances held abroad† ..	26,68,59,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances ..	1,90,000
		Investments ..	7,52,30,000
		Other Assets ..	47,24,000
Rupees ..	47,44,52,000	Rupees ..	47,44,52,000

*Includes £ 57,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Eleventh day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 7th day of May, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,63,94,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation—			(a) Held in India ..	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India ..	1,93,59,21,000		(b) Held outside India ..	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	1,78,00,000		Sterling Securities ..	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A ..		1,24,72,26,000
Total Notes issued ..		2,07,01,15,000	B. Rupee Coin ..		54,91,69,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,20,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities ..		2,07,01,15,000	Total Assets ..		2,07,01,15,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 60·249 per cent.

J. B. TAYLOR,

Dated the Eleventh day of May, 1937. Deputy Governo

A. J. RAISMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

PART B.

The 26th April, 1937.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 384.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to direct that

the following further amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925, namely :—

In rule 7 and in the proviso to rule 8 of the said Rules, for the words " after consultation with the local Government " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" after taking into consideration the views of the Provincial Government which will be ascertained by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command."

No 385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 43A of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government are pleased to declare the areas described in the following schedules as bazar areas for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

SCHEDULE I.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Ambala Cantonment.

R. H. A. BAZAR.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	True forward bearings.	Direct distance in feet.
		Deg. Min.	Ft. In.
1	Pillar is situated at a distance of 553′ from the north-east corner of the Tonga Stand R. A. Bazar, bearing 160° 30′ and at a distance of 107′-3″ from the north-west corner of house No. 177 R. A. Bazar, bearing 106° 15′, and at a distance of 44′ from the centre of the Roberts Road. The boundary runs north-westerly from pillar No. 1 to pillar No. 2 along the Main Drain towards the north-west of R. H. A. Bazar. Bearing and distance to No. 3 pillar.	33 45	1,014 0
2	Pillar is situated at a distance of 150′-9″ from the south corner of the compound wall of Edgah. The boundary runs in a direct line north-easterly from No. 2 pillar to No. 3 pillar along the Main Drain of R. H. A. Bazar. Bearing and distance to No. 3 pillar.	123 30	795 0
3	Pillar is situated at a distance of 9′ from the centre of R. H. A. Bazar eastern road, and 84′-6″ from the south-eastern corner of R. A. Bazar Terminal Tax Barrier. The boundary runs in a direct line from pillar No. 3 to pillar No. 4 south-westerly along the R. A Bazar eastern road. Bearing and distance to No. 4 pillar.	214 10	1,077 0
4	Pillar is situated at a distance of 180′ from the north-eastern corner of compound wall of Police Post, bearing 230° 0′, and at a distance of 257′-7″ from the western corner of the Mutton Market, bearing 55° 40′, and at a distance of 239′ from the western corner of Beef Market, bearing 98° 20′. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 4 pillar to No. 5 pillar north-westerly along the Main Drain running along the Roberts Road. Bearing and distance to No. 5 pillar.	303 0	628 0
5	Pillar is situated at a distance of 45′ from the centre of Roberts Road, perpendicularly. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 5 pillar to No. 1 pillar north-westerly along the Main Drain running along the Roberts Road. Bearing and distance to No. 1 pillar.	323 40	165 9
	B. C. BAZAR.		
1	Pillar is situated at a distance of 119′-3″ from the eastern corner of the compound wall of P. W. D. Rest House, bearing 235° 45′, and at a distance of 62′-9″ from the centre of the junction of Staff Road with Alexandra Road. The boundary runs in a direct line north-eastward along the north-western side of B. C. Bazar. Bearing and distance to No. 2 pillar.	34 45	963 0

SCHEDULE I—CONCLD.

B. C. BAZAR—*concld.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	True forward bearings.		Direct distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
2	Pillar is situated at a distance of 31′ fr m the centre of the Cemetery Road and at a distance of 27′ from the centre of Staff Road perpendicularly. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 2 pillar to No. 3 pillar south-easterly along the drain. Bearing and distance to No. 3 pillar.	125	30	823	0
3	Pillar is situated at a distance of 39′-6″ from the centre of the Cemetery Road and at a distance of 354′ from the southern corner of compound wall of B. C. Bazar Market. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 3 pillar to No. 4 pillar, south-westerly. Bearing and distance to No. 4 pillar.	213	20	953	6
4	Pillar is situated at a distance of 145′-6″ from the western corner of the Cantonment Workshop and at a distance of 54′-8″ from the centre of Alexandra Road. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 4 pillar to No. 1 pillar north-westerly along the Main Drain running along Alexandra Road. Bearing and distance to No. 1 pillar.	304	45	872	0
	B. I. BAZAR.				
1	Pillar is situated at a distance of 420′-9″ from the western corner of the Cantonment Board Primary School, bearing 14° 40′, and at a distance of 286′-6″ from the centre of the junction of Grand Trunk Road with the Mall The boundary runs north-easterly from pillar No. 1 to pillar No. 2. Bearing and distance to No. 2 pillar.	32	40	1,039	0
2	Pillar is situated at a distance of 30′-7″ from the centre of the B. I. Bazar Road. The boundary runs in a direct line north-easterly from pillar No. 2 to pillar No. 3. Bearing and distance to No. 3 pillar.	123	0	535	6
3	Pillar is situated at a distance of 30′-7″ from the centre of B. I. Bazar Road. The boundary runs in a direct line from No. 3 pillar to No. 4 pillar south-westerly. Bearing and distance to No. 4 pillar.	212	30	1,036	6
4	Pillar is situated at a distance of 122′—0″ from the centre of Grand Trunk Road. The boundary line runs in a direct line north-westerly from pillar No. 4 to pillar No. 1 Bearing and distance to No. 1 pillar.	303	50	540	8

SCHEDULE II.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Ferozepore Cantonment.

I. SADAR BAZAR AREAS.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearings from true North.		Horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
1 to 2	From Boundary Pillar No. 1 which is situated on the S. W. corner of Bungalow No. 100, the boundary runs in a easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 2 which is situated on the S. E. corner of Bungalow No. 100.	90	50	303	0
2 to 3	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 3 which is situated on Sadar Road on the N. E. corner of Bungalow No. 102 "A".	92	30	525	0

SCHEDULE II—CONTD.

I. SADAR BAZAR AREAS—*contd.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearings from true North.		Horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
3 to 4	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 4 which is situated over the eastern bank of Sukkur Nala.	100	0	552	0
4 to 5	Thence in a north-easterly direction to B. P. No. 5 which is situated on the N. W. corner of Rama Nand compound. Survey No. 308/413.	46	0	590	0
5 to 6	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No 6 which is situated near the western wall of Ram Bagh	134	30	282	0
6 to 7	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 7 which is situated on the S. W. corner of Ram Bagh.	246	15	272	0
7 to 8	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No.8 which is situated on the S. E. corner of Ram Bagh.	111	45	394	0
8 to 9	Thence in a northerly direction to B. P. No 9 which is situated at a distance of 8′ south of the south-east corner of Cattle Shed (along the eastern wall of Ram Bagh).	13	30	486	0
9 to 10	Thence in an easterly direction to B. P. No. 10 which is situated on the S. E. corner of Boy Scouts Park.	106	45	243	0
10 to 11	Thence in a northerly direction to B. P. No. 11 which is situated on the N. E. corner of Boy Scouts Park.	16	0	208	0
11 to 12	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 12 which is situated at a distance of 16′ south of the old B. P. No. 3 of Gawalmandi.	103	15	620	0
12 to 13	Thence in a northerly direction to B. P. No. 13 which is situated in the N. E. corner of Khatikmandi (*i.e.*, present B. P. No. 2 of that area).	18	0	1,381	0
13 to 14	Thence in a westerly direction to B. P. No. 14 which is situated at the N W. corner of Khatikmandi (*i.e*, the present B. P. No. 1).	290	30	326	0
14 to 15	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 15 which is situated on the eastern bank Sukkur Nala (present B. P. No. 7 of Sadar Bazar Area).	227	0	351	0
15 to 16	Thence in a north-westerly direction to B. P. No. 16 which is situated at 9′ north of the N. E. corner of compound No. 52 Bazar No. 1.	290	0	785	0
16 to 17	Thence in a north-easterly direction to B. P. No. 17 which is situated at a distance of 80′ west of the N. W. corner of Civil Cemetery.	18	15	605	0
17 to 18	Thence in a north-westerly direction to B. P. No. 18 which is situated at the S. W. corner of Mohdn. Grave Yard.	330	0	480	0
18 to 19	Thence in a north-easterly direction to B. P. No. 19 which is situated at the N. E. corner of Mohdn. Grave Yard. (Part of Survey No. 276).	21	0	651	0
19 to 20	Thence in a north-westerly direction to B. P. No. 20 which is situated at the N. W. corner of M. L. M. High School Garden.	316	0	1,455	0
20 to 21	Thence in a southerly direction to B. P. No. 21 which is situated along the western boundary wall of M. L. M. High School on Railway Station Road.	182	30	394	0

SCHEDULE II—CONCLD.

I. SADAR BAZAR AREAS—*concld.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearings from true North.		Horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
21 to 22	Thence in a westerly direction to B. P. No. 22 which forms the N.-W. corner of Kumharmandi Area.	274	30	899	0
22 to 23	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 23 which is situated at the eastern boundary of Farm Bagh Agricultural land survey No. 246.	207	45	229	0
23 to 24	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 24 which is situated at a point 6′ southwards from the S.-W. corner of compound No. 1 Kumharmandi, thence 4′—6″ westwards.	194	30	202	0
24 to 25	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 25 which is situated at a distance of 80′ east of the N.-E. corner of Bungalow No. 128.	198	0	296	0
25 to 26	Thence in a westerly direction to B. P. No. 26 which forms the N.-W. corner of Bungalow No. 128.	271	30	238	0
26 to 27	Thence in a southerly direction to B. P. No. 27 which is situated at a distance of 12′ from the S.-W. corner of Bungalow No. 128.	183	0	243	0
27 to 28	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 28 which is situated at the N.-E. corner of land, survey No. 238 (Diggi Land).	214	0	282	0
28 to 29	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 29 which is situated at the S.-E. corner of survey No. 308/1953.	185	45	312	0
29 to 30	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 30 which forms the N.-W. corner of Kirori Mal Compound, survey No. 308/1954.	260	15	97	0
30 to 31	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 31 which is situated at the 2nd N.-W. corner of Kirori Mal Compound, survey No. 308/1954.	170	0	121	0
31 to 32	Thence in a north-westerly direction to B. P. No. 32 which is situated at the S.-E. cornor of Kirori Mal Compound, survey No. 308/1954.	276	30	138	0
32 to 33	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 33 which forms the S.-W. corner of Kirori Mal Compound, survey No. 308/1954.	185	0	365	0
33 to 34	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 34 which is situated at the N.-W. corner of Khalsa Gurdwara Bungalow No. 84.	124	45	146	0
34 to 35	Thence in a south-westerly direction to B. P. No. 35 which is situated at a distance of 20′ south of the S. W. corner of Khalsa Gurdwara Bungalow No. 84.	182	0	385	0
35 to 36	Thence in a south-easterly direction to B. P. No. 36 which is situated at the S.-W. corner of Bungalow No. 85.	96	30	181	0
36 to 1	From Boundary Pillar No. 36 in an almost southerly direction to B. P. No. 1.	182	0	1,421	0

SCHEDULE III.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Jullundur Cantonment.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearings from true North.		Distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
1 to 2	Sadar Bazar Pillar No. 1 is just east of Clive Road at a point 475 feet south of junction of Clive and Napier Roads and is 370 feet from Pennington Road in a line due west and is 142 feet from Cross Road No. 1 Bazar.	...		...	
1 to 2	In a south-east direction along north side of the Sadar Bazar, from Clive Road to Wellington Road.	96	47	76	0
2 to 3	In a south-east direction along north side of Sadar Bazar.	96	22	626	0
3 to 4	In a south-west direction, along east side of Sadar Bazar.	183	56	1,012	0
4 to 5	Ditto ditto ..	184	16	613	0
5 to 6	Ditto ditto ..	183	45	937	0
6 to 7	Ditto ditto ..	183	16	168	0
7 to 8	In a north-west direction, along Elgin Road ..	274	1	1,513	0
8 to 9	In a north-east direction, along the west side of the Sadar Bazar.	5	35	990	0
9 to 10	In a north-west direction, along Phillaur Road	283	16	68	0
10 to 11	In a north-east direction, along the west side of the Mutton Market and Ed Gah.	1	11	1,512	0
11 to 12	In a south-east direction, along the north wall of Ed Gah.	92	15	394	0
12 to 1	In a north-east direction, along the east side of Clive Road.	5	27	173	0

SCHEDULE IV.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Lahore Cantonment.

SADAR BAZAR.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Bearing to true North at origin.		Distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
1 to 2	From Boundary pillar No. 1 which is situated on the north-west corner of Bakar Mohalla and is just on the south bank of the storm water drain, in an almost easterly direction along the southern bank of the above storm water drain on to boundary pillar No. 2.	91	2	836	0
2 to 3	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 1 to 2 along the southern bank of storm water drain on to boundary pillar No. 3 situated west of Wellington Mall.	92	4	835	0
3 to 4	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 2 to 3 along the southern bank of storm water drain on to boundary pillar No. 4 situated west of Cunnynghame Road.	92	26	888	0
4 to 5	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 3 to 4 crossing Cunnynghame Road and storm water drain on to boundary pillar No. 5.	92	20	809	0

SCHEDULE IV—*contd.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Bearing to true North at origin.		Distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
5 to 6	Thence in a southerly direction across an agricultural land and crossing Lahore Road on to boundary pillar No. 6 situated north of Sagar Road.	181	20	942	0
6 to 7	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 5 to 6 crossing Sagar Road and across an open land on to boundary pillar No. 7.	183	5	857	0
7 to 8	Thence in an almost westerly direction crossing Cunnynghame Road on to boundary pillar No. 8 situated on the south-east corner of the Cantonment General Hospital.	271	55	818	0
8 to 8-A	Thence in an almost southerly direction on to boundary pillar No. 8-A.	184	22	6	0
8-A to 9	Thence in an almost westerly direction along the existing southern boundary of Sadar Bazar crossing Wellington Mall on to boundary pillar No. 9 situated at a distance of hundred and eleven feet west of the centre of Wellington Mall.	276	40	949	0
9 to 10	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 8-A to 9 on to boundary pillar No. 10 situated at a distance of thirty five-feet east of the centre of Elgin Road.	271	5	733	0
10 to 11	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 9 to 10 and crossing Elgin Road on to boundary pillar No. 11 situated at a distance of eighteen feet east of the centre of Wood stall road.	271	14	850	0
11 to 12	Thence in an almost northerly direction along main drain west of Sadar Bazar on to boundary pillar No. 12 situated at a distance of twenty feet east of the centre of wood stall road.	1	25	875	0
12 to 1	Thence in the same direction in prolongation of the line 11 to 12 and crossing Lahore Road on to boundary pillar No. 1 wherefrom the boundary orginally started.	1	50	953	0

R. A. BAZAR.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
1 to 2	From boundary pillar No. 1 situated on the north-west corner of the R. A. Bazar, in an almost southerly direction on to boundary Pillar No. 2.	181	54	853	0
2 to 3	Thence in an almost easterly direction along the existing boundary of the bazar on to Boundary pillar No. 3 situated on the south-east corner of R. A. Bazar.	89	45	445	0
3 to 4	Thence in an almost northerly direction along the existing boundary of R. A. Bazar on to boundary pillar No. 4 situated on the north-east corner of the R. A. Bazar.	1	20	822	0
4 to 1	Thence in an almost westerly direction along the existing boundary of the bazar on to boundary pillar No. 1 wherefrom the boundary originally started.	273	49	437	0

SCHEDULE V.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Multan Cantonment.

Boundry Pillars.	Description.	Bearing referred to true North at origin.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.		Rectangular co-ordinates in chains.			
	SADAR BAZAR (BLOCK NO. I).	Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.	Chains.	Links.	Chains.	Links.
1 to 2	Pillar No. 1 is situated at the South-West corner of the Sadar Bazar at a point 50 feet north of Queens Road and 200 feet East of Hastings Street. From pillar No. 1 the boundary proceeds in a East North-East direction along the South face of the bazar to pillar No. 2 to the Cross roads. Bazar Pillar 2 is 115 feet distant from Main Cantonment Boundary pillar No. 2.	75	33	1,386	0	N. 20	91	E. 4	47
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary proceeds in a Northerly direction along the East face of the bazar to Pillar No. 3 which is 115 feet west of Railway Station Road.	358	48	1,009	0	36	20	4	15
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary proceeds in a Westerly direction along the North face of the bazar to pillars 4 and 5, pillar No. 5 is 120 feet from Mayo Road.	265	27	657	0	35	41	W. 5	77
4 to 5	Ditto	259	14	756	0	33	27	17	03
5 to 1	From pillar No. 5 the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along the West face of the Bazar to pillar 1.	176	14	1,164	0	N. 15	67	W. 15	87
	B. I BAZAR (BLOCK NO. II).								
1 to 2	No. 1 pillar is situated at a point 55 feet North-North-West of Boundary Pillar No. 4 of Sadar Bazar and is 480 feet from Mayo Road. From Pillar No. 1 the boundary proceeds in an Easterly direction along the south face of the B. I Bazar to pillar No. 2.	85	21	530	0	N. 36	74	E. 1	98
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary proceeds in a Northerly direction along the East face of the B. I. Bazar to pillar No. 3.	0	11	403	0	42	85	2	00
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary proceeds in a Westerly direction along the North face of the B. I. Bazar to pillar No. 4.	266	8	562	0	42	27	W. 6	58
4 to 1	From pillar No. 4 the boundary proceeds in a Southerly direction along the West face of the bazar to Pillar No. 1.	174	55	409	0	N. 36	09	W. 6	03

SCHEDULE VIII.

Description of boundaries of bazar areas in the Rawalpindi Cantonment.

SADAR BAZAR.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct horizontal distance in feet.
		Deg. Min.	Ft. In.
R1 to R2	From R1 the boundary runs in a southerly direction to R2 along the fence of Railway Quarters, on Ellenborough Road.	180 47	290 0
R2 to R3	Prom R2 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to R3 along the fence of Railway Quarters on Ellenborough Road.	167 11	241 0
R3 to R4	From R3 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to R4 along the fence of Railway Quarters on Ellenborough Road.	221 01	450 0
R4 to SB5	From R4 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to SB boundary pillar No. 5 along the fence of Railway Quarters on Ellenborough Road.	221 55	468 0
SB5 to SB6	From SB5 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. SB6.	127 01	151 0
SB6 to SB7	From SB6 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to SB7.	126 34	251 0
SB7 to SB8	From SB7 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to SB8.	132 55	441 0
SB8 to SB9	From SB8 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction upto 355 Rft. and then in a south-westerly direction along building No. 3301 (included in Bazar Area) and 3302 (excluded from Bazar area) upto SB9.	133 54	780 0
SB9 to SB10 ..	From SB9 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. SB10.	51 42	834 0
SB10 to SB 11..	From SB10 the boundary runs to a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. SB11.	91 25	53 0
SB11 to SB12 (proposed Existing 12A).	From S. B. 11 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. SB12 proposed existing 12A.	190 42	60 0
SB12 to SB13 ..	From No. SB12 proposed existing 12A, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 13 proposed and 12 existing.	118 48	564 0
SB13 to SB14 ..	From SB 13 proposed and 12 existing the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 14 proposed and 13 existing.	17 14	328 0
SB14 to SB15 ..	From SB14 proposed and 13 existing the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction by crossing the Market Road and then along the wall of Bakery No. 121 upto pillar No. 15 proposed and 17 existing which is situated at the entrance of M. E. S. Bungalow.	18 0	299 0
SB15 to SB16 ..	From SB15 proposed and 17 existing the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. SB16 proposed and 18 existing.	281 38	370 0
SB16 to SB 17..	From SB16 proposed and 18 existing the boundary runs in a south-westerly direotion to boundary pillar No. 17 proposed and 19 existing.	233 58	174 0
SB17 to SB18 ..	From SB17 proposed and 19 existing the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. SB18 proposed and 20 existing.	241 59	153 0
SB18 to SB19 ..	From SB18 proposed and 20 existing the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. SB19 proposed and 21 existing.	15 50	506 0

SCHEDULE VIII—CONTD.

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward being from true North.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
SB19 to SB20 ..	From SB19 proposed and 21 existing the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. SB 20 proposed and 22 existing.	22	52	394	0
SB20 to CB98 ..	From SB20 propossd and 22 existing the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. CB98.	20	02	140	0
CB98 to CB97..	From CB98 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to boundary pillar No. CB97, along the wall of N. W. R.	285	26	1,175	0
CB97 to R1 ..	From CB97 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to boundary pillar No. R1, along the wall of N. W. R.	276	45	658	0

Note.—B. P. No. 1 is situated at the site of Railway Colony B. P. No. N. W. R. 1, which is situated 57/north-east of corner of Railway Colony on Railway Road. 1926, Survey plan.)

CB99 to CB100	The boundary proceeds in a westerly direction along railway line up to boundary pillar No. 100.	276	56	755	0
CB100 to CB101	The boundary runs in a northerly direction along the railway boundary to C. B. pillar No. 101.	3	31	183	0
CB101 to CB102	From 101 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction coinciding with the railway boundary to pillar No. 102 which is close to the bridge over the river Leh to the City.	338	14	215	0
CB102 to CB103	From 102 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction following the right bank of river Leh to No. 103 determined by one auxiliary point.	54	09	567	0
CB103 to CB104	The boundary runs in a northerly direction to No. 104.	347	0	1,069	0
CB104 to CB105	The boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 105.	26	45	446	0
CB105 to CB105A.	From CB105 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 105A.	71	40	419	0
CB105A to CB106	From CB105A the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 106.	96	50	215	0
CB106 to CB107	From CB106 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 107.	122	30	334	0
CB107 to CB108	From CB107 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 108.	145	0	298	0
CB108 to CB109	From CB108 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction following right bank of River Leh to No. 109.	142	13	420	0
CB109 to CB110	The boundary runs in a southerly direction following the right bank of River Leh to No. 110.	172	43	796	0
CB110 to CB111	The boundary runs in a south-easterly direction following the right bank of River Leh to No. 111.	156	26	426	0
CB111 to Bazar Boundary Pillar No. 25.	From CBP111 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to Bazar Boundary Pillar No. 25.	244	30	585	0
BP25 to BP24	From BP25 the boundary runs in a southerly direction to BP No. 24.	189	45	91	0
BP24 to BP23	From BP24 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to BP No. 23.	263	15	625	0

SCHEDULE VIII—*contd.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
BP23 to CBP99	From BP23 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to CBP No. 99.	214	45	112	0

Note.—Cantonment Boundary Pillar No. 99 is situated on Nicholson Road in the centre of north-west Wing wall of the N.-W. R. Main Line over-bridge which spans Bakery Road.

MARIR HASAN.

1 to 2	From No. 1 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 2.	354	57	347	0
2 to 3	From No. 2 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 2.	344	41	129	0
3 to 4	From No. 3 the boundary runs in a north westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 4.	351	17	176	0
4 to 5	From No. 4 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 5.	333	49	134	0
5 to 6	From No. 5 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 6.	340	34	119	0
6 to 7	From No. 6 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 7.	350	49	45	0
7 to 8	From No. 7 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 8.	69	29	339	0
8 to 9	From No. 8 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the N.-W. R. Fence to boundary pillar No. 9.	150	08	311	0
9 to 10	From No. 9 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the N.-W. R. Fence to boundary pillar No. 10.	60	22	44	0
10 to 11	From No. 10 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the N.-W. R. Fence to boundary pillar No. 11.	160	49	241	0
11 to 12	From No. 11 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the N.-W. R. Fence to boundary pillar No. 12.	167	06	251	0
12 to 13	From No. 12 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction along the N.-W. R. Fence to boundary pillar No. 13.	174	50	146	0
13 to 1	From No. 13 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 1.	249	05	492	0

Note.—Boundary pillar No. 1 is situated 52′ east of Cantonment Boundary Pillar No. 125.

REGIMENTAL BAZAR.

1 to 2	From No. 1 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 2.	129	26	75	0
2 to 3	From No. 2 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 3.	159	52	435	0
3 to 4	From No. 3 the boundary runs along the Cantonment drain towards the south of the Bazar to boundary pillar No. 4, which is situated near the junction of two drains.	254	02	1,744	0
4 to 5	From No. 4 the boundary runs towards the west to boundary pillar No. 5.	269	46	323	0
5 to 6	From No. 5 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to boundary pillar No. 6.	331	35	275	0
6 to 7	From No. 6 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 7.	53	25	587	0
7 to 8	From No. 7 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 8.	90	48	112	0

SCHEDULE VIII—*concld.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.	
	REGIMENTAL BAZAR—*concld.*	Dig.	Min.	Ft.	In.
8 to 9	From No. 8 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 9.	110	11	48	0
9 to 10	From No. 9 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 10.	105	01	112	0
10 to 11	From No. 10 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 11.	104	50	80	0
11 to 12	From No. 11 the boundary runs in a northerly direction to boundary pillar No. 12.	16	50	656	0
12 to 13	From No. 12 the boundary runs in a northerly direction crossing Mamoohji Road to boundary pillar No. 13.	13	12	64	0
13 to 14	From No. 13 the boundary runs in a northerly direction to boundary pillar No. 14.	10	42	112	0
14 to 15	From No. 14 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 15.	93	21	214	0
15 to 16	From No. 15 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 16.	100	26	86	0
16 to 17	From No. 16 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 17.	93	44	223	0
17 to 18	From No. 17 the boundary runs in a southerly direction to boundary pillar No. 18.	192	29	214	0
18 to 19	From No. 18 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 19.	126	25	159	0
19 to 1	From No. 19 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 1.	100	05	283	0

Note.—Boundary Pillar No 1 is situated 30′ south of the centre of Mamoohji Road and 56′ west of the centre of Ram Parshad Road.

SCHEDULE IX.

Description of the boundaries of bazar areas in the Sialkot Cantonment.

No. 1 boundary pillar is situated at the N. W. corner of Bungalow.
No. 113 at the crossing of Bazar and Post Office Roads.

Bearing N. E. to south-west corner of main block of Bungalow No. 97. 16° 57′

Bearing N. W. to south-east corner of compound of Bungalow No. 96. 313° 6′

Bearing S. W. to centre of well in the compound of Indian Military Hospital. 223° 22′

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from M. N.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
1 to 2	The boundary passes along the eastern edge of katcha drain on the east side of the Post Office Road in a southerly direction to pillar No. 2 crossing Cabul Road in the way.	188	57	3,082	0

SCHEDULE IX—*concld.*

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from M. N.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.	
		Deg.	Min.	Ft.	In.
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction along the northern edge of cultivated land to pillar No. 3.	84	2	280	0
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary crosses lane No. 8 and the Norgate Street in a north-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 4 at S. E. corner of house No. 1668.	101	0	668	0
4 to 5	From pillar No. 4 the boundary passes through cultivated land upto pillar No. 5 in a north-easterly direction.	101	0	358	0
5 to 6	From pillar No. 5 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction crossing the cultivated land at south of Cantonment Dairy up to pillar No. 6 situated at S. E. corner of the Dairy compound wall.	101	0	262	0
6 to 7	From pillar No. 6 the boundary runs along the western edge of cultivated land at east of the Cantonment Dairy in a northerly direction up to pillar No. 7.	16	16	291	0
7 to 8	From pillar No. 7 the boundary passes along the Northern edge of cultivated land in an easterly direction up to pillar No. 8 at S. E. corner of gurdwara.	97	14	244	0
8 to 9	From pillar No. 8 the boundary runs along the western edge of cultivated land in a northerly direction up to pillar No. 9 situated on southern edge of lane No. 6.	1	54	212	0
9 to 10	From pillar No. 9 the boundary runs along the southern edge of lane No. 6 in a easterly direction up to pillar No. 10 situated on the western edge of kacha drain along the west side of Spence Road.	104	15	179	0
10 to 11	From pillar No. 10 the boundary runs along the western edge of kacha drain at west of Spence Road in a northen direction and crossing the Cabul Road meets pillar No. 11.	6	5	2,601	0
11 to 1]	From pillar No. 11 the boundary runs in a westerly direction along the southern edge of drain running along the south side of Bazar Road crossing the East Street, Tank Garden Road, Norgate Street, Market Road and the West Street up to pillar No. 1.	274	32	2,034	0

C. MACI. G. OGILVIE,
Secretary to Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1937.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1937.

No. 163-H.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knight Grand Commander.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT WILLIAM EMERSON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab.

To be Companions.

JAMES DOWNING PENNY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab.

DONALD MACFARLANE, Esquire, M. INST. C.E., Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch.

BASIL MARTIN SULLIVAN, Esquire, O.B.E., Specialist Officer in the Public Works Department, Superintending Architect, Architectural Circle, Punjab.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Secretary of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

PG6

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1937.

No. 164-H.—His Imperial Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire :—

To be Members.

Civil Division.

ALAN DOUGLAS GRINDAL, Esquire, Punjab Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Finance Department (on leave).

ERNEST MAYADAS, Esquire, Member of the former Legislative Council of the Punjab.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1937.

No. 166-H.—His Imperial Majesty The KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

THE HONOURABLE RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHURI CHHOTU RAM, M.L.A., Minister for Development to the Governor of the Punjab.

COLONEL EDWARD HEARLE COLE, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army (retired), Landlord, Okara, Punjab.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1937.

No. 170-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to —

MISS REBE MARGARET KING, Principal, Church Missionary Society, Girls Middle School, Gojra, Lyallpur District, Punjab.

NASIMA, MRS. LATIFI (wife of A. Latifi, Esquire, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.), Punjab.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1937.

No. 175-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon Sardar Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Punjab.

No. 178-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon —

Sardar Teja Singh, District and Sessions Judge, Punjab.

Sardar Datar Singh, Montgomery, Punjab.

No. 179-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon —

Khan Sahib Khan Ghulam Qadir Khan, of Isakhel, Mianwali District, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Punjab Civil Service, Senior Subordinate Judge, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Bashir, Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Ophthalmology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Babu Shaikh Muhammad, Advocate, Municipal Commissioner and Member, District Board, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Sayed Ahmad Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Malik Abdul Haq, Punjab Civil Service, Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

No. 180-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon —

Rai Sahib Lala Jodha Mal, Kuthiala, Rais and Timber Merchant, Haroli, Una Tahsil, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Chhabil Das, Honorary Magistrate, Hissar, Punjab.

Lala Ishwar Das, Registrar, University of the Punjab, Punjab.

Lala Devi Singh, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

No. 183-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon —

Bakhshi Dalip Singh, Advocate, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Sardar Narinjan Singh, Sethi, District Medical Officer of Health, Lahore, Punjab.

Bhai Narain Singh, of Sidhwan Khurd, Jagraon tahsil, Ludhiana district, Punjab

Sardar Jagat Singh, Zaildar of Patrewala, Fazilka tahsil, Ferozepore district, Punjab.

No. 184-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon —

Khan Ahmad Khan, Gaddi Baloch, Zaildar of Chhatta Bakhsha, and Honorary Magistrate, Jhang, Punjab.

Maulvi Abdul Hamid, Punjab Educational Service (Class I), Registrar, Departmental Examinations, Punjab.

Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan, Awan, Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate of Garhi Awan, Hafizábád tahsil, Gujránwála district, Punjab.

Chaudhri Ghulam Ahmad, Punjab Civil Service, Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur, Punjab.

Chaudhri Qamr-ud-Din, Zaildar of Mangala, Sirsa tahsil, Hissar district, Punjab

Syed Haidar Shah, Honorary Secretary, Campbellpur Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Campbellpur, Punjab.

Shaikh Sikandar Ali, Excise Inspector (Retired), Gujránwála, Punjab.

Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, Sarbarah Tumandar, Kot Qaisrani, Sangha tahsil, Dera Ghazi Khan district, Punjab.

Shaikh Muhammad Jan, Punjab Veterinary Service (Class II), Deputy Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, Punjab.

No. 185-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon —

Lala Kanwar Sain, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Jemadar Chaudhri Ram Rikh, Zaildar of Pai, Kaithal tahsil, Karnal district, Punjab.

Lala Mohan Lal, Bhalla, Punjab Educational Service, Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore, Punjab.

Chaudhri Prabh Dayal, Rais of Jaránwála, Lyallpur district, Punjab.

Lala Janki Das, Proprietor, Messrs. Janki Das and Company, Lahore, Punjab.

Lala Narsingh Das, Kapur, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1937.

No. D./3860-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 14th May, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes—	
		(a) Legal Tender in India	11,03,44,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	83,[illegible]0
Deposits—		Rupee Coin	5,89,000
(a) Government*	10,69,09,000	Subsidiary Coin	3,11,[illegible]0
(b) Banks	25,23,85,000	Bills discounted—	
(c) Others	56,05,000	(a) Internal	2,62,000
Bills payable	13,49,000	(b) External	—
Other Liabilities	32,07,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	—
		Balances held abroad†	26,70,21,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
		Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
		Investments	7,57,46,000
		Other Assets	49,09,000
Rupees	46,94,55,000	Rupees	46,94,55,000

*Includes £ 82,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted @ 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Ninteenth day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 14th day of May, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	11,04,27,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation—			(a) Held in India	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India	1,93,77,65,000		(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,86,64,000		Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,24,72,26,000
Total Notes issued		2,06,68,56,000	B. Rupee Coin		54,59,10,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,20,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,06,68,56,000	Total Assets		2,06,68,56,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 60·344 per cent.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Ninteenth day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESOLUTION.

The 29th May, 1937.

No. D.-1451-Ref.-37.—The following rules regulating recruitment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railway Accounts Service are published for general information :—

RULES.

PART I.

Methods of Recruitment.

1. These Rules may be called the Customs and Accounts Service Recruitment Rules—

For the purposes of these Rules—

(*a*) " Government " means the Governor-General in Council ;

(*b*) " The Commission " means the Federal Public Service Commission (India) ;

(*c*) " The Service " means the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperia Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railway Accounts Service.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods :—

(*i*) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules,

(*ii*) By promotion or transfer from another Service or Department in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Vacancies in the Service which are filled otherwise than by promotion shall be apportioned between the various communities in India in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. F 14/17 B/33-Ests., dated the 4th July, 1934, and the supplementary instructions connected therewith.

PART II.

Recruitment by competitive examination.

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such time and place as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. The competitive examination shall be a combined examination for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department, the Indian Railway Accounts Service, the Postal Superintendents Service, Class II, and the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service he shall state on his application form which Services he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix III) will be sufficient.

Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The candidates to be admitted to the examination shall be limited to such number being not less than 200 and not more than 250 as the Commission may fix. If the number of applicants exceeds 250, in selecting those who shall be admitted to the examination the Commission shall have regard to the suitability of the applicant and to the adequate representation of the various communities and provinces of India.

9. (*i*)* A candidate who is in the permanent service of the Government shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his Office, who shall forward his application to the Commission through the Government concerned unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(*ii*) A candidate who is not in Government service, or is employed in Government service only in a temporary capacity at the time that he submits his application, shall apply to the Commission through the proper authority of the area in which his parents reside at the time of submitting his application, or have resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which the candidate has himself resided, otherwise than as a student, for a like period. A Government servant who is employed in a temporary capacity should, however, before submitting his application, obtain in writing the permission of the Head of the Office or Department in which he is employed and attach it to the application.

(*iii*) The proper authority for a Governor's Province shall be the Local Government of that Province ; for Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan or Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Chief Commissioner ; and for a State in India the Political Officer or Agent who must be addressed through the Government of the State.

(*iv*) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be male and either—

(*a*) a British subject domiciled in India or a British subject of European or Indian descent domiciled in Burma, whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that Service ; or

(*b*) a Ruler or a subject of a State in India.

Provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of this rule (other than that concerning domicile or descent) may be waived by Government if satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship and that the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.

Provided also that a ruler or a subject of a State in India cannot be appointed unless he has obtained a declaration under section 262 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

11. Candidates must have attained the age of 22 and must not have attained the age of 25, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

Provided that a Government servant who is over the age of 25 and under the age of 28 on that date may be admitted to the examination if he—

(*a*) holds substantively a permanent appointment in a Department or (in the case of the Indian Railway Accounts Service) Branch, whose superior staff generally constitutes the service for which he is a candidate, and

(*b*) is recommended by the Head of his Department.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character and antecedents are such as to make him suitable for appointment to the public service. No candidate who is in the employment of the Central or of a Local Government will be admitted to the examination unless the Head of his Department reports that his character and attainments are satisfactory.

13. A candidate must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in the first appendix to these rules or must hold the Senior Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Provided that: in exceptional cases, the Commission may, on the recommendation of the Central Government or a Local Government, treat as qualified a candidate who though he has not any of the foregoing qualifications, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

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*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Applications for Posts (Central Services)/(Railway Services) Rules published with the Government of India (Home Department)/(Railway Department (Railway Board)) Notification (No. F. 510/31-Ests.)/(No. E.-34-R. R. I.), dated the (7th June, 1934)/(22nd January, 1935) as amended from time to time and the corresponding rules made by Local Governments.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempts on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix III). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix II to these Rules.

18. (*i*) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(*ii*) For the purposes of rule 5 of these Rules, selections for appointment to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, after consulting the Commission, from candidates of that community or communities who have qualified at the examination.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.*

20. (*a*) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years shall involve loss of appointment.

(*b*) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(*c*) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(*d*) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

PART III.

Recruitment by promotion or transfer from another Service or Department.

21. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection from among the subordinate gazetted and ministerial establishments of the Service concerned after consultation with the Commission and the officer selected will be appointed by Government. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

22. Recruitment by transfer from another Service or Department shall be made by Government after consultation with the Commission, from among members of such other services or departments as may be determined by Government when occasion arises.

23. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Part of these Rules.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

* In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a medical practitioner preferably a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission. Candidates will have no right of appeal against the decision of the Medical Board.

APPENDIX I.

List of Universities approved by the Governor-General in Council.

(*Vide* Rule 13.)

Indian Universities—

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or a Provincial Government in India.

The Mysore University.

The Osmania University.

English and Welsh Universities—

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities—

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities—

The Universities of Dublin (Trinity College) and the Queen's University, Belfast.

APPENDIX II.

(*Vide* Rule 17.)

1. The examination will include the following subjects. Each subject will carry the number of marks shown against it :—

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates.

		Marks.
1.	Essay	150
2.	English	150
3.	General Knowledge	150
4.	Elementary Geography	100
5.	Elementary Mathematics	100
6.	*Viva Voce*	200

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take subjects in this section up to a total of 600 marks.

		Marks.
7.	Pure Mathematics	200
8.	Applied Mathematics	200
9.	Chemistry	200
10.	Physics	200
11.	English literature (General)	200
12.	Indian History	200
13.	British History	200
14.	General Economics	200
15.	Economic History	100
16.	Statistics	100
17.	One of the following :—	
	Latin, Greek, French, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian ..	200
18.	Applied Mechanics	200
19.	Prime Movers	100

2. A candidate who takes any of the subjects 7, 8, 18 or 19 above will be required to offer some other subject carrying 100 marks in place of subject 5.

3. A candidate who takes Physics or Chemistry as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone, after passing the intermediate or equivalent examination, laboratory training for a period of one year in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a University Degree or in the Mayo College, Ajmer. The certificate must be signed by the head of the institution.

4. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Public Service Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

7. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English

APPENDIX III.

Fees.

(*Vide* Rule 16.)

Candidates must pay the following fees :—

A. To the Public Service Commission—

(i) Rs. 7-8-0 with the application form.

(ii) Rs 75 0-0 immediately on receipt of an admission certificate from the Public Service Commission.

(Only treasury receipts for these amounts will be accepted by the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission cannot accept fees in cash or postal orders or cheques.)

B. To the Local Government—

Rs. 16-0-0 before examination by a Medical Board in the case of successful candidates.

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained.

Candidates a e required to pay their medical fees in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

A. J. RAISMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th May, 1937.

PART B.

RESOLUTION.

No. 400.—The Governor General in Council hereby makes the following rules for the examination for Cadetship in the Engineer Branch of the Royal Indian Navy to be held in October, 1937 :—

RULES.

1. (i) A candidate who desires to appear at the examination shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Federal Public Service Commission may prescribe. The application shall be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his parents reside at the time of the application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at an educational institution only, for a like period.

(ii) In the case of Calcutta, applications shall be submitted through the Commissioner of Police.

(iii) Cadets of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, shall submit their applications through the Principal of the College.

(*iv*) A candidate resident in an Indian State shall submit his application through the Durbar, who will forward it to the Political Officer or Agent.

(*v*) No candidate shall make more than one application in respect of this examination.

(*vi*) A candidate shall, except in very exceptional circumstances, appear personally before the District Officer or the Political Officer or Agent who signs the attestation form.

2. A candidate must be an unmarried man and either—

(*a*) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a British protected person of the tribal areas; or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a British protected person of the tribal areas, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that Service;

(*b*) a Ruler or a subject of a State in India or a British protected person of the tribal areas.

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship, and that the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry and upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.

3. A candidate must furnish a declaration from his father or guardian, in the form prescribed, that the latter is in a position, and will be prepared to discharge the financial obligations attaching to the candidate's training for appointment to the Royal Indian Navy. The parents or guardians of candidates selected for the Engineer Branch of the Royal Indian Navy will, in addition, be required to covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council that in the event of failure to comply with certain contingencies set forth in an agreement relating to the completion of the course of training in England and thereafter the acceptance of a commission, in the Royal Indian Navy and the period he is required to hold such a commission, he will pay the full cost which the Government of India shall have expended on the training of the candidate in England. Should it be found that the declaration in regard to discharge of financial obligations during the period of training is false in any respect, the candidate will be liable to immediate removal.

4. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, in the discretion of the Governor General in Council, be limited to such number as the Governor General in Council may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Federal Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for employment as commissioned officers in the Royal Indian Navy.

5. A candidate for this examination must have been born not earlier than the 2nd May, 1918 and not later than the 1st May, 1920.

6 A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a commissioned officer in the Royal Indian Navy. A candidate who, after examination by a Medical Board is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be accepted for admission to the Service.*

7. A candidate must satisfy the Federal Public Service Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment as a commissioned officer in the Royal Indian Navy.

8. The decision of the Federal Public Service Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate shall be final.

*Only successful candidates will be medically examined. Candidates are recommended to consult a Civil Surgeon as to their physical suitability before entering for the examination.

9. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Federal Public Service Commission.

10. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application will disqualify him for admission to the Royal Indian Navy.

11. Candidates must pay the following fees :—

(*i*) Rs. 7-8-0 with the application form,

(*ii*) if accepted for admission to the examination, Rs. 50 immediately after the receipt of the certificate of admission.

(Only Treasury Receipts for these amounts will be accepted by the Federal Public Service Commission.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained, nor will they be held in reserve for subsequent examination.

12. The examination will include the following subjects and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject is as follows :—

		Max. Marks.
1.	Interview and Record	500
2.	English Language	300
3.	General Knowledge	300
4.	One of the following :—	
	(*a*) Geography	300
	(*b*) French	300
	(*c*) German	300
	(*d*) English History from 1485	300
	(*e*) Indian History	300
5.	Lower Mathematics	300
6.	Physics	300
7.	Chemistry	300
	Optional.	
8.	Freehand Drawing or Geometrical Drawing	150

13. No candidate will be accepted as a Cadet who obtains less than 175 marks for Interview and Record and less than 1225 marks in all the subjects taken together (Interview included).

14. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Federal Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

15. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction, which may be of considerable amount, will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 410.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Department No. 720, dated the 31st October, 1936, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1936 (XXIV of 1936), the Central Government are pleased to direct that the sections of the said Act specified in the 2nd column of the schedule annexed hereto shall come into

operation in the Cantonments specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof: —

SCHEDULE.

	Cantonments. 1		Sections of the Act. 2
I	Nowshera	Barrackpore.	5, 6 (a), 39 and 59.
	Peshawar	Lucknow	
	Rawalpindi *cum* Chaklala	Bareilly.	
		Ahmednagar.	
	Abbottabad	Deolali.	
	Kasauli	Poona.	
	Lahore	Jubbulpore.	
	Kohat	Wellington.	
	Debra Dun	Nasirabad.	
	Meerut	Kirkee.	
	Ranikhet	Karachi.	
	Agra	..	
	Allahabad	..	
II	Jhelum	Jhansi.	5, 6 (a) and 39.
	Sialkot	Fyzabad.	
	Ferozepore	Shillong.	
	Jullundur	Benares.	
	Multan	Fatehgarh.	
	D. I. Khan	Kamptee.	
	Cawnpore	Belgaum.	
		Saugor.	
	Dinapore	Hyderabad (Sind).	
III	Cherat	Almora.	2 (b), 5, 9, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 36, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 59, 60, 61 and 69.
	Risalpur	Lansdowne.	
	Murree Hills	Chakrata.	
	Murree Gallis	Landour.	
	Ambala	Lebong.	
	Bakloh	Naini Tal.	
	Dalhousie	Delhi.	
	Dagshai	Jalapahar.	
	Jutogh	Ahmedabad.	
	Subathu	Manora.	
	Dharamsala	Drigh Road.	
	Bannu	Loralai.	
IV	Mardan	Shahjahanpur.	2 (b), 5, 9, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 36, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48 49, 51, 53, 60, 61 and 69.
	Campbellpore	..	
	Amritsar	St. Thomas Mt. *cum* Pallavaram.	
	Roorkee		
	Muttra	Pachmarhi	

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 412.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Defence Department, No. 201, dated the 20th March, 1937, and in exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased further to extend the term of office of the elected members of the Cantonment Boards of the Cantonments mentioned below up to the dates specified against each :—

Cantonments.	*Date of extension.*
Ferozepore	1-7-37
Multan	1-8-37
Rawalpindi	1-7-37
Sialkot	1-8-37

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 414.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Contonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to extend the term of office of the elected members of the Jullundur Cantonment Board up to the 1st September, 1937.

No. 415.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th June, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendments.

I. For sub-rule (3) of rule 15 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" (3) Every member of a University Corps shall be liable to undergo recruit training consisting of not less than 80 hours of actual drill or instruction during the first academic year from the date of his enrolment. A portion of such drill or instruction, may, at the discretion of the officer commanding the unit concerned, be performed in camp :

Provided that not less than 40 hours of such drill or instruction shall be completed before attendance at camp."

II. For clause (3) of rule 16 of the said Rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (3) Every member of University Crops shall be liable—

(*i*) to be embodied in camp for a period not exceeding 15 days in each academic year ;

(*ii*) to undergo not less than 56 hours of actual drill or instruction during each academic year, of which not more than 30 hours may, at the discretion of the officer commanding the unit concerned, be peformed in camp."

RESOLUTION.

No. 418.—The Governor General in Council hereby makes the following rules for the regulation of admission to the Indian Military Academy by examination in India which will be held in October, 1937 :—

RULES.

1. (*i*) A candidate who desires to appear at the examination shall apply to be admitted to the examination before such date and in such form as the Federal Public Service Commission may prescribe. The application shall be made through the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his parents reside at the time of the application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at an educational institution only for a like period.

(*ii*) In the case of Calcutta applications shall be submitted through the Commissioner of Police.

(*iii*) Cadets of the Prince of Walee's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, shall submit their applications through the Principal of the College.

(*iv*) A candidate resident in an Indian State shall submit his application through the Durbar, who will forward it to the Political Officer or Agent.

(*v*) No candidate shall make more than one application in respect of this examination.

(*vi*) A candidate shall, except in very exceptional circumstances, appear personally before the District Officer or the Political Officer or Agent who signs the attestation form.

2. A candidate must be an unmarried man and either—

(*a*) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or a British protected person of the tribal areas; or (if dead) was at the time of his death either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a British protected person of the tribal areas, or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that Service;

(*b*) a Ruler or a subject of a State in India or a British protected person of the tribal areas.

Provided that in the case of a British subject the requirements of this rule may be waived by the Secretary of State in Council if he is satisfied that their observance would occasioned exceptional hardship, and that the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry and upbringing with His Majesty's dominions as to justify special treatment.

3. The guarantors of a candidate selected for admission to the Indian Military Academy will be required to covenant with the Secretary of State in Council that the parent or guardian of the cadet will discharge from his own personal resources all the financial obligations attaching to the training of his son or ward at the Academy, and that in the event of failure to comply with certain contingencies set forth in an Indenture relating to the completion of the course at the Indian Military Academy, and thereafter, the acceptance of a commission in the Indian Land Forces, and the period he is required to hold such a commission, he will pay the full cost which the Government of India shall have expended on the education of the cadet at the Academy. Should it be found that the declaration in regard to discharge of financial obligations at the Indian Military Academy is false in any respect, the cadet will be liable to immediate removal from the Academy.

4. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may, in the discretion of the Governor General in Council, be limited to such number as the Governor General in Council may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Federal Public Service Commission shall select from among the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and shall have regard in so doing to the suitability of the applicants for employment as commissioned officers in the Indian Army.

5. A candidate for this examination must have been born not earlier than the 2nd November, 1917, and not later than the 1st November, 1919.

A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a commissioned officer in the Indian Army. A candidate who, after examination by a Medical Board is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be accepted for admission to the Academy.*

7. A candidate must satisfy the Federal Public Service Commission that he is suitable in all respects for employment as a commissioned officer in the Indian Army.

8. The decision of the Federal Public Service Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate shall be final.

9. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Federal Public Service Commission.

10. Any attempt on the part of candidate to enlist support for his application will disqualify him for admission to the Indian Military Academy.

11. (*a*) A candidate who competed in the examination held in March/April 1937, and failed to obtain a qualify mark, will not be allowed to compete at the examination to be held in October, 1937, unless he is ineligible by age to compete at any later examination.

(*b*) No candidate who fails to obtain a qualifying mark at this examination will be allowed to compete at the next examination unless that examination is the last at which he would be qualified by age to compete.

12. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

(*i*) Rs. 7-8-0 with the application form,

(*ii*) if accepted for admission to the examination, Rs. 50 immediately after the receipt of the certificate of admission.

*Only successful candidates will be medically examined. Candidates are recommended to consult a Civil Surgeon as to their physical suitability before entering for the examination.

(Only Treasury Receipts for these amounts will be accepted by the Federal Public Service Commission.)

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained, nor will they be held in reserve for a subsequent examination.

13. (*i*) The examination will include the following subjects and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject is as follows :—

Part I.—Obligatory—

		Max. Marks.
1.	Interview and Record	500
2.	English Language	300
3.	General Knowledge	300
4.	Elementary Mathematics	150
5.	Geography	150

Part II.—Two of these subjects, and not more must be taken.

		Max. Marks.
(*a*)	French or German	300
(*b*)	Lower Mathematics	300
(*c*)	Higher Mathematics	300
(*d*)	English History from 1485	300
(*e*)	Indian History	300
(*f*)	Physics	300
(*g*)	Chemistry	300

Part III.—Subsidiary subjects of which one and [except as provided in clause (*ii*) below] not more than one, must be taken :—

		Max. Marks.
(*a*)	Outlines of English History from 1485	150
(b)	Elementary Science	150
(c)	Freehand or Geometrical Drawing	150

(*ii*) A candidate who offers English History in Part II must not offer English History in Part III. A candidate who offers Lower or Higher Mathematics in Part II must offer in place of Elementary Mathematics in Part I a second subsidiary subject in Part III. A candidate who takes Elementary Science in Part III must not offer Physics or Chemistry in Part II.

NOTE.—All candidates on joining the Indian Military Academy may volunteer to be considered for the technical arms, and will be given a test examination in Mathematics. Those who show a satisfactory standard of knowledge will be formed into a Preparatory Woolwich Wing during the 1st and 2nd terms.

At the end of the 2nd term the Commandant will select the cadets to form a Woolwich Wing.

14. No candidate will be admitted to the Indian Military Academy who obtains less than 175 marks for Interview and Record and less than 1,075 marks in all the subjects in Parts I, II and III taken together (interview included).

15. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Federal Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

16. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction, which may be of considerable amount, will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

ORDERED, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

NOTICE

No. 419.—A competitive examination will be held in Delhi on Monday, the 18th October, 1937, and subsequent days, for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in the term beginning on the 28th January, 1938, and also for entry to the Royal Indian Navy. The examination will be conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission.

2. The examination will be a combined one for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Indian Military Academy and the Royal Indian Navy. A candidate may apply to be admitted to the examination for both or either. If he wishes to be admitted as a candidate for both, he should state this on his application form. Separate applications are not required. He will be required to pay the application and examination fees once only. If he proves successful as a candidate for both he will ordinarily be assigned to the one for which he expressed a preference in his application; but the Government of India reserve power to assign him to either.

3. At this examination 15 vacancies will be offered for entry to the Indian Military Academy. The Governor General in Council, however, reserves to himself the right to fill the last three vacancies by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the first twelve vacancies. One vacancy will be offered for admission to the Engineer Branch of the Royal Indian Navy.

4. The examination will be the same for all arms of the Indian Army, *i. e.*, Cavalry, Artillery, Signals, Engineers and Infantry. All candidates on joining the Indian Military Academy may volunteer to be considered for the technical arms, and will be given a test examination in Mathamatics. Those who shew a satisfactory standard of knowledge will be formed into a Preparatory Woolwich Wing during the 1st and 2nd terms.

At the end of the 2nd term the Commandant will select the cadets to form a Woolwich Wing.

5. Candidates for the Indian Military Academy examination must have been born not earlier than the 2nd November, 1917, and not later than the 1st November, 1919, and must be unmarried and domiciled in India. Candidates for the Royal Indian Navy examination must have been born not earlier than the 2nd May, 1918, and not later than the 1st May, 1920, and must be unmarried and domiciled in India. These age limits can in no case be relaxed. A candidate who desires to appear at the examination is required to submit to the Federal Public Service Commission his application in the prescribed form with the necessary documents in accordance with the instructions given on that form. Applications must reach the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, or the Political Officer or Agent or the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, on or before the 7th July, 1937. Copies of the Rules and the Application Form, etc., may be obtained from the Provincial Government, Administration or Durbar concerned.

THE FACT THAT AN APPLICATION FORM HAS BEEN SUPPLIED, ON WHATEVER DATE, WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AS AN EXCUSE FOR THE LATE SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION. CANDIDATES WHO DELAY THEIR REQUESTS FOR FORMS UNTIL A LATE DATE WILL DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK.

6. Applications should be sent by registered post. If a candidate fails to register his application, he does so at his own risk. If a candidate desires an acknowledgment, he should also send his application " registered, acknowledgment due ".

NOTE.—If any candidate has appeared at the examination held in March/April, 1937, for entry to the Indian Military Academy, and, in the event of his not being successful thereat, wishes to appear at the examination to be held in October, 1937, he must submit his application by the prescribed date without waiting for the results of the former examination. Should he have been successful, his candidature for the October examination will be cancelled.

C. MACI. G. OGILVIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1937.

No. 13-A. (2)/37.—In pursuance of rule 39 of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, it is hereby notified that the Central Government has been pleased to remove from the List of Approved Accountants, with effect from the 22nd April, 1937, the name of Mr. Frederick Graham Roberts, A.C.A., of Messrs. Graham Roberts and Company, Calcutta, who has ceased to practise as a Registered Accountant in India.

H. DOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1937.

No. 12-A. (1)/37.—Mr. Vishnu Vithal Sohoni of Messrs. V. V. Sohoni and Company, Karachi, having been found guilty of misconduct in his professional capacity as auditor

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of the accounts of Swastika Pictures, Limited, Karachi, the Central Government is pleased to declare him not to be a fit and proper person to remain enrolled at present on the Register of Accountants, and, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause *(d)* of sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, to remove his name, temporarily for a period of one year, from the said Register.

H. DOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1937.

No. D./4022-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 21st May, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes—	
		(a) Legal Tender in India	14,48,51,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	67,000
Deposits—		Rupee Coin	6,72,000
(a) Government*	9,31,29,000	Subsidiary Coin	2,97,000
(b) Banks	26,82,79,000	Bills discounted—	
(c) Others	54,19,000	(a) Internal	2,68,000
Bills payable	12,86,000	(b) External	—
Other Liabilities	31,54,000	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
		Balances held abroad†	24,47,82,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
		Investments	7,51,65,000
		Other Assets	49,75,000
Rupees	47,12,67,000	Rupees	47,12,67,000

*Includes £ 138,500 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Twentysixth day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 21st day of May, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	14,49,18,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation—			(a) Held in India	41,54,58,000	
(a) Legal Tender in India ..	1,90,32,40,000		(b) Held outside India ..	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	1,96,33,000		Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A		1,24,72,26,00
Total Notes issued		2,06,77,91,000	B. Rupee Coin		54,68,41,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,24,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		—
Total Liabilities		2,06,77,91,000	Total Assets		2,06,77,91,00

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 60·817 per cent.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Dated the Twentysixth day of May, 1937. Deputy Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 5th June, 1937.

No. 20—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 25-Income-tax, dated the 1st July, 1926, namely :—

After entry 8-B in the said Schedule, the following entry shall be inserted namely :—

" 8-C., Faridkot ".

No. 21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to make the following modifications in respect of income-tax in favour of income on which tax has been charged both in British India and Aden, namely :—

(1) In this notification :—

(*a*) The expression " Aden Income-tax " means income-tax and super-tax charged for any year in accordance wtih the provisions of the Aden Income tax Ordinance, 1937.

(*b*) The expression " Aden rate of tax " means the amount of Aden income-tax divided by the amount of the income on which it was charged.

(*c*) The expression " Indian Income-tax " means income-tax and super-tax chargeable in accordance with the provisions of any law in force in British India.

(*d*) The expression " Indian rate of tax " means the rate determined by dividing the amount of income-tax paid in British India for the year in question by the amount of income on which tax was charged.

(*e*) The reference to the lower of the two rates shall, where the rates are equal, be construed as a reference to either of those two rates.

(2) If any person who has paid Indian Income-tax for any year on any part of his income proves to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he has paid for that year Aden Income-tax in respect of that part of his income he shall be entitled to the refund of Indian Income-tax calculated on that part of his income at a rate bearing to the Indian rate of tax or the Aden rate of tax whichever is the lower, the same proportion as the Indian rate of tax bears to the sum of the Indian rate of tax and the Aden rate of tax.

(3) Every application for refund of income-tax under this notification shall be made to the Income-tax Officer of the district in which the applicant is chargeable directly to income-tax or if he is not chargeable directly to income-tax, to the Income-tax Officer of the district in which the applicant ordinarily resides, or if he is not resident in British India—

(*i*) to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area in which he was last charged directly to income-tax when so resident, or

(*ii*) if he has never been so resident, to the Income-tax Officer of the district or area where the income-tax for the refund of which application is made was paid.

Such application may be presented by the applicant in person or by a duly authorised agent or may be sent by post, and shall be in the following form :—

Applications for relief from double income-tax under notification No. 21-Income-tax, dated the 5th June, 1937.

I, of do hereby state that I have paid Aden income-tax/income-tax and super-tax amounting to Rs. for the year ending 19 on an income* of Rs. and that Indian income-tax/income-tax and super-tax of Rs. has also been paid on the same income*/part of the same income amounting to Rs. , I now pray for relief at the rate of amounting to Rs. under notification No. 21-Income-tax, dated the 5th June. 1937, to which I am entitled. My income from all sources to which this

notification applies during the " previous year " ending on the 19 , amounted to Rs. only—see return of income attached/already submitted.

Signature.

I hereby declare that which is stated herein is correct.

Dated 19 .

Signature.

(4) No claim to any refund of Indian Income-tax under this notification shall be allowed unless it is made within one year from the last day of the year in which such tax or the Aden income-tax was recovered, whichever is later.

(5) Any person objecting to a refusal of an Income-tax Officer to allow a claim to a refund under this notification or to the amount of refund allowed, may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner.

(6) The appeal shall be presented within thirty days of receipt of the intimation of the refusal to grant a refund or of the amount of refund allowed.

The appeal shall be in the following form :—

Form of appeal against an order refusing to grant a refund under the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 21-Income-tax, dated the 5th June, 1937.

To

The Assistant Commissioner of

The day of 19

The Petition of of post-office disrtict sheweth as follows :—

Your petitioner applied to the Income-tax Officer for a refund under the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 21-Income-tax, dated the 5th June, 1937, of Rs. . The Income-tax Officer has by his order, dated the of which a copy is attached

refused to grant a refund
granted a refund of only Rs.

Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the Income-tax Officer may be set aside and the refund applied for may be granted.

Signed.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Form of Verification.

I, the petitioner named above in the above petition do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

Signed.

*Where the income on which income-tax has been charged differs from that on which super-tax has been charged both amounts must be specified.

J. F. SHEEHY,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

PART B.

CANTONMENT—REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1937.

No. 440.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924) and in supersession of the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1925, is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely

to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules shall be called the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the " Act " means the Cantonments Act, 1924 ;

(b) " dependant " shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Provident Funds Act, 1925 ;

(c) " epositor " means a servant on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules "

(d) " menial servant " means daftari, peon, bheesti, mali, chowkidar, coolie or sweeper ;

(e) " salary " includes all fixed monthly allowances by way of pay or personal allowances, paid from cantonment funds, but does not include allowances granted to meet specific expenditure such as travelling, horse, conveyance or house rent allowances, whether daily, monthly or yearly ;

(f) " servant " means a person holding a substantive whole time appointment under a Board whether in receipt of a pension from public revenues or not, but does not include any servant who may be serving in a post which is pensionable from public revenues ;

(g) " sweeper " means any person who is actually employed in collecting or removing or disposing of filth or rubbish, in cleansing roads, drains or slaughter houses or in driving carts used for the removal of filth or rubbish ; and

(h) " temporary servant " means a servant appointed under rule 9.

PART I—GENERAL.

Cantonment Fund Servants.

3. Chapters I to XI of the Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96-B of the Government of India Act, and the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the rules contained in the said Chapters, shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, be deemed to apply to all servants. The powers of a local Government referred to in the said Fundamental Rules shall be exercised in respect of such servants by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the rules made thereunder, every Board shall determine what servants are required for the proper and efficient execution of its duties, and shall fix the salaries to be paid to such servants out of the Cantonment Fund.

5. The sanction of the Board shall be obtained to all proposals for altering the number, designations and grades of its servants and the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them. Such proposals shall ordinarily be taken into consideration at the time of framing the budget but may, at the instance of the Executive Officer, be taken into consideration at any time :

Provided that no proposal adversely affecting any servant who has been in the permanent service of the Board for more than five years and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem shall be considered except at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

6. (1) All first appointments to service (other than menial service) under a Board shall be on probation, and no person shall be confirmed in his first appointment until he has satisfied the authority which has appointed him by probationary service for such

period, not being less than six months, as that authority may determine, that he is fully qualified to hold such appointment.

(2) For the purposes of these rules a servant who has been confirmed in his appointment after a period of probationary service shall be deemed to have commenced his service from the date of his appointment on probation.

7. (1) The Executive Officer shall appoint all servants whose salary on appointment will not exceed twenty-five rupees per mensem ; all other servants shall be appointed by the Board.

(2) The Executive Officer shall—

(a) apportion and control and superintend the performance of the duties of,

(b) disburse the salaries of, and

(c) deal with applications for leave of absence from, and, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1), make officiating appointments in vacancies caused by the grant of leave to,

all servants :

Provided that the Medical Officer in charge of the Cantonment hospital shall perform the functions referred to in clauses (a) and (b) in respect of all servants employed in the Cantonment hospital.

(3) No person shall be appointed under this rule who has been dismissed from employment under the Central Government or any Provincial Government or any Board or local authority, or has been sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment or to transportation or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a criminal court for any offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code.

8. (1) The Board or the officer appointing a servant may discharge such servant—

(a) during his period of probation ;

(b) on his being declared by a medical officer approved by the Board to be medically unfit for further service ;

(c) on his attaining the age of 55 years or on the expiration of any further period for which he is retained in service after attaining that age ;

(d) in pursuance of a provision contained in a written contract between such servant and the Board ; or

(e) in pursuance of a reduction or revision of establishment,

and not otherwise.

(2) A servant in receipt of a monthly wage, who is discharged during a period of probation, shall, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary, be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, and a servant not having attained the age of fifty-five years who is discharged otherwise than during such period in pursuance of a reduction or revision of establishment shall, in the absence of a written contract to the contrary, be entitled to three months' notice before discharge or to three months wages in lieu thereof.

(3) There shall be paid to a servant not having attained the age of fifty-five years who is discharged in pursuance of clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-rule (1) a compensatory gratuity calculated at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of qualifying service subject to a maximum of 6 months' pay where his qualifying service has been less than fifteen years and of 12 months' pay where his qualifying service has been more than 15 years :

Provided that no gratuity shall be paid, if—

(a) the servant has been offered and has refused an alternative appointment on approximately equal pay under the same Board, which was in the opinion of the Board of a suitable nature ; or

(b) the servant's service has not, in the opinion of the Board, been efficient and faithful.

Explanation I.—For the purpose of this rule " qualifying service " means continuous service under the Board and, where there has been a break in service, the last period of continuous service :

Provided that the Board may, in its discretion, include in the computation of qualifying service the amount of any leave earned but not taken by the servant concerned.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this rule "pay" means substantive pay at the rate applicable to the servant concerned at the time of his discharge.

(4) The Board may, in its discretion, grant leave to any servant not having attained the age of fifty-five years who is discharged in pursuance of clause (*e*) of sub-rule (1) up to the full amount due subject to the maximum of leave admissible under the Fundamental Rules at any one time. Such leave shall commence from the commencement of the three months' notice referred to in sub-rule (2).

(5) If a servant in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do, and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Board, he shall be liable to forfeit such sum, not exceeding one month's wages out of the wages due to him, as the Board may, by general or special order, direct.

9. When in the opinion of the President of the Board the employment of temporary servants is necessary, the President shall appoint such temporary servants on such conditions as may be considered necessary :

Provided that—

(*a*) the President of the Board in the exercise of this power shall not act in contravention of an order of the Board prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and shall report in writing every appointment under this rule for the approval of the Board at the next meeting following the appointment ;

(*b*) all such appointments shall be reported by the President of the Board to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command for confirmation, the report being made after the approval of the Board has been obtained in accordance with clause (*a*), and being accompanied by a full explanation of the conditions which have given rise to the appointments ; and

(*c*) if the approval of the Board or the confirmation of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command is withheld in the case of any such appointment, the appointment shall be terminated forthwith.

10. The Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command may, if in his opinion the number of servants employed or proposed to be empolyed by a Board or the salary assigned by the Board to any such servant is excessive, require the Board to reduce the number of such servants or the amount of such salary, as the case may be, within such time as he may fix, and the Board shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 8 and of any lawful contract between the servant and the Board, comply with such requisition :

Provided that reasonable opportunity shall be given to the Board to show cause in writing why such reduction should not be made.

Suspension, removal, dismissal, etc., of Cantonment Fund Servants.

11. The Board, or the officer appointing a servant, may for reasons to be recorded in writing, censure, withhold increment or promotion from, fine, suspends reduce, remove or dismiss such servant :

Provided that, in the case of a servant who is in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding twenty-five rupees, the powers conferred by this rule shall be exercised only by the Board :

Provided further that—

(*i*) no fine shall be imposed upon any servant other than a menial servant and in no case shall a fine exceed one week's salary of the servant fined ;

(*ii*) no servant shall be removed or dismissed otherwise than on proof of dishonesty or of repeated neglect or disobedience of orders, or of continued inefficiencey or of insolvency or habitual indebtedness or of any other circumstance by reason of which the officer or Board concerned is of opinion that his retention in service would be detrimental to the efficient administration of the cantonment ; and

(*iii*) a list of all punishments inflicted under this rule by the Executive Officer shall be submitted montlhy to the Board.

12. (1) Before an order reducing, removing or dismissing a servant is passed, definite charges shall be framed against him in writing and explained to him; he shall be given adequate opportunity of meeting the evidence in support of the charges by cross-examining witnesses against him and producing witnesses in his defence and of making any representation that he may desire to make; and such representation, if any, shall be taken into consideration before the order is passed.

(2) The authority imposing any penalty under this rule shall maintain a record showing—

(*i*) the charges upon which the servant punished has been proceeded against;

(*ii*) the servant's representation, if any, and the evidence taken, if any; and

(*iii*) the finding and the grounds thereof.

(3) A copy of the finding and grounds thereof shall be delivered to the servant personally or by registered post. In the event of the servant appealing, the documents referred to in clauses (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*), together with his character roll or service book, if any, shall be forwarded with the memorandum of appeal.

13. Any servant who has been reduced, removed or dismissed by the Executive Officer shall be entitled to appeal to the Board within 30 days from the date of delivery of the document showing the grounds on which his reduction, removal or dismissal was ordered. If his appeal is rejected by the Board, there shall be delivered to him personally or by registered post a copy of the order passed by the Board and he shall be entitled, within 30 days from the date of delivery of the copy of the said order, to submit a further appeal to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command whose decision shall, subject to the provision made in rule 15, be final.

14. Any person who has been reduced, removed or dismissed by the Board shall, within 30 days from the date of delivery of the copy of the document showing the grounds of his reduction, removal or dismissal, be entitled to appeal to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command whose decision shall, subject to the provision made in rule 15, be final.

15. (1) The Central Government shall, on the application of the servant concerned, other than a menial servant appointed by the Executive Officer, if such application has been made within 30 days from the date of delivery to the servant of the decision of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, be competent to revise any order passed by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, in exercise of a power conferred by rule 13 or 14.

(2) The application to the Central Government shall be submitted through the Board and the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

Gratuity on retirement.

16. If a servant is not a Government official, and is not eligible to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund, the Board may grant him a gratuity, but no pension, on retirement. The amount of such gratuity shall not exceed the sum which would be payable if the service in respect of which it is paid had been service under the Central Government.

Service Books.

17. A service book shall be kept for every servant whose salary is Rs. 20 a month or over, and shall be maintained in the form prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations.

18. The service book shall be supplied to every such servant at his own cost on his first appointment. It shall be kept in the custody of the Executive Officer and may be given up to the servant if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

19. (1) Full details of the service, pay, leave, periods of suspension from employment or other interruptions in service and references to any records, specially to any good or bad services shall, as occasion arises, be entered in the service book by the Executive Officer.

(2) The Executive Officer shall see that all entries in the service book are duly made and attested. There shall be no erasure or over-writing, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

20. It shall be the duty of every servant to see that his service book is properly kept up, and that the entries on the first page are attested annually.

Service Rolls.

21. (1) A Service Roll shall be maintained for every servant for whom a service book is not maintained under rule 17, and who is not eligible to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund.

(2) Particulars similar to those required by rule 19 for service books shall be entered in the service rolls by the Executive Officer.

Termination of Service.

22. (1) No servant, other than a menial servant, shall be retained in the service of a Board after he attains the age of 55 years except with the sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

(2) In the case of a servant whose year, or year and month, of birth is known, but not the exact date, the 1st July, or 16th of the month, respectively, shall be deemed to be the date of birth for the purpose of determining the date on which he attains the age of 55 years, for the purpose of this rule.

Security to be furnished by certain servants.

23. (1) The Executive Officer shall require every servant who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of property or monies or securities for money, to furnish security for the due discharge of his office, of a value equivalent to the aggregate value of the maximum amount of monies or securities for money which the servant concerned is ordinarily likely to have in his hands at any one time.

(2) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of :—

(*a*) cash ;

(*b*) Government securities ;

(*c*) shares in the Imperial Bank of India ;

(*d*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a locale authority ; or

(*e*) a fidelity insurance policy approved by the Board and issued by an insurance company approved by the Central Government.

Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (*a*) " cash " shall be deemed to include a Savings Bank deposit if pledged to the President of the Board.

(3) The securities, shares, and debentures referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (2) shall be accepted at their market value at the time of deposit.

(4) The premia for the policy referred to in clause (*e*) of sub-rule (2) shall be paid by the Board and the amount thereof shall be deducted from the salary of the servant.

24. Every servant, to whom rule 23 applies, shall execute a bond in the appropriate form included in Schedule I. Such security bonds shall be kept in the same custody as the other valuables belonging to the Board.

25. The Executive Officer shall on or about the first day of January in each year submit to the Board a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

26. The Executive Officer shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Government Securities Manual with all monies and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the Board.

27. Any servant failing to furnish the security required by these rules for more than one month after he has been called on to do so shall be liable to forfeit his appointment.

28. Deposits given as security shall not be claimable till after the lapse of 6 months from the date on which the depositor leaves the service of the Board.

Casual Leave.

29. A servant shall not be entitled to casual leave as a matter of right and such leave shall only be ranted to any servant for adequate reasons at the discretion of the Executive Officersubject to the conditions laid down by the Government of the Province in which the Cantonment is situate for Government servants of similar status.

Travelling Allowance.

30. A Board may fix the rate of travelling allowance to be drawn by its servants; such rate shall not exceed the rate for the time being admissible to Government servants of the corresponding class employed under the Government of the Province in which the Cantonment is situate.

Pension.

31. Save in the case of a servant who is a Central Government or any Provincial Government official, service paid for from the Cantonment fund shall not qualify for pension.

Courses of Training.

32. The rules regarding travelling and daily allowances applicable to employees of the corresponding class of the Provincial Government within whose territorial jurisdiction a cantonment is situate shall be applicable to servants who are deputed by a Board to undergo a course of training.

PART II.—PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Establishment of Fund.

33. The Board shall establish and maintain a Provident Fund for the benefit of its servants.

Rate and realization of subscription.

34. (1) Every servant appointed or promoted on or after the date of the commencement of these rules to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6¼ per cent. or one anna in the rupee, on his salary, to the Provident Fund. Subscriptions shall be recovered by the Board by deduction from every salary bill presented, and shall be credited at once to the fund. In making such deductions fractions of a rupee of salary shall be omitted.

(2) A servant who is liable to subscribe to the Provident Fund by reason of his drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 20 per mensem, shall not cease to be a subscriber if his pay is reduced below Rs. 20 per mensem.

(3) A servant who is eligible to subscribe to the Provident Fund may be permitted, on confirmation, to subscribe with retrospective effect from the date of his appointment on probation. The arrears of his subscription in respect to his probationary service shall be recovered in monthly intalments not exceeding double the number of months for which such subscriptions are due. The arrears of contribution due from the Board in respect of the servant's probationary service shall be credited simultaneously with the arrears of subscription.

35. All servants employed under the Cantonments Act, 1910, who were subscribers to a Provident Fund maintained during such service and who are continued in the employment of the Board under the Cantonments Act, 1924, shall be continued as subscribers to the Provident Fund established under these rules and the amount at the credit of every such servant shall be brought forward in the accounts maintained under these rules.

36. The Provident Fund account of any servant employed by a local authority other than a Board, whose services are transferred to a Board, may be transferred to the Provident Fund of the Board and, after such transfer, these rules shall be applicable to such account:

Provided that only approved service under the Board shall be taken into consideration in calculating any bonus payable under rule 39.

Insurance Policies.

37. (1) A depositor may substitute for the whole or part of his subscriptions to the Provident Fund the premia for a policy of insurance effected on his own life, if he satisfies the Board as to the due payment of the premia:

Provided that, if the depositor fails to satisfy the Board of the due payment of the premia, or the policy falls due, lapses or becomes in any way encumbered, the depositor shall—

(*a*) commence or resume payment of the amount of subscription for which the policy was substituted; and

(b) repay to the Provident Fund the total amount of subscriptions for which premia have been substituted, in default of which the Board may deduct that amount from the salary of the depositor by instalments not exceeding one-third of his salary and credit it to his account in the Fund.

(2) The depositor shall, and the Board shall not, be responsible for payment of such premia.

Nominations.

38. (1) The Executive Officer shall require every depositor at the time of making his first deposit to make a nomination conferring the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Provident Fund in the event of his death before ceasing to be a servant of a Board.

(2) A depositor who, at the time of making his first deposit, has one or more dependants shall send to the Executive Officer a nomination in Form A set forth in Schedule II in favour of that dependant, or of one or more of his dependants, as the case may be.

(3) A depositor who has no dependant shall similarly nominate a person or persons in Form B set forth in Schedule II :

Provided that a nomination made under this sub-rule shall be deemed to have been duly made in accordance with the rules of the Provident Fund only for so long as the subscriber has no dependant.

(4) If a depositor at any time acquires a dependant, he shall send to the Executive Office a nomination as provided in sub-rule (2) and, if he has under sub-rule (3) nominated any person other than a dependant, he shall formally cancel the previous nomination.

(5) A depositor may in his nomination distribute the amount that may stand to his credit in the Provident Fund amongst his nominees at his own discretion.

(6) A nomination may be cancelled by a depositor and replaced by any nomination which is permitted to be made under this rule.

(7) Nominations shall, whenever possible, be in the handwriting of the depositor and signed by him, and shall be attested by two witnesses.

(8) Current nominations shall be carefully recorded by a responsible officer of the Board.

Contribution by the Board to deposit account of each servant.

39. (1) The Board shall make a contribution to the deposit account of each depositor at the rate of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. or one-half anna in the rupee on the salary of the depositor. Such contribution shall be credited to the Provident Fund, month by month, in favour of such servant, together with any deduction made from his salary under rule 34. The contribution shall be charged in the cantonment accounts to Head H—Contributions for General Purposes.

(2) (a) In addition to the contribution made under sub-rule (1), the Board may, if it deems fit, make further contributions, hereinafter called bonuses, to be credited to the Provident Fund in favour of any servant as follows :—

After 10 years approved service, 2 months' pay.

After 15 years approved service, 3 months' pay.

After 20 years approved service, 3 months' pay.

After 25 years approved service, 4 months' pay.

After 30 years approved service, 4 months' pay.

Such bonuses may be cumulative, that is, a servant who has received a bonus after serving 10 years may, after serving 5 years more, receive a second bonus, and so on. Approved service shall be reckoned as from the date of commencement of service, irrespective of the date of servant becomes a subscriber to the Provident Fund, but no application for a bonus shall be considered unless it is preferred within six months from the date at which the depositor becomes eligible for a bonus.

(b) Approved service may, where the Board deems fit, include previous service under another Board or other Boards if such other Board or Boards pays or pay a share

of the bonus proportionate to the length of such previous service. The Board shall not credit the bonus to the Provident Fund until it has received the proportionate share or shares.

(c) Approved service may, where the Board deems fit, also include previous service under the same Board.

(3) For the purpose of sub-rule (2), " pay " means the pay of the depositor on the date on which he becomes eligible for a bonus.

(4) In special circumstances and with the previous sanction of the Central Government in each case the Board may grant to any servant a bonus of such amount as the Central Government may approve, although no bonus, or a bonus of smaller amount, may be admissible under sub rule (2). A bonus may be granted under this sub-rule in respect of service rendered wholly or in part before its commencement.

(5) No contribution shall be made by the Board on the subscription paid by the depositor for any period during which he has been suspended as a penalty for misconduct.

Investment.

40. (1) All subscriptions and contributions under these rules shall be credited into the Provident Fund and paid into the Imperial Bank of India (Savings Bank) or into the Post Office Savings Bank, as the case may be, between the 1st and 4th of the month on which they become due. Such other sums as may subsequently become due in any month shall be credited to the Provident Fund and so paid into the Imperial Bank or the Post Office Savings Bank as to ensure that interest may accrue as quickly as possible.

(2) Such deposits may be invested in Government Securities in accordance with rule 46 of the " Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank " and may also be invested in Government of India loans.

(3) The entire amount of the interest realised on the investment of the Provident Fund shall be distributed proportionately for credit to the accounts of all the subscribers to the Provident Fund.

Accumulations when payable.

41. The amount of the subscriptions and contributions with the interest earned thereby at the credit of a depositor shall become payable by the Executive Officer from the Provident Fund :—

(a) on the death of the depositor, subject to the proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 38, to the person or persons nominated by him in accordance with that rule, in the proportion specified in the nomination ; or

(b) when the depositor ceases to be a servant of the Board, to the depositor, and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 :

Provided that, if the depositor ceases to be a servant of the Board by reason of his transfer to the employment of another Board, the amount of the subscriptions and contributions and the interest earned thereby at his credit shall become payable, at his option, either to the depositor himself or by money order to the credit of his account in the Provident Fund of the Board to whose employment he has been transferred :

Provided further that the whole or any part of the amount of the contributions made by the Board to the account of the depositor, together with the interest earned thereby may be deducted from the amount payable under this rule and be paid to the Board, if—

(a) the depositor has been dismissed from the service of the Board for misconduct or has resigned the service of the Board within five years of his appointment thereto otherwise than on medical grounds established to the satisfaction of the Board ; or

(b) the amount to be deducted is due under a liability incurred by the depositor to the Board.

Advance for special purposes.

42. (1) No withdrawal of the amount at the credit of a depositor in the Provident Fund shall be allowed except as provided in rule 41 :

Provided that, when the pecuniary circumstances of a subscriber are such that in the opinion of the Board the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a temporary advance.

not ordinarily exceeding three months' pay and in no case exceeding the amount of the depositor's own subscriptions to the fund with interest thereon, may be allowed from the sum at his credit.

(2) The following are instances of the objects for which such advances may legitimately be allowed :—

(a) to pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of a subscriber or of a member of his family ;

(b) to pay for the passage of any member of a subscriber's family, coming from beyond the sea to join him or requiring to make a journey beyond the sea ;

(c) to pay expenses in connection with marriages, funerals, or ceremonies which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform, and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred ;

(d) to build a house for occupation by the subscriber himself at the place where he is actually serving or at which he is permitted to reside while in active service.

(3) Advances shall not be confined rigidly to the objects set forth in sub-rule (2) but shall be made with due regard to the requirement contained in the proviso to sub-rule (1) as illustrated by the examples set forth in sub-rule (2).

43. (1) The order sanctioning the advance shall state the specific purpose for which the advance is granted. Where this purpose is of a confidential nature, it may be communicated to the audit officer personally and confidentially.

(2) When an advance has been granted to a subscriber, subsequent advances shall not, except for strong reasons to be recorded in writing by the Board, be granted to him until at least twelve months have elapsed since the complete repayment of the last advance taken.

44. (1) Advances shall be recovered at the discretion of the Board in not less than twelve instalments or more than twenty-four. A subscriber may, however, at his option make repayment in less than twelve instalments or may repay two or more instalments at the same time.

(2) In determining the advance to be sanctioned, due regard shall be paid to the amount of subscriptions lying to the credit of the applicant. The amount of the advance shall be a sum expressed in whole rupees and ordinarily, the monthly instalments shall also be in whole rupees, the advance applied for being raised or reduced, if necessary, to enable instalments to be thus fixed.

(3) Recoveries shall be made monthly, commencing from the first payment of a full month's salary after the advance is granted, but no recovery shall be made from a subscriber while he is on leave of any kind other than casual leave.

(4) When two or more advances are made under sub-rule (2) of rule 43, each advance shall be treated separately, and a monthly deduction of not less than one twenty-fourth of each advance shall be made until that advance is cleared.

(5) The instalments shall be paid by compulsory deductions from salary, and shall be in addition to the usual subscription.

45. When an advance is repaid, as regards principal, in not more than twelve instalments, a 13th instalment, representing interest, and equivalent to 4 per cent. of the amount of the advance, shall be paid in the month following that in which the last instalment is paid. Similarly, an additional instalment equivalent to 8 per cent. of the total amount of the advance shall be paid when the advance is repaid in more than twelve instalments. In calculating such additional instalments a fraction of a rupee if it exceeds eight annas, shall be taken at the next higher whole rupee, and if it does not exceed eight annas shall be ignored.

46. The sum at the credit of a depositor shall not be liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a Criminal Court, except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of the whole of the offender's property is prescribed by law.

47. A copy of the account of each depositor shall be furnished to him as soon as possible after the close of the financial year to which the account relates, or at the time of payment in the case of accounts closed in accordance with rule 41.

Prohibition of voluntary deposits.

48. No deposits from servants other than those authorised by these rules shall be credited to the Provident Fund.

Subscription during leave.

49. Servants shall not be permitted to subscribe to the Provident Fund whil absent on leave other than leave on full average salary. They may at their option subscribe while absent on leave on full average salary.

50. A servant who desires to subscribe during such leave shall notify his intention in advance in order to allow of the deductions from his leave allowances being noted in his leave and pay certificate; and a servant who has notified such intention shall not be permitted to discontinue subscribing during leave:

Provided that, if he fails to notify his intention in advance, he may be allowed to pay his subscription during leave in cash.

Dead Accounts.

51. On a depositor leaving the service his account shall be closed, and unless the amount at his credit be withdrawn, in the case of balances not exceeding Rs. 10 within one year, and in the case of balances exceeding Rs. 10 within three years, it shall be written off as a dead account, and not repaid save under the orders of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

52. The Board may withdraw from the Post Office Savings Bank all monies lying in deposit on or after the date of the commencement of these rules on account of the Provident Fund, and deposit them in the Imperial Bank of India (Saving Bank).

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Rule 24.*)

SECURITY BONDS FOR CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

Form of Security Bond where cash is taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Board of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Board which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District and Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealing with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him.

And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Board delivered to and deposited with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Board and Cantonment Fund against all loss injury or damage which the said Board or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible.

And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Board and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid.

Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Board and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other offices aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the

said Board or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. so deposited as aforesaid shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Board and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid. And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Board or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered

by the above named

in the presence of

B

Form of Security Bond where Cash is taken by instalments as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Board of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Board for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Board agreed to deliver to and deposit with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash by monthly deductions of Rs. to be made from the salary of the said by the head of his office until the full sum of Rs. shall be so delivered and deposited as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the said Board and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Board or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Board and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Board and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or

suffered by the said Board or Fund by reason of any neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force. Provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall for the time being be deposited shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Board and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid.

And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Board or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that this liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above named
in the presence of

C

Form of Security Bond where Government Securities are taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Board of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Board for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Board delivered to and deposited with and endorsed over to the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment Government Securities to the extent of Rs. as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office, and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Board and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Board or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Board and Fund against all such loss injury damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforeraid always duly performed and ful filled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Board and Fund from all and every loss injury or damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained or suffered by the said

Board or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. so delivered and endorsed as aforesaid or such other Government Security or Securities to the same amount as the said Executive Officer may consent from time to time to accept and receive in lieu or exchange for the same and the interest thereof shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to sell and dispose of the said Government Securities or a sufficient portion thereof with the interest thereon and to supply the proceeds thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Board and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid but that nevertheless the interest accruing on the said Government Securities may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Executive Officer shall think fit to the said

And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. or any notes that may have been substituted therefor and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Board or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above named
in the presence of

D

Form of Security Bond where the Postal Savings Bank Deposits are taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and finally bound unto the Cantonment Board of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Board for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District and Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Board delivered to and deposited with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book of him the said showing a sum of Rs. at credit of the said in the Postal Savings Bank at as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other duties which may be required of him and for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the Board and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Board or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of the said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Board and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid. Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other

office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Board and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Board or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force Provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and all money for the time being standing to the credit of the said in the Post Office Savings Bank at and the interest on all such monies shall be and remain with and at the disposal of the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to withdraw from the said Postal Savings Bank the monies deposited therein and for the time being at the credit of the said and the interest thereon or so much thereof respectively as shall be required and to apply the same in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Board and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid but that nevertheless the interest accruing on the said monies may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Executive Officer shall think fit to the said And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and the monies for the time being at credit of the said in the said Postal Savings Bank and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Board or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above named
in the presence of

E

Form of Security Bond where a fidelity insurance policy is taken as Security.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Board of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Board for which payment I bind myself and my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control (such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority) and also to prepare and submit such returns and accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him. And Whereas to secure the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his office and of any other office which he may hold under the aforesaid Board, and to indemnify themselves against any loss injury or damage which the said Board may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of his misconduct neglect or oversight or otherwise through him or any person acting under or for him the said Board have entered into a Fidelity Insurance Policy for a sum of Rs. with the Company of for a period of and the said has authorised the said Board to realise by monthly deductions from the salary that he may be drawing from time to time such sums as may be necessary to defray the cost of the premia to be paid on account of the aforesaid policy or on account of any other Policy of Insurance which the said Board may hereafter take

out for the purpose of indemnifying themselves as aforesaid during the period of service with them of the said

Now the condition of the above written bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Board and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other offices aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Board or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsibile or if the said Board have realised from the aforesaid Insurance Company or any other Insurance Company the amount of the Policy which the said Board may have taken out with such Insurance Company to indemnify themselves as aforesaid then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force. And it is hereby agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said this bond shall remain with the said Board for calendar months as security against any loss or injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Board or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and which is not covered by any Policy of Insurance as aforesaid and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered

by the above named

in the presence of

SCHEDULE II.

(*See Rule 38.*)

FORM A.

Form of nomination when depositor has a dependant or dependants.

I hereby direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund of the Cantonment Board at the time of my death shall be distributed among my dependants mentioned below in the manner shown against their names :—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees.	Relationship, if any, with the depositor.	Age of the nominee.	Amount or share of accumulations.
1	2	3	4

Date

Signature of depositor.

Two witnesses to signature.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

FORM B.

Form of nomination where depositor has no dependant.

I hereby declare that I have no dependant and direct that the amount at my credit in the Provident Fund of the Cantonment Board at the time of my death shall, in the event of my having no dependant, be distributed among the persons mentioned below in the manner shown against their names :—

Name and address of the nominee or nominees	Relationship, if any, with the depositor.	Age of the nominee.	Amount or share of accumulations.
1	2	3	4

Date

Signature of depositor.

Two witnesses to signature.

NOTE.—Column 4 shall be filled in so as to cover the whole amount at credit.

C. MACI. G. OGILVIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

623 CS—921—11-6-37—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937.

PART II.

Republications from the " Gazette of India".

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CENTRAL EXCISES.

Simla, the 5th June, 1937.

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934 (XVI of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to prohibit absolutely, with effect from the 8th June, 1937, the bringing of matches into British India from the territory of the Majmu Taluka of Bagasra in the Western India States Agency.

A. H. LLOYD,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th June, 1937.

No. F. 60/10/37.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Henry Craik, Bart., K C.S.I., I.C.S., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, as continued in force by sub-section (1) of section 317 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to appoint the Honourable Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a temporary Member of the said Council.

The Honourable Mr. R. M. Maxwell has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

R. F. MUDIE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL (PERSONAL).

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1937.

No. 6-G. G.—In pursuance of section 305 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., to officiate as Secretary to the Governor-General (Public), in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed temporary Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

J. G. LAITHWAITE,

Secretary to the Governer-General (Personal).

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1937.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL (PUBLIC).

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th June, 1937.

No. F.-8/2/37-Judicial (G.).—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 222 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Tek Chand, one of the Judges of the High Court at Lahore, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Douglas Young, Kt., from the 2nd to the 15th July, 1937, or until further orders.

R. M. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Governor-General (Public).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1937.

No. F.-9 (4)-R. I/36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section 2 of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

1. For Rule 50 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"50. No deputation of a Government servant out of India shall be sanctioned without the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council."

2. In sub-rule (1) of Rule 51 of the said Rules, for the words "deputed for duty out of India", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"temporarily deputed for duty out of India either in connection with the post held by him in India or in connection with any special duty on which he may temporarily be placed."

3. In proviso (*b*) to Rule 51 of the said Rules for the words "The Governor-General in Council may in any case allow a Government servant having his domicile in India to draw", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"A Government servant having his domicile in India may in any case be allowed by the Governor-General in Council to draw".

4. After Rule 51 of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"51-A. When a Government servant is with proper sanction deputed for duty out of India to hold a regularly constituted permanent or *quasi*-permanent post, other than a post borne on the cadre of the service to which he belongs, his pay shall be regulated by the orders of the Governor-General in Council."

E. T. COATES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th June, 1937.

No. D./4167-F.—*Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on the 28th May, 1937.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes—	
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	(*a*) Legal Tender in India	16,92,27,000
Deposits—		(*b*) Legal Tender in Burma only	46,000
(*a*) Government*	11,25,70,000	Rupee Coin	6,32,000
(*b*) Banks	26,69,95,000	Subsidiary Coin	2,96,000
(*c*) Others	58,01,000	Bills discounted—	
Bills payable	10,40,000	(*a*) Internal	2,88,000
Other Liabilities	41,22,000	(*b*) External	—
		(*c*) Government of India Treasury Bills	..
		Balances held abroad†	24,45,43,000
		Loans and Advances to the Government	..
		Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
		Investments	7,00,93,000
		Other Assets	52,13,000
Rupees	49,05,28,000	Rupees	49,05,28,000

*Includes £ 135,400 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted @ 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

†Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

Deputy Governor.

Dated the Second day of June, 1937.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 28th day of May, 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	16,92,73,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
			(a) Held in India ..	41,54,58,000	
Notes in circulation— (a) Legal Tender in India ..	1,88,22,64,000		(b) Held outside India ..	2,86,98,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	2,05,34,000		Sterling Securities ..	80,30,70,000	
			Total of A ..		1,24,72,26,000
Total Notes issued ...		2,07,20,71,000	B. Rupee Coin ..		55,11,21,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		27,37,24,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		..
Total Liabilities ..		2,07,20,71,000	Total Assets ..		2,07,20,71,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 60·192 per cent.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
Deputy Governor.

Dated the Second day of June, 1937.

A. J. RAISMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th June, 1937.

No. M.-1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in Appendix I to the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1051, dated the 1st October, 1935, namely :—

In the third column of the said Appendix, under the head "(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY)" and the sub-head "Stone Mines" for the words "Municipality of Bandra" against entry No. 18 and for the words "Mugaseth and Sons" against entries Nos. 29 and 30, the words "Government of Bombay" shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

657 CS—923—18-6-37—SGPP Lahore.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

(TREATIES I. E. R.)

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1937.

No. 303 (25)-Tr. (I. E. R.).—In pursuance of section 13 of the Indian Rubber Control Act, 1934 (XXVIII of 1934), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from British India, excluding Burma, for the third and fourth quarters of 1937 shall be 2312½ tons for each quarter, and that the permissible maximum net exports of dry rubber from Burma for the same periods shall be 2,025 tons for each quarter,

H. DOW,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY," NEW DELHI, THE 1ST APRIL, 1937.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

New Delhi, the 1st April, 1937.

No. 18-X.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

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the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) specified in the first column of the annexed Schedule, shall be amended as indicated in the corresponding entry in the second column.—

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. C. No. 262-Cus./25, dated the 11th July, 1925 ..	After the words " save from the United Kingdom " the words " and Burma " shall be inserted.
2. No. 19-Customs, dated the 11th April, 1934 ..	After the words " import into British India " the words " except from Burma " shall be inserted.
3. No. 37-Customs, dated the 26th May, 1934 ..	After the words " from any place outside India ", the words " other than Burma " shall be inserted.
4. No. 28-Customs, dated the 20th May, 1933, and No. 36 Customs dated the 26th May, 1934.	After the words " to any place outside India ", the words " other than Burma " shall be inserted.
5. No. 29-Customs, dated the 20th May, 1933, and No. 38-Customs, dated the 26th May, 1934.	After the words " prohibit the export ", the words " except to Burma " shall be inserted.
6. No. 62-Customs, dated the 25th August, 1934 ..	After the words " the taking out of British India " in both places where they occur, the words " except to Burma " shall be inserted.

W. W. NIND,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA ", SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1937.

No. 26-A. (1)/37.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), is published, as required by the said sub-section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th June, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft amendments.

(1) In rule 30 where they occur for the second time, and in rule 56 and Forms B and F of the said Rules, for the words " Government of India ", the words " Central Government " shall be substituted ; and

(2) in the said Rules for the words " Governor General in Council " and local Government " wherever they occur, the words " Central Government " and " Provincial Government " shall be substituted, respectively.

R. DOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1937.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL (PUBLIC).

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1937.

No. F. 49/9/35-Public (G.).—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. F. 49/9/28-Public, dated the 2nd June, 1930, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India which has been approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and which has received His Royal Sign Manual, is published for general information :

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE SIXTH by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come ;

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisible that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in India as regulated by Royal Warrant of His late Majesty King George the Fifth, dated the 9th day of April, 1930, should be altered. We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in lieu of the table laid down in the said recited Warrant the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of persons hereinafter named, namely :—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
4. Commander-in-Chief in India.
5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.
6. Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar.
7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.
8. Chief Justice of India.
9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. President of the Council of State.
12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.
13. Judges of the Federal Court.
14. Chief Justices of High Courts.
15. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan ; Ministers of Governors ;* and Residents of the First Class. } Within their respective charges.
16. Chief Commissioner of Railways ;
    General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Commands ; and
    Officers of the rank of General.
17. Chief of the General Staff ; and
    Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
18. Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India ; and
    Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.*
19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar.*
20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan ;
    Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa ;* and
    Residents of the First Class.
21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.
22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
23. Chief Judges of Chief Courts ; and
    Puisne Judges of High Courts.
24. Lieutenant-Generals.
25. Auditor-General in India ;
    Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission ; and
    Chief Commissioner, Delhi, within his charge.
26. Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy ;
    Members of the Railway Board ;
    Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges ;
    Railway Financial Commissioner ;

* The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

Secretaries to the Governor-General ; and

Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

Judges of Chief Courts ; and

Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal ;

Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the Charge; and

Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi ;

Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay ;

Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs ;

Director of Intelligence ;

Financial Adviser, Military Finance ;

Financial Commissioners ;

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department ;

Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province ;

Judicial Commissioner of Sind ;

Major-Generals ;

Members of a Board of Revenue ;

Members of the Central Board of Revenue ;

Members of the Federal Public Service Commission ;

Political Resident on the North-West Frontier ;

Secretary to the Governor-Generel's Executive Council ;

Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal ; and

Surgeons-General.

30. The Advocate-General of India ; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. Agents of State Railways ;

Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

Controller of the Currency ;

Controller of Railway Accounts ;

Deputy Auditor-General ;

Assistant Judicial Commissioner ;
Chief Revenue Authority in Assam ;
Commissioners of Divisions ;
Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency ;
Residents of the Second Class ;
Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province ; and
Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa.
} Within their respective charges.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Department of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36 ; and

Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas within their respective charges.

33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and

Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Central Provinces and Berar.

35. Brigadiers;

Census Commissioner for India;

Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department;

Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department;

Director of Geological Survey;

Director of Ordnance Factories;

Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta;

Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute;

Inspectors-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa;

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India; and Surveyor General of India.

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners;

Chief Revenue Authority in Assam;

Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa;

Commissioners of Divisions;

Judicial Commissioners, Western India States Agency;

Residents of the Second Class;

Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and

Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa.

37. Inspectors-General of Police, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa;

Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal jurisdictions

Private Secretary to the Viceroy;

Secretaries to Local Governments; and

Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

38. Accountants-General and Directors of Audit;

Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments;

Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways;

Chief Auditors, State Railways, of the rank of Accountant-General;

Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways;

Chief Conservators of Forests;

Chief Engineers;

Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs;

Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways;

Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board;

Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways;

Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways ;

Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway ;

Colonels ;

Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta ;

Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India ;

Directors of Agriculture ;

Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research ;

Director of Civil Aviation ;

Director-General of Archæology ;

Director-General of Observatories ;

Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments ;

Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments ;

Directors of Health and Prison Services , Sind and Orissa ;

Director, Military Lands and Cantonments ;

Directors, Railway Board ;

Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ;

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta ;

Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals ;

Inspectors-General of Prisons ;

Masters, Security Printing, India and Controller of Stamps ;

Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55 ;

Military Accountant-General ;

Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay ;

President, Court of Wards, United Provinces ;

Settlement Commissioners ;

Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ;

Solicitor to the Government of India ; and

Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal ;

Chief Surveyor with the Government of India ;

Command Controllers of Military Accounts (exce pt Western Command ;

Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions ;

Director, Botanical Survey ;

Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office ;

Directors of the Survey of India ;

Director, Zoolo gical Survey ;

Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs ;

Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments ; and

Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

41. Standing Counsel for Bengal.

42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

43. Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvement Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi;

Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta within their charges;

Chief Inspector of Mines;

Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay;

Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay;

Commissioner of Police, Madras;

Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam;

Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay;

Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs;

Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Political Agents; and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) — Within their respective charges.

44. Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay;

Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay;

Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges;

Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay;

Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue;

Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge; and

Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges.

45. Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal;

Commandant. Frontier Constabulary;

Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar;

Deputy Financial Advisers, Military Finance;

Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department;

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police;

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence;

Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department;

Director of Public Information, Government of India;

Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana;

Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions;

Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department;

Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research;

Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission;

Secretary to the Railway Board; and

Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class. — Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Crown and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi; — Within their respective charges.

Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways;

Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General;

Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta;

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli;

Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktsar;

Director of the Indian Institute of Science;

Postmasters General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay; and

Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian);

Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India;

Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I;

Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force;

Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories;

Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa;

Conservators of Forests;

Controller of Army Factory Accounts;

Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command;

Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers* of similar status of State Railways;

Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board;

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service;

Deputy Military Accountant-General;

Director, Medical Research;

District Controllers of Military Accounts;

Engineer-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India;

Lieutenant-Colonels;

Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56;

Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and

Superintending† and Deputy Chief Engineers.

48. Actuary to the Government of India;

Chief Inspector of Explosives;

Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;

Controller of Printing and Stationery; and

Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General;

Central Intelligence Officers;

Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;

Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay;

Controller of Patents and Designs;

Directors of Industries;

Directors of Land Records;

Directors of Veterinary Services;

Excise Commissioners;

Inspectors-General of Registration;

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*Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Cheif Engineers; Chief Electrical Engineers and Colliery Superintendent, E. I. Railway.

†Architectural Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras ;

Principal Research Institute, Cawnpore ; and

Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department ;

Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways ;

Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts ;

Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts ;

Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways ;

Deputy Directors, Railway Board ;

Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department ;

Directors of Telegraphs ;

Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs ;

Junior Controllers of Military Accounts ;

Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service ;

Opium Agent, Ghazipur ;

Supervisor of Raliway Labour ; and

Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents { Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors ; and

Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

55. Assistant Directors of Intelligence.

Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay ;

Collectors and Magistrates of Districts ;

Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue Calcutta ;

Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara ;

Deputy Commissioners of Districts ;

Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair ;

Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments ;

Directors of Publicity or Public Information under Provincial Governments ;

Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur) ;

Political Agents ;

Residents (other than those of the First and Second Class) ;

Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and to First Class Residents ;

Settlement Officers ; and

Superintendents of Police within their own charges.

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department ;

Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. *Dufferin.*

Chief Aerodrome Officer ;

Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

Chief Education Officer, Delhi Ajmer-Merwara and Central India ;

Chief Inspector of Aircraft ;

Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale) ;

Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department ;

Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence ;

Deputy Director-General of Archæology ;

Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces ;

Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa ;

Deputy Directors of Public Instruction ;

Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons ;

Deputy Master, Security Printing, India ;

Deputy Secretary, Railway Board ;

First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents ;

Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India ;

Principals of Major Government Colleges ;

Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun ;

Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind ;

Principal, Indian School of Mines ;

Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay ;

Registrars to the High Courts ;

Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provinical Legislative Assemblies ;

Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines ;

Superintendent of the Government Test House ;

Superintendents of the Survey of India ;

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office ;

Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department. } Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

57. Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Deputy Directors of Public Information, Government of India ;

Second Solicitor to the Government of India ;

Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun ; and

Under Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay ;

Directors of Survey, Bengal ;

Government Analyst, Madras.

Keeper of the Records of the Government of India ; and

Librarian, Imperial Library.

59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department ;

Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture ;

District Judges not being Sessions Judges ;

Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing ;

Education Officers, Grade II ;
Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service ;
Majors ; } Royal Air Force.

Master of High Court, Madras ;

Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing.

Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing ; and

Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax ;

Assistant Military Accountant-General ;

Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India ;

Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue ;

Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces ;

Controller of Naval Accounts ;

Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts ;

Deputy Controller of Stamps ;

Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay ;

Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras ;

Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras ;

General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources ;

Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India ;

Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records ;

Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing ;

Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. } Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale ;

Assistant Commissioner, Selection Grade, Northern India Salt Revenue ;

Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, on maximum of the ordinary time-scale ;

Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department ;

Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department ;

Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department ;

Assistant Directors of Public Health ;

Assistant Directors, Railway Board ;

Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance ;

Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department ;

Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board ;

Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses ;

Chemical Examiner, United Provinces ;

Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department ;

Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers ;

Controllers of Inspection and purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior scale) ;

Controller of Telegraph Stores ;

Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal ;

Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch ;

Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies ;

Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise ;

Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office ;

Deputy Controller, Stationery ;

Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum ;

District Opium Officers ;

Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless ;

Divisional Forest Officers ;

Emigration Commissioners ;

Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India ;

Examiner of Questioned Documents ;

Executive Engineers ;

Factory Chemist ; } Opium Factory, Ghazipur.

Factory Superintendent ; }

First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair ;

Honorary Presidency Magistrates ;

Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale ;

Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras ;

Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ;

Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals ;

Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India ;

Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla ;

Mine Manager, Khewra ;

Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards ;

Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs ;

Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department ;

Presidency Magistrates ;

Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras ;

Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar ;

Protectors of Emigrants ;

Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind ;

Registrars to Chief Courts ;

Registrars of Joint Stock Companies ;

Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces ;

Superintendents of Excise, Bombay ;

Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article ; and

Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops.

1. The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise.* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

Consuls.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls.—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers de carriere will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carriere.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England.	Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.
Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick.	
Privy Councillors.	
Advisers to the Secretary of State for India.	

*In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (*ii*) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March, 1930, takes rank as follows :—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25.

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 39.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.	Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.
Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor.	Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31.

9. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein-assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's this Ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

ZETLAND.

J. A. THORNE,

Offg. Secretary to the Governor-General (Public).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June, 1937.

No. 4/VIII/37-P.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) ACT, 1937.

[1 EDW. 8 & 1 GEO. 6 CH. 26.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS) TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

PART II.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

SCHEDULES:

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army and the Air Force. [29th April, 1937.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of land forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred, exclusive of the numbers actually serving in India or Burma:

And whereas under the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, His Majesty is entitled to raise and maintain the air force, and it is judged necessary that the whole number of such force should consist of seventy thousand, exclusive of the numbers serving as aforesaid: 7 & 8 Geo. 5 c. 51.

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of this realm that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or be sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the beforementioned forces, and other persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, in their duty that an exact discipline be observed and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny, or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military or air force discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act and the Air Force Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven on the following days:—

(a) In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1937.

Short title.

2.—(1) The Army Act and the Air Force Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament, that is to say:—

Army Act and Air Force Act to be in force for specified times.

(a) Within Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, to the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, both inclusive; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, to the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act and the Air Force Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, as the case may be, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law or to the Air Force Act shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act or Air Force Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the numbers hereinbefore mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of section one hundred and six of the Army Act or the Air Force Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Prices in respect of billeting.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS) TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

4. The following amendments shall be made in section one hundred and eight A of the Army Act (which relates to billeting in cases of emergency):—

Amendments of Army Act, s. 108A.

(i) for paragraph (c) of sub-section (3) there shall be substituted the following paragraph:—

"(c) The accommodation to be furnished under this section by keepers of victualling houses and occupiers of other buildings shall, as the officer demanding billets may in each case require, be either such accommodation as is specified in section one hundred and six of this Act and the Schedule therein referred to (as modified by the next succeeding paragraph), or accommodation of a more limited character, and the prices to be paid therefor shall be such as may be fixed for different kinds of buildings and different classes of accommodation by regulations made by the Army Council with the consent of the Treasury"; and

(ii) at the end of subsection (4) there shall be inserted the words "Section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 (which requires notice to be given of a proposal to make certain statutory rules) shall not apply to any such regulations."

& 57 Vict. 66.

5. The amendments specified in the second column of Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act (being consequential or other minor amendments) shall be made in the provisions of the Army Act specified in the first column of the said Part of the said Schedule.

Minor amendments of Army Act.

Application of Part I to Air Force Act.

6. References in the two last preceding sections, and in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act, to the Army Act shall be deemed to include references to the Air Force Act, and the provisions of the said sections, and of the said Part of the said Schedule, shall in their application to the Air Force Act have effect subject to any of the general modifications set out in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, which apply, and to the following special modification, namely, that for the expression " military forces " (where that expression occurs in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act) there shall be substituted the expression " air forces".

PART II.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Amendments of Army Act, s. 90 (2), (4).

7. (1) In subsection (2) of section ninety of the Army Act (which relates to discharge in the case of a time-expired soldier who arrives in the United Kingdom after foreign service), after the words " and on his arrival be discharged " there shall be inserted the words—

" Provided that the competent military authority may, with the consent of the soldier, delay his discharge, so however that he be discharged within three months from his arrival " ;

And for the words " if such solider " there shall be substituted the words " (2A) If a soldier to whom the last preceding subsection applies ".

(2) In subsection (4) of the said section (which relates to transfer to the reserve in the case of a soldier entitled to be so transferred who arrives in the United Kingdom after foreign service), after the words " and on his arrival shall be transferred to the reserve " there shall be inserted the words—

" Provided that the competent military authority may, with the consent of the soldier, delay his transfer to the reserve, so however that he be transferred to it within three months from his arrival ".

Amendment of Air Force Act, s. 78 (1).

8. The power of the Air Council under subsection (1) of section seventy-eight of the Air Force Act to permit an airman of the regular air force to enter the reserve at any time while he is in air-force service during the term of his original enlistment may be exercised also at any time while the airman is in air-force service during a term for which he has extended the term of his original enlistment or has re-engaged, and accordingly, in paragraph (*a*) of the said subsection (1) after the words " original enlistment " there shall be inserted the words " or of any term for which he has extended the term of his original enlistment under paragraph (*c*) of this subsection or has re-engaged under paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of section eighty-four of this Act."

Minor amendments of Army and Air Force Acts.

9. The amendments specified in the second column of Parts II and III respectively of the Second Schedule to this Act (being consequential or other minor amendments) shall be made in the provisions of the Army Act, or, as the case may be, of the Air Force Act, specified in the first column of the said Parts of the said Schedule :

Provided that, notwithsranding anything in subsection (1) of section fifteen of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1932, the amendment of subsection (2) of section fifty-seven of the Army Act shall come into operation in all places on the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven. 22 & 23 Geo. 5 c. 22.

Amendments of Army and Air Force Acts consequential on the separation of Burma and Aden from India.

10. The adaptations and modifications made in the Army and Air Force Acts by the Government of India (Adaptation of Acts of Parliament) Order, 1937, and the Aden Colony Order 1936, shall have effect as if they were amendments made by this Act, and the statutory provision for the re-printing of the Army and Air Force Acts with amendments made therein by any subsequent Act shall apply in relation to those adaptations and modifications accordingly.

SCHEDULES.

section 3.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PRICES IN RESPECT OF BILLETING.

Accommodation to be provided.	*Maximum price.*
Lodging and attendance for a soldier where meals furnished	Tenpence a night for the first soldier and eightpence a night for each additional soldier.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	Sevenpence each.
Dinner as so specified	Tenpence.
Supper as so specified	Fourpence.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Tenpence a night for the first soldier and eightpence a night for each additional soldier.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw a day for each horse.	Two shillings and threepence a day.
Stable room without forage	Sixpence a day.
Lodging and attendance for an officer	Three shillings a night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

In the application of this Schedule to the Air Force, references to the Air Force Act and to an airman shall be substituted for references to the Army Act and to a soldier.

Sections 5, 6 and 9.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

CONSEQUENTIAL AND OTHER MINOR AMENDMENTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO, SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS, TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

Sections.	
s. 57	For the words " (3) Provided that the power given by this section" there shall be substituted the words "Provided that the power given by this subsection ".
s. 72	In subsection (1) after the words " clothing of the soldier " there shall be inserted the words " or in any public property issued to him for his use or entrusted to his care for military purposes ".
s. 106	In subsection (3) for the words " this Act " there shall be substituted the words " this section ".
s. 108A	In paragraph (*b*) of subsection (3), for the words " sub-section (7)" there shall be substituted the words " paragraph (7) ".
s. 115	In subsection (9), for the words from the beginning to " that Act " there shall be substituted the words " Regulations made under Part I or, as the case may be, Part I A of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, as it applies to the military forces, may assign to an association established thereunder " and for the words " a county association " there shall be substituted the words " the association ".

Schedule I. The words " India or " shall be omitted.

PART II.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT.

Sections.	
s. 57	In subsection (2), the words " or the officer commanding the district or station where the offender may for the time be " and the words from " and (*b*) As respects " to " in such place " shall be omitted.
s. 155	The words " (except the Army Purchase Commissioners and persons acting under their authority by virtue of the Regulation of the Forces Act,) 1871, " shall be omitted.
s. 172	In sub-section (1) the words " or Adjutant-General " and " Adjutant-General " shall be omitted.
s. 190	In paragraph (8), the words " and the Royal Malta Artillery " shall be omitted.

PART III.

AMENDMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ACT.

s. 106	In subsection (3), the words "as respects the Army" shall be omitted.

The 16th June, 1937.

No. F. 102-III/37-C. & G.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.S.I., C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. F. 102-III/37-C. & G.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1937.

No. F.-5-1/37-A.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (9) of rule 14 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the names of the following candidates, who have been declared to be elected as Members of the said Assembly by the constituency mentioned opposite their respective names, are hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
Mr. Badri Dutt Pandey	Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Maulvi Zaffar Ali Khan	East Central Punjab (Muhammadan).

D. DUTT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1937.

No. F. 366/35.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (*a*) of subsection 1 of section 247 and subsection (2) of section 257 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of his Advisers, hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Premature Retirement Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on 1st April, 1937.

(3) Any previous rules made by the Secretary of State in Council for the regulation of premature retirement on proportionate pension are hereby cancelled.

2. (1) The following officers may be permitted by the Secretary of State to retire under these rules ;—

A. Any officer who, with effect from a date earlier than the date on which these rules come into force, was selected for or appointed to one of the services specified in entries (*i*) and (*ii*) or appointed to one of the posts specified in entries (*iii*), (*iv*) or (*v*) of the First Schedule, and who, if so selected or appointed after the 1st April, 1924, was at the time of such selection or appointment of non-Asiatic domicile.

B. Any officer selected for or appointed to the Indian Civil Service or the Indian Police by the Secretary of State after the date on which these rules come into force and whose domicile at the time of such selection or appointment was non-Asiatic.

Provided that—

(a) no officer serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, except an officer of the Railway Department, shall be eligible to retire under these rules—

(i) before the establishment of the Federation, or

(ii) if he is permanently employed in the Crown, External Affairs, Defence or Ecclesiastical Department;

(b) no officer of the Regular Army in civil employ who is liable to recall to military employment, no officer of the Royal Indian Navy and no officer of the Indian Medical Service who has completed less than 17 years' total service, shall be eligible to retire under these rules unless the competent military or naval authorities are unable or unwilling to absorb him in military or naval employment as the case may be;

(c) no officer of the Railway Department shall be eligible to retire under these rules before the establishment of the Federal Railway Authority;

(d) no officer serving in a department administered by a Governor in his discretion shall be eligible to retire under these rules while so employed;

(e) no officer shall be eligible to retire under these rules who is certified to be physically unfit for further service in India.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the date of any selection or appointment referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of State whose decision shall be final.

3. (1) Application for such permission shall be addressed by officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation to the Governor-General, and by officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province to the Governor.

(2) An application under this rule may be submitted by an officer while he is on leave out of India, and in that case, unless the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, considers his return to duty necessary before his application can be considered, the rules shall apply to him in the same manner as if his application had been submitted while on duty:

Provided that an officer who has made an application under this rule while he is on leave out of India and whose application is sanctioned by the Secretary of State before his leave expires shall not be eligible for the gratuity described in Rule 12, except to the extent admissible under sub-rule (6) of that rule.

4. On receipt of an application the Governor shall forward it with his recommendation to the Governor-General, and the Governor-General shall forward all applications other than those which have been cancelled under Rule 7 whether received direct or through the Governor of a Province, with his recommendations for the orders of the Secretary of State.

5. An officer who has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire under these rules, or whose application has been forwarded by the Governor-General or the Governor with a recommendation that his retirement be sanctioned, shall, unless the Governor-General in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, or the Governor, in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, sees reason to the contrary, be permitted to avail himself in anticipation of his retirement, of the full amount of leave which is due to him and which may be granted to him at one time (otherwise than on medical certificate) under the regulations for the time being in force and applicable to him:

Provided that if the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, considers that leave in anticipation of retirement should not be granted, or that less than the full amount of leave available under regulations for the time being in force should be granted the proposal to withhold or reduce the leave applied for shall be submitted with the reasons therefor for the orders of the Secretary of State.

6. (1) The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, shall fix the date on which leave granted under rule 5 shall commence;

Provided that an officer who has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire under these rules shall not be detained in India beyond the date on which he desires to leave unless his detention cannot be avoided without prejudice to the public interest.

(2) If the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, considers that suitable arrangements cannot be made for the relief of any officer at the date on which he desires to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement under these rules, he may, when forwarding the application for the orders of the Secretary of State recommend that the Secretary of State should postpone the grant of permission and in that case shall specify the period of such postponement.

7. An officer who has submitted an application for permission to retire under these rules shall not be at liberty to cancel his application and, if on leave, to return to duty without the consent of the Governor-General in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation or of the Governor in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province.

8. (1) An officer who has submitted an application for permission to retire under these rules may be permitted to take up other employment during the currency of his leave preparatory to retirement.

(2) Such permission may be granted—

(a) if the proposed employment lies in India, by the Governor-General in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation or by the Governor in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province ;

(b) if the proposed employment lies elsewhere than in India, by the Secretary of State :

Provided that an officer who has been granted permission to take up employment under this rule shall be precluded, save with the specific consent of the Secretary of State from withdrawing his request for permission to retire and from returning to duty in India.

(3) The Secretary of State, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, shall have the right to withhold permission to take up employment under this rule in cases where the employment appears to him to be such as could not with propriety be held by a person who is still in the service of the Crown in India ; or, alternatively, to grant the desired permission in any such case subject to such conditions or restrictions as he may think necessary.

9. (1) The right of any officer to receive or retain a pension under the provisions of these rules is subject to the right of the Secretary of State—

(a) to reduce or withhold any pension, if the past service of the applicant is not approved, or if the pensioner after retirement is convicted of serious crime or is guilty of grave misconduct ; and

(b) in cases where an officer obtains, prior to, or within two years from, the date of his retirement under these rules, other employment under the Crown, to suspend payment, wholly or in part, while the officer continues to be employed under the Crown, of the proportionate pension admissible under these rules.

(2) In cases where a proportionate pension is suspended wholly or in part under clause (b) of the preceding sub-rule, the officer shall on the termination of his employment under the Crown receive the full proportionate pension under these rules in respect of his Indian service in addition to any pensionary award that may be granted to him under the rules of the service in which he is employed after retiring from the Indian service.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, the expression "employment under the Crown" shall be deemed to include employment under the Governments of Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and territories mandated to the British Government, but does not include employment under the Government of a self-governing Dominion or a State in India, or under a Local Authority.

(4) A proportionate pension shall not be liable to suspension either wholly or in part under sub-rule (1) (b) of this rule unless the proportionate pension, when combined with the initial pay of the officer in his new appointment, would exceed three-fourths of the pay which he would have drawn if he had remained on duty in India.

10. Subject to the provisions of Rule 9, a pensionable officer, who has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire under these rules, shall be entitled, if he has completed less than five years' total service, to a gratuity equal to one month's pay (at

the rate drawn by the applicant while last on duty before his retirement), multiplied by the number of completed months of total service at the officer's credit and divided by 12, and converted at the rate of 1*s*. 9*d*. per rupee; and if, he has completed five years' total service, to a pension of the amount shown in the Second Schedule.

11. A non-pensionable officer of a Railway Service, Class I, who may be permitted to retire prematurely under these rules shall be entitled to the Railway contribution or bonus to his Provident Fund under the Provident Fund Rules of the Railway, and his gratuity under the Gratuity Rules calculated as if he had been invalided from service. If the officer has elected to subscribe to the Sterling Branch of the State Railway Provident Fund, the payment of the amount due under this rule shall be made in sterling at the rate and in the place prescribed in the State Railway Provident Fund (Sterling Account) Rules, otherwise in rupees in India.

12. (1) In addition to the pension or gratuity referred to in rule 10 or the bonus and gratuity referred to in rule 11, any officer who has been permitted to retire under these rules (other than an officer who is entitled to the pension specified in the Second Schedule as the maximum pension admissible under these rules to the service to which he belongs and when more than one method of calculating a pension is prescribed, for the method of calculating the pension actually adopted) and who proceeds on retirement or on leave preparatory to retirement to some part of the British Empire intending to settle there permanently, shall, subject to the provisions of rule 3 (2), be entitled to receive a gratuity equal to the cost, allowing for any special rebates admissible to railway officers of first class fares and passages from the last place of his employment in India to his destination for himself, and for his wife and children if they were in India at the time of his proceeding on retirement or leave preparatory to retirement :

Provided that except with the special sanction of the Secretary of State no gratuity shall be payable under this rule to an officer who is permitted to retire or to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement while employed elsewhere than in India and the amount of the gratuity (if any) payable to such an officer shall be such as the Secretary of State shall direct :

Provided further that where there is no railway or steamer station at the last place of employment of an officer permitted to retire under these rules, the Governor-General, in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation and the Governor, in the case of officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, may include in the gratuity of such officers an amount equivalent to the mileage allowance for his journey to the nearest station which would have been admissible to him under the travelling allowance rules applicable to him :

Provided further that officers belonging to Railway services, class I, shall be entitled to 1st class passes in place of the cost of 1st class fares for railway journeys in India.

(2) For purposes of payment of this gratuity to officers proceeding to or *via* the United Kingdom, first-class fares and passages shall be first-class steamer or railway fares to Bombay *plus* cost, allowing, for any special rebates admissible to railway officers, of first-class passage at B rates by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to London (all sea route) ; and in addition, railway fares from London to destination. These rates are payable irrespective of the line or class by which an officer or his family travels.

(3) Payment of the gratuity admissible under this rule (excluding that portion representing railway fares from London, which shall be paid by the High Commissioner), shall be made by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, before the officer leaves India.

(4) The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may sanction the payment of a gratuity calculated as in sub-rules (1) and (2) of this rule, but excluding the fares and passages of the officer himself, to the families of officers who are obliged by climatic or analogous reasons to leave later than the officer himself, or in advance of the officer but subsequent to the submission of his application to retire.

(5) An officer who applies in India for permission to retire and who is permitted to leave India in anticipation of the sanction of the Secretary of State is eliigble for the gratuity. In such cases, if the officer proceeds to the United Kingdom, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, shall authorize the High Commissioner to make payment.

(6) Officers who apply to retire while on leave in England and whose families are in India at the time when their retirement was sanctioned by the Secretary of State shall receive a portion of the gratuity equal to the cost, allowing for any special rebates

admissible to railway officers, of first-class railway fares and passages for their families when the latter leave India.

(7) In no case shall a gratuity admissible under this rule or any portion thereof be payable until the Secretary of State has sanctioned the officer's retirement under these rules.

(8) The gratuity admissible under this rule shall be reduced by the value of any benefit received under the provisions of Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Service Rules in respect of the journey referred to in sub-rule (1) above.

(9) The gratuity paid to an officer under this rule shall, in the event of his being permitted to return to duty in India, be refunded. Such refunds may be made by deductions of 36 equal monthly instalments from the officer's pay-bill, commencing with the first pay-bill drawn after return.

(10) For the purpose of this rule the term children means legitimate children or step-children of an officer, whatever their age, who are wholly dependent on him.

13. (1) A member of the Indian Civil Service who retires under these rules may adopt at his option any one of the three following methods of retaining for his wife and children benefits, admissible under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, namely :—

(a) He may cease to make any contributions and payments under the regulations, and shall then retain only the right to a proportion of the contingent benefits under the regulations for his wife and children existing on the date of retirement, and for any children subsequently born to that wife. This proportion shall be equal to the number of his completed years' total service divided by 25, and the calculation shall be based upon the pension admissible to the widow of an officer of the class to which he belonged at the time of his retirement.

(b) He may continue up to his 51st birthday to make contributions under the regulations at the rates payable by him at the date of retirement, and shall then retain the right to the full contingent benefits admissible under the regulations, according to his class on the date of his retirement for his wife existing at the date of retirement, and for any children by her, whether born before or after retirement. Under this alternative subscriptions will be payable under the ordinary regulations for each child, whether born before or after retirement. In the event of the death of the wife, subscriptions at the bachelor rate appropriate to the subscriber's class on retirement will be payable until the age of 51 :

Provided that in the case of a subscriber appointed to the service before 1st April, 1910, all such contributions shall cease with effect from the date on which he would have completed 25 years' service or from the 1st January, 1930, whichever is the later.

(c) He may continue up to his 51st birthday to make contributions and payments under the regulations at the rates which would have been payable by him from time to time had he remained in the service. In that case he shall retain the full benefits admissible under the regulations as if he had remained in the service until death or retirement with an ordinary pension :

Provided that, in the event of the officer failing to notify within three months of the date of his retirement the method selected by him, he shall be deemed to have elected the first of the above methods.

(2) The Secretary of State shall make good to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund under a suitable procedure any loss which may be estimated to be thrown upon it by the operation of this rule.

14. (1) An officer of the Indian Army or the Royal Indian Navy or of the Indian Medical Service who retires under these rules may select any one of the three following options with regard to his subscriptions under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations or to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund :—

(a) He may continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription under Article 28 of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations or rule 32 of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund : or if a married subscriber under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, he may withdraw, receiving the refund authorised by Article 23. If he continues to subscribe he will retain the same rights to contingent benefits from the funds as if he had retired under the ordinary rules.

(*b*) He may cease to make any payments under the regulations except in so far as is provided by the last sentence of this clause, and shall then retain the right to contingent benefits at the rates admissible under the regulations to the widow and children of an officer of the class to which he belonged at the date of retirement, for his wife and children existing at that date, and for any children subsequently born to that wife. Under this alternative, any donation payable under the ordinary rules for any child born after retirement must, however, be paid by the officer if he desires to retain any right to continuance of benefits for any such child.

(*c*) He may continue up to his 55th birthday to make payments under the regulations at the full rates applicable to the class which he would have attained had he remained in the service until that date, and thereafter at half rates according to the class in which he is then subscribing. Any donation becoming due after the age of 55 will be payable in full as in the case of ordinary retirements. His wife and children will in this case be eligible for the full benefits appropriate to the class in which he is subscribing at the date of death :

Provided that in the event of the officer failing to notify within three months of the date of his retirement the option selected by him he shall be deemed to have selected the first of the above options.

(2) The Secretary of State shall make good to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Scheme or the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, as the case may be, any loss which may be estimated to be thrown upon them by the operation of this rule.

(3) The family of a military officer or of an officer of the Royal Indian Navy or the Indian Medical Service who retires under these Rules shall remain eligible for pensions under the Royal Warrant or under the corresponding rules laid down in Pension Regulations for the Army in India or in Regulations for the Royal Indian Navy, whichever may be applicable if the officer had on retirement completed 2 years' service. If such an officer is permitted to retire under these rules after completing less than 20 years' service, the Secretary of State shall, on the death of the officer, grant, subject to the conditions laid down in the Royal Warrant or in the rules referred to above (other than the condition requiring an officer to have completed 20 years' service in order to entitle his widow or children to pension)—

to his widow, a yearly pension of 70*l*. divided by 20 and multiplied by a figure corresponding to the number of years' total service completed by the officer at the date of his retirement ; and

to each child, a pension of 16*l*. divided by 20 and multiplied by a figure as aforesaid, or, in the case of a motherless child, a pension of 25*l*. divided by 20 and multiplied by a figure as aforesaid.

15. (1) An officer who is a subscriber, under Section II of the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund Rules and who retires with a pension under the Premature Retirement Rules may adopt, at his option, one of the following methods of retaining for his wife and children benefits admissible under the Fund Rules, namely :—

(*a*) He may cease to make any contributions under the rules, and shall then retain only the right to a proportion of the contingent benefits under the rules for his wife and children existing on the date of retirement, and for any children subsequently born to that wife. This proportion shall be equal to the number of completed years during which he has subscribed divided by 25.

(*b*) He may continue until the expiration of 25 years from the date on which he became a subscriber to make contributions under the rules at the rates which would have been payable by him from time to time had he remained in the service. In that case he shall retain the full benefits admissible under the rules as if he had remained in the service :

Provided that, in the event of the officer failing to notify within three months of the date of his retirement the method selected by him he shall be deemed to have elected the first of the above methods.

(2) The Secretary of State shall make good to the Superior Services (India) Family Pension Fund under a suitable procedure any loss which may be estimated to be thrown upon it by the operation of this rule.

16. In the discharge of their functions under these rules, in so far as officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation are concerned, the Governor-General shall Act in his individual judgment, and, in so far as officers serving in connection with the affairs of a Province are concerned, the Governor-General shall act in his discretion and the Governor in his individual judgment.

17. Reference in these rules to the Governor-General shall, except as respects matters with respect to which the Governor-General is required to act in his discretion, be construed up till the date on which Federation is established, as references to the Governor-General in Council, and any refer nce to the Federation, except where the reference is to the establishment of the Federation, shall be construed as a reference to the Governor-General in Council.

FIRST SCHEDULE (*See* rule 2).

Officers to whom these Rules apply.

(*i*) Members of the following services :—

(*a*) The Indian Civil Service.

(*b*) The Indian Police.

(*c*) The Indian Forest Service.

(*d*) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.

(*e*) The Indian Educational Service.

(*f*) The Indian Agricultural Service.

(*g*) The Indian Service of Engineers.

(*h*) The Indian Veterinary Service.

(*i*) The Indian Medical Service (Civil).

(*ii*) Members of the Central Services, Class I, or Railway Services, Class I, who were appointed by the Secretary of State in Council.

(*iii*) Officers of the Regular Army holding posts on the cadre of any of the services specified in (*i*) and (*ii*) above.

(*iv*) Officers appointed by the Secretary of State in Council holding posts, other than listed posts, on the cadre of any of the services specified in (*i*) and (*ii*) above.

(*v*) Officers of the Royal Indian Navy holding posts on the cadre of any of the Services specified in (*i*) and (*ii*) above.

SECOND SCHEDULE (*See* rule 10).

1. (*a*) The letter ' N ' in the following paragraphs shall be deemed to represent the number of years of active service in one or more of the services specified in the first schedule, or in a service which has been merged in one of these services, or in military or naval employment, at the credit of an officer at the time of his retirement, *plus* one-twelfth for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years :

Provided that service rendered by an officer which would not be reckoned as qualifying service in calculating his ordinary retiring pension or annuity shall not be counted as active service for the purpose of these rules.

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*a*), active service shall for this purpose include the following kinds of service :—

(*i*) all service which counts as active service under Articles 8 and 9 of the Civil Service Regulations, war leave being treated for the purpose of these rules as privilege leave ;

(*ii*) periods spent on foreign service ;

(*iii*) military service rendered during the Great War prior to appointment to one of the services or posts specified, subject to the conditions which govern the counting of such military service for ordinary pension ;

(*iv*) sick leave taken by civil officers during military service in the Great War, subject to the conditions laid down in the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. F. 21-II-C.S.R./24, dated the 28th August, 1925 ;

(*v*) service counting for ordinary pension under Articles 374 (1), 628, 629 and 630 of the Civil Service Regulations ;

(*vi*) special disability leave ;

(*vii*) in the case of an officer, who, before entering upon service in India, was employed under His Majesty's Government elsewhere than in India, and whose service elsewhere than in India has already been accepted as qualifying for a combined pension under the rules made by the Treasury under section 7 (1) of the Superannuation Act, 1909, the service elsewhere which counts for such combined pension.

2. Pensions expressed in rupees in this schedule shall be converted at the minimum rate of 1*s*. 9*d*. per rupee, subject to the conditions stated in Article 936 of the Civil Service Regulations, or in any rule which may be substituted therefor.

The conversion into rupees of pensions expressed in sterling in this Schedule shall be governed by the provisions of Article 933A or 983, as the case may be, of the Civil Service Regulations, or of any rule that may be substituted for either of the said Articles.

3. The pension admissible to an officer who is permitted to retire under these rules shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To an officer of the Indian Civil Service, £ $\frac{N}{21}$ × 1,000, subject to a maximum of 1,000*l*, a year ;

Provided that whenever the sum of Rs. 10,666-10-8 exceeds 1,000*l*. in value that sum shall be substituted for 1,000*l*. in both places where it occurs in this clause, and the pension shall be recalculated accordingly.

(*b*) To an officer of the Indian Army in civil employ—

(*i*) if not of higher rank than Lieut.-Colonel, £ $\frac{1}{30}$ × 743 for each completed year of service qualifying him for ordinary pension as an officer of the Indian Army, *plus* £ $\frac{1}{12}$ × $\frac{1}{30}$ × 743 for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years, subject to a maximum of £ 743 a year ;

(*ii*) if of the rank of Colonel, the pension admissible under ordinary regulations.

(*c*) To an officer of the Royal Indian Navy in civil employ—

(*i*) if not of higher rank than Commander, £ $\frac{1}{30}$ × 775* for each completed year of service qualifying him for ordinary pension as an officer of the Royal Indian Navy, *plus* £ $\frac{1}{12}$ × $\frac{1}{30}$ × 775* for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years, subject to a maximum of £775* a year ;

(*ii*) if of the rank of Captain, the pension admissible under ordinary regulations :

Provided that the proportionate pension of an officer of the Royal Indian Navy in civil employ who is granted permission to retire under these rules shall be subject to revision in the same manner as the ordinary maximum pension of a Commander of the Royal Indian Navy.

(*d*) To an officer of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ—

(*i*) if of less than 17 years' total service, £ $\frac{1}{17}$ × 372 for each completed year of service qualifying him for ordinary pension as an officer of the Indian Medical Service, *plus* £ $\frac{1}{12}$ × $\frac{1}{17}$ × 372 for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years, subject to a maximum of £ 372 a year ;

(*ii*) if of more than 17 years' total service, the pension admissible under ordinary regulations.

(*e*) To all other officers (other than members of the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service) to whom these rules apply, Rs. $\frac{N}{26}$ × 7,500, subject to a maximum of Rs. 6, 000 a year ; provided that any officer referred to in this clause who has earned an additional pension under Article 475A of the Civil Service Regulations, whether he has or has not completed the 28 years' qualifying service required by that Article, may, at his option, be granted in lieu of the pension specified in the said clause a pension calculated as follows, namely, Rs. $\frac{N}{26}$ × 6,000, subject to a

*These figures are provisional.

maximum of Rs. 6,000 a year *plus* any additional pension earned under Article 475A of the Civil Service Regulations, subject to an aggregate maximum of Rs. 8,500 a year.

(*f*) To members of the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service, Rs. $\frac{N}{22} \times 5{,}000$, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 a year.

4. Any officer to whom the provisions of Articles 403, 404 and 404A of the Civil Service Regulations apply and who is permitted to retire under these rules shall be permitted to deduct from the divisors 26 and 22 in the fractions specified in clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of paragraph 3 of this schedule a number equal to the number of years which he would be entitled to add to his qualifying service if he were retiring on superannuation pension, but in that event he shall not be allowed to count Military Service rendered during the Great War as Active Service. If more favourable to him, his pension may be calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (*e*) of paragraph 3, Military Service being included as Active Service.

J. A. THORNE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1937.

No. D.-4355/F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906) and in supersession of the rules in paragraph 3 of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1448-A., dated the 8th March, 1907, the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Coinage Rules.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) the " Act " means the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906) ; and

(*b*) " the Reserve Bank " means the Reserve Bank of India constituted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934).

3. A loss of 6¼ per cent below standard weight in the case of the rupee and of 12½ per cent in the case of the half-rupee, quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be the limit of reasonable wear ; and a loss of 25 per cent below standard weight shall be the further percentage referred to in section 17 of the Act, in the case of all silver coins.

4. Where a rupee or a half-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 2 per cent. but not more than 6¼ per cent or 12½ per cent, respectively, below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorized to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall accept the coin at its nominal value, and the coin shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at the cost of the Government of India.

5. Where a rupee or half-rupee which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 6¼ per cent or 12½ per cent, respectively, but not more than 25 per cent below standard weight, and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorized to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) rupees weighing between 15/16ths and 7/8ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 14 annas ;

(*b*) rupees weighing between 7/8ths and 13/16ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 13 annas ;

(*c*) rupees weighing between 13/16ths and 3/4ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 12 annas ; and

(*d*) half-rupees at the rate of 6 annas.

6. Where a quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 12½ per cent but not more than 25 per cent below

standard weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person authorized to act under section 16 of the Act, such person shall, if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at its nominal value, and it shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at the cost of the Government of India.

7. Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal Treasury appointed by the Reserve Bank to receive such coin for remittance to the mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as 'uncurrent coin' at the actual value at which it has been received and on transfer to the mint will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in recoinage being taken as a charge of the mint.

8. Silver coin received by a person other than a Government officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Treasury, where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in rule 7.

9. In cutting or breaking any diminished, defaced or counterfeit coin, Government officers and other persons authorized in this behalf shall not completely divide the coin, as identification of the parts of a coin becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated.

10. Persons authorized under section 20 of the Act to cut or break counterfeit silver coins should not receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained therein as permitted under that section, save where from the excellence of the execution or for any other cause it seems desirable that the coin should be acquired as a specimen. The cost of paying for the coin will be charged to the Central Government. The broken pieces of coins so paid for should be forwarded to the mint at Calcutta or Bombay.

11. In determining the loss of weight in the case of silver coins to which solder or other metal has been attached to the weight of such solder or other metal shall not be taken into account.

A. J. RAISMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1937.

No. M.-826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to limit the operation of the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in so far as the said enactments relate to the storage or transport of petroleum to the following quantities, namely :—

I. In the case of dangerous petroleum to quantities of six gallons or less, not intended for sale and kept in securely stoppered receptacles of glass, stoneware or metal, not exceeding one quart in capacity in the case of receptacles of glass or stoneware and not exceeding five gallons in capacity in the case of receptacles of metal ;

II. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing-point below 150°F, to quantities not exceeding five hundred gallons, provided none of it is contained in a receptacle exceeding two hundred gallons in capacity ;

III. In the case of non-dangerous petroleum having its flashing-point not below 150°F, but below 200°F, to quantities not exceeding ten thousand gallons not stored in the same installation or storage shed as other petroleum and exempt from licence under the rules contained in Chapter V of the Petroleum Rules, 1937.

Schedule.

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919).

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920).

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920).

The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bombay Act III of 1888).

The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay Act III of 1901).

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bombay Act XVIII of 1925).

The City of Karachi Municipal Act, 1933 (Bombay Act XVII of 1933).

The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923).

The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932).

The United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914 (United Provinces Act II of 1914).

The United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (United Provinces Act II of 1916).

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911).

The Punjab Small Towns Act, 1921 (Punjab Act II of 1922).

The Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 (Bihar and Orissa Act VII of 1922).

The Central Provinces Municipalitias Act, 1922 (Central Provinces Act II ot 1922).

The Assam Municipal Act, 1923 (Assam Act I of 1923).

The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911) in so far as it relates to the storage of petroleum in the North-West Frontier Province.

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896.

The Ajmer-Merwara Municipalities Regulation, 1925 (Regulation No. VI of 1925).

The Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907 (Regulation No. II of 1907).

A. G. CLOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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